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SEVENTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 17, 1993/Sravana 26, 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Workload on Primary Class Children

*282. † SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal, with a view to reduce the workload on the children in primary classes, has submitted its report;

if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SLLJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Advisory Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal to suggest ways to reduce the academic burden on school students starting from the pre-primary to senior secondary stage has submitted its report on 15th July, 1993.

(b) The Committee has made important recommendations for decentralisation of curriculum and textbook designing, stricter control on opening and functioning of kindergartens, issue of textbooks by schools to children on rotation basis, abolition of home work in primary classes and introduction of concept-based questions in board examinations.

(c) The Government has decided to set up a small group to examine the recommendations of the Committee with the objective of making them workable in the school system.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister when will this small set of group be appointed by the Government and what are the guidelines to be issued to this group.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : This group will be appointed this week and the request to the group would be that it would examine the whole issue both in terms of recommendations of the Yash Pal Committee and also in the light of the national policy of education and what was done immediately after the introduction of this policy.

In this comprehensive background, the group will submit its proposals.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT : It is a good thing that the system of kindergartens is being strictly controlled as will be seen from the answer. The system of kindergartens, at present, is separating children from rural poor and the urban children. I would request the hon. Minister to tell the House whether the Yash Pal Committee has applied its mind to this fact and whether the academic career of education in the rural sector will be improved.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : This recommendation, though, has focussed very much on the urban children where this phenomenon is much more pronounced, the effect of this even in the rural areas will be taken into account.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: In answer to question (b), it has been said that there would be stricter control on opening and functioning of kindergartens. This, of course, will have to be done because very often private kindergartens act as a kind of a factory through which very young children are processed for being admitted to primary classes.

Unless we simplify the system of admissions for primary classes, unless we abolish the system of admission examinations for primary classes, I do not think that stricter control can be exerted over the kindergarten. I would like to know whether the Government or the Committee is considering any measures for the abolition of this totally vicious system of admission examinations in the primary classes.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: That is one of the efforts being made, as I said in the very beginning, right after the introduction of National Policy on Education and in some of the metropolitan cities specially like Delhi, this admission test has been abolished. But that has to be done everywhere. The only problem is that since education at that level is entirely the responsibility of the State, we will have to evolve some methodology in consultation with the State Governments. I would like to inform the House that this is a feature which has drawn adverse attention not only in Parliament but also from the parents of the children. It is in that light that even though there was a provision in the National Policy on Education and some steps were taken, it was thought necessary to ask Prof. Yash Pal to go into the entire matter again and his recommendations and the steps taken previously together will be examined now for applicability in the State sector also. I may inform the House that in September, 1993 we will hold a special meeting of the CAB of Education where this issue will be brought up. I am placing with your permission the report of the Yash Pal Committee on the Table of the House and I would request the hon. members also to give some attention to that report and I will be grateful for any kind of suggestions that they would like to give.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Since a large number of drop-outs are in primary and in the other classes in far-flung areas, specially in tribal and rural areas, is the Government considering that aspect whether it is mostly because of the poverty and other conditions? What is the Government thinking about that?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: As I said, the focus in this is on the urbanised school but wherever such problems will come up in the course of the discussions with the States or, from educationists, we will try to see and address ourselves to this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were some confusing references about Maharana Pratap, Mahatma Gandhi and other martyrs of the country in the text books of schools in Uttar Pradesh and some other States. Through you I would like to ask the Education Minister whether the Committee on text books set up by him has made any recommendations to remove or amend such confusing references and secondly, whether the Government propose to include lessons about the prominent persons of the country in these text books?

MR. SPEAKER: This question was regarding lessening the workload.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is different and the Yashpal Committee was not entrusted with this job. But regarding the query made by the Member, I would like to inform that a NCERT Committee already exists which have reviewed these text books from time to time and if requested such unwanted portions have also been removed from the text books and moreover a constant vigil is being maintained in this regard.

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Committee's report is being examined by another Group of the Government for its acceptance. Would the hon. Minister assure the House that before the next academic session starts, this report of the Committee as examined by the Group, would be implemented?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, all I can say is that we can make a very honest effort in that direction. But since the matter, as I said earlier, concerns specially every State Government, I cannot make a categorical assurance on that account. On the CABE, all the States are represented through their Education Ministers. The discussion will be held in September. I will

impress upon the hon. Ministers of Education that this is the wish of Parliament. I am sure, they will pay due heed to it.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: We are very happy that the Government is taking some interest to improve the educational system. You have appointed a Committee and that Committee has also submitted its report. But only examining papers, suggestions and putting up before the Government or the Department has not given good results. As far as primary education is concerned, the rural areas have been covered. Of course some parts were neglected. Now, for the improvement of Education in rural areas, the Government has taken keen interest and that report is before the Government. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendations made by the Committee will be implemented early. What is the reaction of the Government to implement it.

MR. SPEAKER: That question was replied just one second before.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Yashpal Committee was mainly appointed to suggest ways to reduce the academic burden of school students. I would like to know what are the suggestions as far as the burden is concerned. The other thing is in the reply, at the end, you have mentioned that a small group will see to it that the recommendations are made workable in the school system. Is there any defect in the Committee's report as far as the workability of the report is concerned?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Examining that aspect is not say that the report does not present a proposal which is not workable. It is certainly workable. I said that this is an issue which was addressed by the National Policy on Education itself. There were some efforts. Those efforts did not succeed fully. Therefore, it was found necessary to appoint a Committee and this Committee was appointed. I am sure, the group will go into all aspects in which progress could not be made in the past and the suggestions of this Committee will have to be integrated into an integrated approach involving all the State Governments in this also. The main suggestions as are already known to the hon. Minister are these.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: What about the load factor?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Yes, that is precisely the point. The load is not only a question of book alone but also of the curriculum; it is the need to provide working days; it is the need to have teachers who are trained, who can give the kind of education that is necessary. Then there is the accountability. There are various factors which go into the ultimate load on these students. All those things will have to be attended to in a comprehensive manner and then only the load can be lessened or at least diversified in the manner so that it is not a burden on the school children.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Yashpal Committee report has been submitted. A reference has been made in it about the urban primary schools. I want to know from the Minister whether he will also include rural primary schools in the working area of the committee, he is going to announce within a week's time so that better education may be imparted to the children there?

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

[English]

Railway network in West Bengal

*283. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The concrete proposals for expansion and development of railway network in West Bengal for 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A sum of Rs. 151.47 crores has been allocated for the projects in West Bengal during 1993-94. Allocation of funds during 1994-95 will be commensurate with the expected progress of these works, subject to availability of resources.

STATEMENT

(a) The following New lines/Doublings are targetted for completion during 1993-94 and 1994-95.

I. New lines :

Sl. No.	Name of the section	Length	Date of opening
(i)	Kulpi—Karaniali—Nischintpur	12.7 kms.	1993-94
(ii)	Nischintpur—Kashinagar—Kakdweep of Lakshmikantpur— Namkhana New BG line project.	21.6 kms.	1994-95

II. Gauge conversions

The conversion of Purulia—Kotshila NG line into BG (35 kms.) completed on 15-2-1993, has been opened for pasenger services on 1-7-1993.

III. Doublings

1. Doubling between Sahibganj link cabin—New Faraka Malda Town

(i)	Bonidanga link cabin—Bonidanga	2.04 kms.	1993-94
(ii)	Chamagram —Khaltipur	8.00 kms.	1993-94
(iii)	Khaltipur—Jamiraghata	7.51 kms.	1993-94

2. Doubling between Barasat—Bongaon

(i)	Duttapukur—Bira	4.00 kms.	1993-94
(ii)	Bira—Guma	3.70 kms.	1993-94
(iii)	Balance of Duttapukur—Habra	6.79 kms.	1994-95

3. Doubling between Malda Town to New Bongaigaont

Telta-Dalkhola	8.22 kms.	already opened in may, 1993
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4. Doublings between Khana—Jhaptardal and Jhaptardal—Guskara have been sanctioned in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. Preliminary arrangements are in progress.

IV. Metro Railway project in Calcutta

The project comprises a total length of 16.45 km. Out of this total length two separate stretches viz. Dum Dum to Belgachia in the North (2.15 km.) and Tollyganj to Esplanade in the South (7.65 km.) totalling to 9.8 km. have been completed and commissioned for traffic. The work is presently in progress in the remaining 6.65 kms. between Esplanade and Belgachia.

V. Railway Electrification

Bandel—Katwa	97.00 Kms.	65% likely to be opened in 1994-95.
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DR. ASIM BALA: During 1993-94, huge long distance trains have been introduced in the Eastern Railway specially in Howrah and Sealdah divisions and some small projects remain idle for a long time. Whatever the hon. Minister has said in his reply, they relate to very very small projects involving a distance of only a few kilometres specially some metre gauge conversion projects covering a distance of ten kilometres. But that also has not been taken up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

when this project is going to be completed. I would like to know whether there is any proposal for taking up this project. When is he going to start work on this project ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA : Sir, I have already said about the projects which will be taken up during 1993-94 and 1994-95. Details have been given of the sections which will be completed as also their target dates. I do not know which project the hon. Member wants me to complete. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is the Shantipur—Nawadeep project.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to allow Shri Acharia to ask a question.

DR. ASIM BALA : Secondly, metro railway project and circular railway project in Calcutta have remained idle for a long time. Every time we get an assurance from the Minister about it. But every time, that assurance is not fulfilled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the exact time by which he is going to complete the project.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : This question does not arise this year. But I will certainly see...

MR. SPEAKER : You can send him the reply.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : About metro project in Calcutta, it comprises of a total length of 16.45 kilometres. Out of this total length, two separate stretches, namely, Dum Dum to Belgachia in the North (2.15 Kilometres) and Tollyganj to Esplanade in the South (7.65 Kilometres), thus totalling to 9.8 kilometres, have been completed and commissioned for traffic. The work is presently in progress in the remaining 6.65 kilometres between Esplanade and Belgachia.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : He is just repeating the written answer.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government has adopted the unigauge system in Indian railways. For the current year, the total allocation for gauge conversion is Rs. 850 crores. Out of this Rs. 850 crores, the share of West Bengal is only Rs. 5 crores that too for a project of my district which has been completed conversion of Purulia—Kotshila metre gauge section to broad gauge section. It has been completed. There is another important narrow gauge line. I have received a reply from the hon. Minister about the conversion of Bankura—Damodar River railway line. It has been taken

over by the Indian railways from the private management. I have received a reply from the hon. Minister the conversion of Bankura—Damodar River (BDR) railway line will be taken up in the next action programme and not within the 6,000 kilometres which are to be converted from metre gauge and narrow gauge to broad gauge during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

May I know from the Minister, whether he will include the conversion of Bankura—Damodar River railway line during the current action programme, that is, within this 6,000 kms which are to be converted from narrow gauge to metre gauge. The second part of my question is...

MR. SPEAKER : It is more than enough. You would not get any reply otherwise.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, it is a very important question. One project has been sanctioned, that is, the electrification of Agra—Midnapore section in South Eastern Railway. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been allocated for the electrification of that project. But, it is missing in this list which has been given here. So, may I know from the Minister, whether the Railways will start the work on electrification of Agra—Midnapore section which has been sanctioned and which has been allocated a sum of Rs. 5 crores, during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, I do not know what exactly Shri Basudeb Acharia wants. He spoke about the conversion and he also spoke about the electrification. He is a very lucky person, particularly his constituency people in Purulia-Kotshila because not only the work has been taken up but it has also been completed.

Sir, the gauge conversion programme is based on route basis: it is not based on Territories or the States. Since it is based on routes and any investment should get us the returns, so, we are going in a particular direction and to attract the road traffic to the rail traffic in that direction. It will not be possible, in the interest of the Railways itself or anyone else to take anything on a piecemeal basis. To tell you the fact, Purulia-Kotshila is a very small stretch. When people said that it is the only stumbling block in the development of that area, that is how, we took up that project. Similarly, depending upon the availability of the resources, if there is something which would be quickly

completed, we have taken up such small project here and there. But, the main thrust would be on the route basis. So, we are not in a position to divert the funds for going on with such projects on a State-wise basis. We will continue our efforts to complete the projects that we have already on hand on the route basis.

Sir, coming to the electrification, I am sorry, I do not know how it is missing. I will check it up and inform the hon. Member. With regard to electrification in other areas, we have taken up Bendel-Katwa project. I am just waiting to go there with Shri Saifuddin Choudhury for a day. Its total length is about 97 kms and 65 per cent of that work is likely to be opened in 1994-95. That is all I have to say with regard to the electrification.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about Agra-Midnapore ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : As I told you, I will ascertain the facts and inform you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Sir, at critical times, it becomes necessary to raise matters of constituencies. In the background of massive projects that have been taken up for the gauge conversion to make the Indian Railways unigauge, in certain areas of my constituency, that is, Anagpur-Katwa, Burdwan-Katwa, the people there feel very much neglected. There is a narrow gauge line there. There is no development there over the years. Do you have any plans in the future to take them up under this gauge conversion programme ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, as I said on earlier occasions also, under the unigauge policy, if we can maintain the level of investment and the thrust, as we are maintaining it today, we will be able to wipe out the metre gauge system by the end of the Ninth Plan. We have tolerated this for nearly 30-40 years without any development. It is a question of resources. If resources are available, even today, we can take up much more projects on hand. Initially, we had the fear that even though the money is available, whether we will be able to do that or not because of organizational, infrastructure and other considerations.

Now we are capable of doing any amount of work provided resources are available. So, I am sure, the Hon. Member will bear with me since the whole multigauge system is going to come to an end under the unigauge policy, all

that you have to do is to bear with us to see that the works which are on hand are completed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The reply is surprising in the sense that while there are target dates mentioned for other things, there is no reference of it about the Metro Railways. I am told in Calcutta that there are not enough funds provided for the Metro Railways, so that it can be completed expeditiously.

The other question is, your network of train services from Calcutta is very much hampered because the platform at Sealdah Junction is not long enough to accommodate big trains. So the entire network of train services suffers on account of this. The second question that I want you to answer is, when do you propose to elongate the platform at Sealdah Junction, so that long distance trains, including Rajdhani Express, can be started and received at the Sealdah Junction.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I would certainly take up this matter with the Railways concerned. We will examine it. If there is any problem where we need the support of the State Government, we will come to Shri Nirmal Kantiji. We are sure that wherever the long trains are available, the platforms will have to be developed. I assure him that we will take care of it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What about the Metro Railways ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It is going on. What is the problem with the Metro Railways ?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What is the target date ? You have not mentioned it in your reply here.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The Metro Railway is the one which threatens the Indian Railways because of the type of amount that we have to keep on investing on that. We have been giving that. The sooner we complete it, the better it is for the Indian Railways. So you do not have to have any doubt about it; the threat is always there.

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE : There is a district called South Dinajpur district in West Bengal which is not connected by Railways since independence. This matter is raised several times in the Parliament, but the question is avoided. It is surprising that in the answer which is given by the hon. Minister now, there is

not a single line about the Eklakhi—Balughat project which was taken up in the year 1984 by the then Minister of Railways Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary. Balughat is the district headquarters of South Dinajpur district and is situated at the border of Bangladesh. It is an important town, but it is neglected. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you as to how long it will take to finish the proposed construction of that new railway line.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have time; there are other questions. I think the hon. Minister's reply is that depending on the resources he is going to do it as quickly as possible.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, nobody gets so much protection from you as the Railway Minister.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what would be the fate of gauge conversion of Ahmedpur—Katwa, Katwa—Bardhaman and Bankura—Damodar railway line and whether he is going to take up doubling of line between Andal—Sainthia, Bandel—Katwa, Habra—Bongaon and Sheoraphuffy—Tarakeswar.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I do not mind taking up all the work and doing it fast. But, let them put one question to the hon. Finance Minister as to how much money he will be able to spare (*Interruptions*). The question is of resources. Whatever work we have already committed, we have taken up. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The entire Eastern Zone is neglected.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Eastern Zone is our bread and butter; we cannot afford to ignore that. So, that question does not arise. As everybody knows, the problem is about the constraint of resources. Whatever projects are in hand, we will complete them; and then we will go to the next project thereof.

[*Translation*]

Job-Oriented Education

*284. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any proposals to involve private sector in the scheme of job-oriented education:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education involves the private sector in implementation of vocational courses in privately aided/privately managed schools; development of curricula: selection of need-based vocational courses: provision of on-the-job training facilities and through assistance to non-government organisations for non-formal programmes.

The UGC are developing under-graduate level vocational courses in consultation with employers. There are also 1439 private ITIs conducting vocational training programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has replied that some aided schools and some recognised schools have been chosen under centre sponsored schemes for imparting vocational education. I had made one simple submission that the number of unemployed youth is increasing leaps and bounds in the country and we are unable to provide them jobs. If we provide them vocational education then we will be able to solve the unemployment problem to some extent. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to provide vocational education in the private schools being run at the Sub Division and Block levels?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a scheme to promote educational programmes in private as well as Government schools, which is being implemented in many schools at present. When we get application from the schools on this subject, we provide them assistance considering the already available resources in those schools.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government of India does not run any college at District and Division level. You have told that you also provide grant through U.G.C., but the colleges situated in the rural areas belong to State Governments only. Whether the Central Government has any plan to open such vocational colleges in the rural areas?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was basically concerned with involving private sector in these schemes. I mean to say that any programmes can be taken up with the help of the private sector in private as well as Government schools. But it does not have any provision to open Government colleges and schools in every district.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these private schools and colleges charge exorbitant fees to the tune of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 and as such the poor students cannot go there. Whether the Government has any plan to give grant to the private schools situated in tribal areas as the poor locals cannot pay the exorbitant fees.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Grants and assistance is provided to such schools at present also. But so far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, the point of providing special grant to the poor students for continuing their studies can be considered.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a large number of such students who continue their studies after passing matriculation examination, just not to remain unemployment. Considering this situation, the Government's scheme of providing vocational training is very useful. Now, I want to know that what are the results of this scheme and whether the Government has made any evaluation that upto what extent the students taking this vocational training can make use of it in their practical life? If not, whether the Government has any plan to do so? The question is related to private sector but the gaurdians, who send their wards to the public schools in fact do not face such problem and it is more useful for the lower sections of the society. Whether the Government has any plan to broaden its scope?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I do agree with the Hon. Member. This scheme's aims and objects are what you have mentioned. I cannot claim that I am fully satisfied with the implementation of this scheme so far, but it has certain aspect for ensuring employment to the trainees by directly contacting such institutions in the public as well as private sector to teach their courses in such colleges so that employment to the trainees can be guaranteed.

So far as your question is concerned, I feel that an evaluation has already been made but a constant evaluation is needed in this respect. I have every hope that the way we are getting all-

round support, we will be able to increase the scope and usefulness of vocational education during Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH : Sir, there are such institutions which are being run by missionaries, a religious organisation. They propagate their religion. Whether the Government has any proposal to withdraw recognition to such institutions or not recognise such institutes which besides education also impart religious education.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is certainly off the mark. (Interruptions).

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, it is off the mark. (Interruptions). Incidentally, religion is not a vocational course also.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, in the present times when the number of unemployed youth is increasing day by day, the vocational training is of great importance. Keeping in view the arbitrary conduct of the private institutions in the name of capitation fee in the field of higher education and only certain persons or a particular group is able to get admission into these institutions, would you ask the private institutions at the time of handing over this job to establish vocational training colleges in those areas where poor students cannot continue their studies and are unable to find an employment. Would the Government take initiatives to provide special grants in these areas?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is in wrong impression that the Government is going to hand over this job to the private sector. Actually this is not the question. It does not matter whether it is public sector or private sector, but the matter is that what type of training is required in those industries and it also needs to bring consistency in it so that the trainees may get the job. In order to run such schools if any assistance is available we will try to get it but it is not like that we are handing it over to them.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, our education system has already created certain features in the national scene which is not helping us but rather playing a detrimental role. You know that the answer given here is about vocational training after secondary education.

There had been proposals in the past that vocational education should be part of the curriculum of secondary education itself and many recommendations have been made so that the States are prepared to go in for vocational education for students after matriculation. The scheme is prepared for it. As many secondary schools in this country are privately managed, is the Government thinking of giving aid to introduce vocational training in those secondary schools to prepare the boys for vocational education?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, that is precisely the programme. This question was in addition to that, that is, to what extent the private sector is also involved. That is the programme and for that, we have a provision of Rs. 410 crore in the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, through you I want to know from the Government that the vocational training, started with 10+2 system, has created a problem for the students passing their 12th class because on one hand there are students passing out from polytechnics and I.T.Is. (*Interruptions*) firstly I want to explain in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to explain it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : What efforts are being made by the Government so that the vocational qualification of the 12th pass students get an equal recognition and vocational education can be made more effective. Will the Government give special attention towards the fact that due to lack of vocational education at the college level their knowledge in a particular trade remains incomplete?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the students who get vocational training during 10+2, face this question whether they would be able to get an employment on the basis of that training. If we can ensure it then their aim can be fulfilled. Then they can well decide about the usefulness of their further study.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Today, we are facing the biggest problem of unemployment. In view of this situation, the Government has made an effort to start vocational training programme in the private sector. But such complaints are also being received that the Government is also recognising some private polytechnics, which do not provide any facilities to the students. Such institutions and

I.T.Is should not be given recognitions. Will you make a review in the case of such institutions whom a recognition has already been granted?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a suitable action should be taken in respect of such institutions, running with insufficient facilities and we are certainly going to do so. The Government is also providing them a lot of assistance. Considering the assistance being given to them this situation should not arise. The point mentioned by the hon. Member will be given due consideration and a suitable action will be taken thereon.

[English]

Environmental Projects

*285. †SHRI SANAT
KUMAR MANDAL } : Will the
SHRI CHITTA BASU }

Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of environmental projects being launched in West Bengal with external assistance;

(b) the amount of aid received in each case;

(c) the progress made so far, project-wise; and

(d) the details of the projects proposed to be launched with external assistance during 1993-94?

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

STATEMENT

(i) A World Bank aided forestry project has been launched during 1992-93 at a total cost of approximately Rs. 114 crores (\$39.0 million). The five year project aims at supporting the Government of West Bengal's Forestry Development Programme, besides establishing in all regions of the State, a sustainable protection system to enhance productivity and conserve biodiversity. An area of about 28544 ha. has been covered under plantation through this project at an expenditure of Rs. 6.84 crores, upto December, 1992.

(ii) World Bank assistance of Rs. 12.27 crores has also been received under the Ganga

Action Plan for the construction of fourteen pumping stations in West Bengal. Till June, 1993, an expenditure of Rs. 10.18 crores has already been incurred on this project.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Mr. Speaker Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the World Bank aided forestry project includes Sundarbans. If so, what is the nature of development envisaged to enhance productivity and conserve bio-diversity?

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. It is a very clear question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I have said in my statement, the World Bank aided forestry project has been launched in 1992-93, at a total cost of

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to Sundarbans only.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am coming to that. This is a different project but this will flow into that. This project which has been launched, aims at supporting the Government of West Bengal's forestry development programmes. This, in fact, means that it supplements the forestry development programmes of West Bengal. While supplementing, it gives an additionality to focus on the bio-diversity and ecological sensitivity of the Sundarbans. Though not directly assisting, this project would give West Bengal the required additionality to give emphasis and priority that the Sundarbans deserve as rightly mentioned by the Hon. Member.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Is it a fact that there is a rising demand from industrial units for loans for implementing pollution control measures? If so, what is the amount sanctioned to them out of the World Bank aid for investment in pollution control equipment and for setting up common effluent treatment plants in West Bengal?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Assistance has been sought from Japan from the OCEF for industrial pollution control projects in West Bengal based on the institutional development of the West Bengal State Pollution Control Board. It is also proposed to have a technical assistance component under this project. A detailed project proposal is being drawn up. But there is an on-going World Bank aided pollution control project which enables the industry and especially the bigger delinquents among them to avail of benefits under it. In particular, this

scheme benefits medium and small sectors and those which are in a cluster.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, during the recent floods in West Bengal, a charge has been made that within the Ganga Action Plan, certain measures have been taken due to which boulders are not being removed from the rivers in Northern districts of West Bengal. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this charge and whether any steps are being taken to rectify the situation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I don't know whether flooding is caused by boulders being removed or not removed. In this specific case, a charge might have been made. If it were a question of boulders causing floods, it does not appear to be well-founded. Nevertheless, I shall look into the matter.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: This charge has been made by the State Government.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I shall look into the charge.

Eco-Conservation

*286. †SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN } : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new scheme to encourage participation of school children in various activities related to ecological conservation and preservation of environment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A revised scheme of Eco-Clubs was introduced in June 1993.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Salient features of the revised scheme of Eco-Clubs, 1993

(a scheme for participation of school children in environmental conservation)

Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are :

- to educate children about their immediate environment and the causes for its deterioration;
- to impart knowledge about the role of different factors in an eco-system, their interdependence and their need for survival, through field visits and demonstrations;
- to mobilise youngsters by instilling in them the spirit of scientific enquiry into environmental problems;
- to involve students in environmental preservation efforts, however small these may be.

2. The students from Standard VI to X can become members of an Eco-Club in a School which will be in charge of a motivated teacher. The members of the Eco-Club will not only disseminate information among their fellow students and people living in their locality but would also organise and actively participate in environmental improvement programmes in their schools as well as in their locality. Practical knowledge of environmental protection and preservation will be imparted to the members through audio-visual aids, posters, quiz programmes, lectures, simple science experiments etc.

3. The activities of Eco-Clubs in one or more geographically contiguous districts will be coordinated by an agency which can either be an established educational institution, a non-Governmental Organisation or a Professional body. The Ministry will provide financial assistance @ Rs. 1,000/- per annum per Eco-Club. Out of this a maximum of 10% of this amount will be retained by the coordinating agency for meeting its expenses relating to the Eco-Clubs being serviced by it.

4. The best three Eco-Clubs in each cluster of Eco-Clubs coordinated by one agency would annually be awarded cash prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 as First, Second and Third prizes respectively. The best Eco-Clubs from each of these clusters would then compete for the overall best Eco-Club Award of Rs. 10,000.

[Translation]

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that a scheme for participation of school children in environmental conservation has been formulated. It is a very good scheme

and I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for this. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of statewide clubs opened under this scheme in the country. I would also like to know the facilities proposed to be provided to enable the students to participate in environmental activities and the norms thereof. I would also like to know whether it is appropriate to provide financial assistance to each Eco-club at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per annum ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the inadequate number of Eco-clubs, 32 Eco-clubs have been opened during the year 1992-93. As I have already referred to, a new scheme has been formulated a few months ago, under which one thousand Eco-clubs are proposed to be opened during the current year. Earlier the Coordinating Agency had been entrusted the work of supervising the work of schools located in the adjacent areas, and these schools were also given financial aid of Rs. 1000/- per annum. Now, out of this allocation a maximum of 10% of this amount will be retained by the Coordinating agency. The Coordinating Agency has also been entrusted the responsibility to inspire the students in this regard. The target is to open one thousand Eco-clubs per year and that target will certainly be fulfilled. At the same time, with regard to the hon. Member's question whether the allocation of Rs. 1000/- per annum is adequate, I would like to submit that if in case the Government finds that this amount is inadequate, it may consider to increase the amount.

SHRI BAPU CHAURE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Government provided facilities to the Adivasi students in the rural areas to associate them with environmental education. If so, the details thereof.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government would try to open as many as possible Eco-clubs in the Adivasi areas. A specific target of the number of Eco-clubs has been fixed with regard to every state. At the same time the Government would be cautious that Adivasi areas are given priority.

[English]

SHRI B. DEVARAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know whether there is any proposal to extend this scheme to the college students also. I would like to say that eco-conservation can be made a part of the textbooks in schools and colleges.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, this is really for the children from 5th class to 10th or 12th class. It is very basic. It is to imbibe in them some of the most important aspects of environment. This is not a scheme for the college students, Eco-clubs are there only in the schools.

The Hon. Member's question regarding this to be included as one of the subjects in the colleges, I am sure the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development is already considering this matter and this will form a part of the academic programme for higher studies.

SHRI BHOJY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ : While taking note of this comprehensive scheme involving participation of school children in the conservation of environment, may I know from the hon. Minister whether immediate action will be taken in the schools which are in the neighbourhood of national parks and sanctuaries as a part of peoples involvement in protecting the animals which are in great danger from poaching?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The hon. Member has raised a very good point and I am grateful to him for having made this suggestion. We will certainly make this as a part of our priority.

"Compensatory Afforestation Programme"

*287. **SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN**
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE } : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the Compensatory Afforestation Programme recently;

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

(c) the shortcomings observed in various States alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Details of compensatory afforestation carried out State-wise upto 31-3-93 is placed on the table of the house.

(c) Following shortcomings have been observed in implementation of scheme :

(i) Adequate Non-forest land has not been identified,

(ii) Non-receipt of funds for compensatory afforestation from user agencies, and

(iii) Delay in release of funds realised by State Governments for compensatory afforestation.

(d) State/U. T. Governments have been requested to create a land Bank. A special head of account for depositing and withdrawal of money for compensatory afforestation has been created. State/U. T. Governments have been requested to step up efforts and make up the backlog in a phased manner.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Forest area diverted (ha.) till 31-3-1993	Comp. Aff. stipulated (ha.) till 31-3-1993	Comp. Aff. done till 31-3-1993
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,694	13,030	6,089
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	774	1,227	566
3.	Assam	1,000	1,213	578
4.	Bihar	3,221	1,518	60
5.	Goa	163	120	93
6.	Gujarat	6,388	19,350	9,888
7.	Haryana	390	533	507
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,116	5,110	2,715
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,286	1,425	288

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	9,957	9,105	9,633
11.	Kerala	1,112	701	323
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,88,478	2,28,247	64,104
13.	Maharashtra	19,469	39,693	23,411
14.	Manipur	244	Neg.	—
15.	Meghalaya	173	245	270
16.	Orissa	16,265	20,108	12,157
17.	Punjab	90	80	136
18.	Rajasthan	3,371	4,135	1,083
19.	Sikkim	469	213	596
20.	Tamil Nadu	1,928	865	638
21.	Tripura	165	233	219
22.	Uttar Pradesh	22,994	14,209	5,682
23.	West Bengal	8,427	4,359	604
24.	A & N Islands	2,139	1,990	2,046
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141	262	262
26.	Daman & Diu	1	—	—
TOTAL		3,08,455	3,68,043	1,41,948

Note :—Compensatory Afforestation done till Dec., 1990

Compensatory Afforestation done w. e. f. 1-1-91 to 31-3-93

41,205 ha.

1,00,743 ha.

Total

1,41,948 ha.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, the principle of Compensatory Afforestation is at the heart of the Forest Conservation Act. It is clear from the Statement which has been given that less than 40 per cent of land which had been diverted there. Compensatory Afforestation had been achieved. In Part (c) of the reply, the Hon. Minister has pointed out certain shortcomings. The State Governments are not trying hard enough to find lands to be given to the Compensatory Afforestation Programme.

There is also the inter-Departmental rivalry within various State Governments viz. PWD, Rehabilitation and Irrigation Departments. They are not coming forward to deposit the funds which are to be given to the Forest Department. Therefore, there are delays in giving funds and as a result the projects which had been accorded the Phase-I clearance by the Central Government are not getting the final clearance.

What steps the Central Government is taking to bring all the people together and make this Programme go faster?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, the Hon. Member has touched at the heart of the problem viz. (a) land is not being identified, and (b) the fund is not being provided by the user-agency. For example, if it is an irrigation project, they are giving funds to the Forest Department for compensatory afforestation. In the past, there was a problem that if these funds were also given, they went into the basket of general revenues of the State and they never found their way to the Forest Department. However, this has been solved by creating a special fund wherein these funds are deposited by the user-agencies.

Out of the total area, 3.68 lakh hectares of land were diverted to the stipulated Compensatory Afforestation in the country and Compensatory Afforestation done till 31st March, 1993 was 1.42 lakh hectares. Undoubtedly, this

is a poor performance. The target for 1993 is 1.01 lakh hectares.

Sir, I believe that with the efforts now being made and with great control and supervision being exercised by my Ministry, this backlog is being slowly made up. The State Governments and various authorities are alive to the fact that further diversion of forest land will not be permitted unless satisfactory afforestation, as committed by them earlier, is implemented by them.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, the Central Government has taken initiatives to ask the State Governments to form Land Banks. I would like to know how many State Governments have formed Advisory Committees and how many State Governments have also formed Land Banks for Compensatory Afforestation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I will send this information as to how many State Governments have formed the Advisory Committees to the hon. Member. A large number of State Governments have formed Land Banks, some of them have done well in this and some of them have not done well in this.

Out of the total area required to be put in the Land Banks, there is still a shortage.

As regards the specific and upto date figures of the Land Banks, I will send them to the Hon. Member.

[Translation]

Railway Insurance Scheme

*288. **SHRI BRISHIN PATEL** }
DR. RAMKRISHNA } : Will
KUSMARIA }

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modalities regarding Insurance Scheme to cover train passengers have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(d) the further course of action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) to (d) a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Railway Passenger Insurance Scheme will cover incidences of deaths/injuries on account of terrorist attacks, dacoities, bomb-blasts, riotings, fire or arson to passengers holding tickets or passes in trains during run, halt or shunting, passengers at railway platforms in Booking & Reservation Offices with valid tickets/passes including platform tickets. Such passengers would include Railway staff working or retired holding pass/passes.

Amendments in the Railways Act, 1989 and the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 would be essential for implementing the scheme. Draft amendments are under finalisation in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHAN PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the passengers travelling in reserved coaches can avail the benefits of this Insurance Scheme at the time of any accident because their names and addresses are available but how will those passengers be benefitted who travel in unreserved compartments and whose names and addresses are not available with the Government ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Only a bonafide passenger can be entitled for any compensation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Investment in Fishing Sector

*281. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to increase marine production;

(b) whether the Government have approved certain investment proposals in the fishing sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount likely to be involved during 1993-94;

(d) whether the proposals involve advanced technology in fishing, including in the area of deep sea fishing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, some of the important schemes chalked out by the Government of India to increase marine fish production are as under :—

(1) Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries :—

- (i) Motorisation of Traditional Craft
- (ii) Introduction of Plywood Craft
- (iii) Introduction of Intermediate Craft
- (iv) Reimbursement of Excise Duty on HSD Oil

(2) Enforcement of Marine Regulation Act :—

- (i) Marine Fishing Regulations Act
- (ii) Resource Enhancement through Artificial Reefs and Mariculture
- (3) Fishery Harbour facilities at Major Ports
- (4) Minor Fishery Harbours
- (5) Welfare of Fishermen :—
 - (i) Group Accident Insurance
 - (ii) Model Fishermen Villages
 - (iii) Savings-cum-Relief
- (6) Grant-in-aid for Deep Sea Fishing & Processing Ventures
- (7) Grant-in-aid for Deep Sea Fishing for providing interest subsidy for acquisition of

Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.

(8) Grant-in-aid for Diversified Fishing.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The schemes approved by Government of India in the fisheries sector with an outlay of Rs. 104 crores during 1993-94 are indicated in Statement. Besides this the approved outlay for fisheries for the state sector is Rs. 145.06 crores.

(d) and (e) Some of the programmes being implemented in the marine fisheries sector include advanced technology such as introduction of suitable craft for exploiting off-shore pelagic resources and transfer of technology through joint ventures for exploiting deep sea resources like tuna, squids, etc.

Under the scheme of Aquaculture Development, Composite Fish Culture Technology and hatchery technology of Research Institutes are popularised in the country for increase in fish production and artificial propagation of fish. Construction of small hatcheries by updating improved hatchery technologies has also been introduced during the current Five Year Plan.

Under the Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development, Brackishwater Fish/Shrimp Farming Technology besides shrimp hatchery technology have been introduced in the country through FAO/UNDP programmes.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	Allocation for 93-94
1	2	3
A. Central Sector Schemes		
1.	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering & Training	180
2.	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery	12
3.	Integrated Fishery Project	2300
4.	Fishery Harbour facilities at Major Ports	1400
5.	Training & Fishery Extension and Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics :	
	(a) Training	30
	(b) Inland Fishery Statistics	55
6.	Central Fishery Harbour Authority	10
7.	Assistance for Strengthening Fish Marketing	
8.	Enforcement of Marine Regulations Act and Resource Enhancement for Artificial Reefs :	750

1	2	3
(a) Marine Fishing Regulations Act		500
(b) Resource Enhancement through Artificial Reefs & Mariculture		100
	TOTAL (A)	5337
B. Externally Aided Projects		
9. Central Project Unit for Shrimp & Fish Culture		170
	TOTAL (B)	170
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
10. Minor Fishery Harbour		700
11. Freshwater Aquaculture		900
12. Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development		450
13. Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries :		
(a) Motorisation of Traditional Craft		210
(b) Introduction of Plywood Craft		20
(c) Introduction of Intermediate Craft		10
(d) Reimbursement of Excise Duty on HSD Oil		1000
14. Welfare of Fishermen :		
(a) Group Accident Insurance		48
(b) Model Fishermen Villages		327
(c) Savings-cum-Relief		528
	TOTAL (C)	4193
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	9700
D. Schemes of Food Processing Industries		
15. Grants-in-aid to National Marine Fisheries Board		50
16. Grants-in-aid for setting up of Cold chain		175
17. Grants-in-aid for Tuna and other fish Processing		125
18. Grants-in-aid for Deep Sea Fishing & Processing Ventures		75
19. Grants-in-aid for Deep Sea Fishing for providing interest subsidy for acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing vessels		100
20. Grants-in-aid for diversified fishing		100
21. Communication facilities to coast guards		75
	TOTAL (D)	700
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	10400

Price of Levy Sugar

*289. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have referred the issue of price fixation of levy sugar to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP);

(b) whether the Government have received the recommendations of BICP in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

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

(e) the efforts made by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has been asked to undertake a fresh investigation into the cost structure of the sugar industry to cover the sugar years 1993-94 to 1995-96.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As the recommendations are with reference to the period from sugar year 1993-94 onwards, there is no delay. However, the BICP has been requested to expedite their Report.

Superfast Trains

*290. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of superfast trains operating in the country at present;

(b) the estimated income generated by extra surcharge on such trains during 1992-93;

(c) the punctuality status of such trains during the last one year; and

(d) the special amenities available to passengers in such trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sixty Two pairs.

(b) Rs. 13.29 Crores approximately.

(c) 75.5% during August, 1992 to July, 1993.

(d) Amenities provided to passengers of Superfast and Mail/Express trains are the same.

Consumer Protection Act, 1986

*291. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is not being strictly implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the States which are lagging behind in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to implement this Act strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) : (a) No, Sir. The Act has been implemented.

(b) to (c) The details of the implementation are as follows :—

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages the setting up of three tier redressal agencies at the national, state and district level and Consumer Protection Councils at the Central and State level. As per information available, the State Consumer Protection Councils have been set up in all the States/UTs. Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (State Commissions) and the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) have started functioning in 31 States/UTs. and 452 districts respectively. In addition, prior approval has been conveyed to the States of Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Orissa to set up 2, 1 and 14 District Forums respectively in the newly created districts in those States. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (National Commission) started functioning w.e.f. 27-12-1988. The Central Consumer Protection Council has also been constituted and so far, 14 meetings have been held. The Act does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Import of Wheat

*292. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat imported during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the price, insurance and freight paid per quintal of wheat, country-wise;

(c) the price of indigenous wheat then available in India;

(d) the reasons for purchasing wheat at higher price from abroad; and

(e) the total quantity of wheat actually received in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During 1991-92, no wheat was imported. During 1992-93, a quantity of 23.80 lakh MTs of wheat was received against the contracted quantity of 29.90 lakh MTs.

(b) The average estimated FOB price, insurance and freight per quintal of imported wheat, countrywise is as under :—

(Rs./Quintal)

	FOB Price	Insu- rance	Freight	Total
Canada	384.30	0.80	80.60	465.70
Australia	354.20	0.80	57.10	412.10
U. S. A.	290.80	0.80	90.70	382.30

(c) The prevailing wholesale prices (average) of indigenous wheat in India from June, 1992 to October, 1992 when the contracts were signed were as under :—

(Rs./Quintal)

June	451.13
July	469.94
August	497.32
September	474.27
October	453.64

(d) The import of wheat was resorted to increase the domestic availability and to bridge the gap between demand and supply occasioned due to a drop of about 9.00 million tonnes in the production of foodgrains during the crop year 1991-92 thereby preventing sharp rise in wheat prices during the lean season and further to maintain the required supply of wheat for PDS in States and UTs including Revamped PDS launched in about 1700 blocks covering drought-prone, desert, hilly and tribal area.

(e) Against the contracted quantity of 29.90 lakh MTs during 1992-93, a quantity of 30.65 lakh tonnes of wheat has been received till July, 1993.

Salarjung Museum

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

(a) whether a number of irregularities including thefts of valuable antiques have been detected in the Salarjung Museum at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to curb irregularities and thefts;

(c) whether any Inquiry Commission has been appointed to enquire into the acts of omission and commission; and

(d) if so, its findings and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) A number of complaints were received including allegations of missing valuable antiques. A fact Finding Committee was appointed by the Salarjung Museum Board consisting of two experts and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department of Culture. The Report of this Fact Finding Committee was examined by the Salarjung Museum Board and as per the decision of the Board, the entire findings have been forwarded to the Central Vigilance Commission for its examination and advice. The Board have also appointed a Committee of experts to carry out physical verification of all the collections of the Salarjung Museum to establish whether any item is missing from the collection or not.

IITs/IIMs

*294. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA }
DR. G. L. KANAUJIA }

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "IITs/IIMs busy chasing foreign coffers" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated May 15, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have frozen the budgetary allocations for Indian Institutes of Technology at 1991-92 level;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to admit Non-resident Indians in the IITs; and

(f) if so the reasons for taking such a decision ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. While it is the endeavour to make these institutions progressively less dependent on the Government for their maintenance expenditure, it is not factually correct to say that these institutions are running after foreign money.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The IITs were provided Rs. 18.40 crores more in 1992-93, as compared to 1991-92.

(e) and (f) The IITs have not made any specific provision for the NRIs. However, a provision already exists for IITs to be able to admit foreign students upto 5% of the intake over and above their normal intake.

Marine Life

*295. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to reassess the toxic effect of chemicals, used for neutralizing oil slicks, on the marine life:

(b) whether the Government contemplate to intensify the research and development work in finding zero-damaging or less damaging chemicals to meet such a situation:

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) if not, the steps taken to save marine life from toxic effects of such chemicals?

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

(b) No Sir. The dispersants used by the Coast Guard to combat oil spills are non-toxic and meet the international standards.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The dispersants used by the Coast Guard have been analysed by the National Institute of

Oceanography and cleared for usage at sea. As such no further steps are considered necessary at this stage.

National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board

*296. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects undertaken by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board in ecologically fragile areas since its inception:

(b) whether any comprehensive study on ecologically fragile areas has been undertaken by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board so far;

(c) if so, the details and the findings of the Board; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The

details of the projects undertaken by the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board in ecologically fragile areas since its inception from 28th August, 1992 are given in the Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board has not conducted any study on ecologically fragile areas. However, an Expert Group was constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to recommend the parameters for determining ecological fragility. An illustrative list of some of the ecologically fragile and sensitive areas as identified by the Expert Group are given in the Statement-II.

Projects received from the State Governments for the ecological restoration of the fragile areas are accorded priority.

STATEMENT I

Statement of Projects undertaken in ecologically fragile areas since inception of the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board from the 28th August, 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project period	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development Project for Assam	1992-93	41.20

1	2	3	4
2.	Tapo-Tarek Watershed Project for Arunachal Pradesh	1992-97	141.87
3.	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests in Goa	1991-96	41.89
4.	Project for Ravi Catchment in Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh	1992-97	441.40
5.	Trikuta Hills Project in Jammu & Kashmir	1991-96	215.00
6.	Sukhtao Watershed Project in Jammu & Kashmir	1991-96	325.70
7.	Micro-plan Project for Nasik district, Maharashtra	1992-97	315.00
8.	Chakki Watershed Project Gurdaspur district, Punjab	1991-95	93.00
9.	Micro-plan Project for Almora district, Uttar Pradesh	1992-96	149.57
Total :			1764.63

STATEMENT II

A. Examples of Environmentally Fragile/Sensitive Ecosystems as identified by Expert Group set up by Ministry of Environment & Forests

1. Coral reefs of Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

2. Stretches of estuarine zones with mangroves such as the following :

(i) Northern Andaman	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(ii) Sunderbans	West Bengal
(iii) Bhitarkanika	Orissa
(iv) Coringa	Andhra Pradesh
(v) Mahanadi Delta	Orissa
(vi) Pichavaram	Tamil Nadu
(vii) Kumbajua Canal, Mandovi & Zuari rivers	Goa
(viii) Godavari Delta	Andhra Pradesh
(ix) Gulf of Kutch	Gujarat
(x) Coondapur	Karnataka
(xi) Achra/Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
(xii) Vembanad	Kerala
(xiii) Point Calimere	Tamil Nadu
(xiv) Krishna estuary	Andhra Pradesh

3. Doon Valley

4. Alpines of Laddakh & Tonglu-Sandakphu of Sikkim Himalayas.

5. Silent Valley

6. Neorakhola in Eastern Himalayas.

7. Core areas of Biosphere Reserves

(i) Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
(ii) Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu
(iii) Little Rann of Kutch	Gujarat
(iv) Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
(v) Thar Desert	Rajasthan
(vi) Nanda Devi	Uttar Pradesh
(vii) Uttarakhand (Valley of Flowers)	Uttar Pradesh
(viii) Sunderbans	West Bengal
(ix) Manas	Assam
(x) Kaziranga	Assam
(xi) Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
(xii) Nokrek (Tura Range)	Meghalaya
(xiii) North Islands of Andamans	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(xiv) Great Nicobar Island	Andaman & Nicobar Islands

8. Khasi-Jaintia hills of Cherapunjee Meghalaya

9. Ecotones/Corridors :

- (i) Corridor used by wild buffalo for migration from Sitanadi to Udaipur.
- (ii) Elephant migration route from Kuldiha to Simplipal in Orissa and from Madumalai to Bilgiri Ramaswamy Temple. Wildlife sanctuary via Sujalkuttai and Barbeta in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Natural areas linking protected regions within each major biome.
- (iv) Ecotonal forests, e.g. tropical freshwater swamp forests, tidal forests, low mangrove forests, tree mangrove forests etc.

B. Ministry of Environment & Forests have issued Notifications banning certain activities detrimental to Environment in the following Ecologically Fragile areas :

(i) Aravalli Hills Gurgaon District	Haryana
Alwar District	Rajasthan
(ii) Murud Janjira, Raigarh District	Maharashtra
(iii) Antop Hills, Bombay	Maharashtra
(iv) Dahanu Taluka, Thane	Maharashtra
(v) Doon Valley	Uttar Pradesh

Central Agricultural Universities

*297. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Agricultural Universities at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish more such universities during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits likely to be derived by the farmers through the research and development activities carried out in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Only one Central Agricultural University with the title CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IMPHAL, MANIPUR has been established with effect from 26th January 1993 through the Act of Parliament. This University will have 7 Specialised colleges in Six States under its Jurisdiction namely; Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The North Eastern Hill Region for which the Central Agricultural University has been established has great potential in all sectors and sub-sectors of Agricultural development. The integrated system of teaching, research, extension education, training and re-training of this University will be able to tackle the location-specific problem of research, extension and training and will provide needed manpower in the Region to undertake technology development and technology transfer programmes also assist the various development departments through training and re-training in bridging the gap between technology generation and technology transfer to the ultimate target beneficiaries i.e. farmers.

Oilseeds Production

*298. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY
SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various oilseeds during 1992-93, separately;

(b) the estimated production of various oilseeds during 1993-94, separately;

(c) the area under cultivation of various oilseeds at present separately; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the processing capacity of oil mills for attaining self-sufficiency in edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c) The area and production of oilseeds during 1992-93 (crop-wise) along with targets of oilseeds production for 1993-94 are given in the Statement. It is too early to indicate the estimates of production of various oilseeds during 1993-94.

(d) The processing facilities are large enough for processing of the oilseeds produced in the country. However, much of the capacity is extremely old and inefficient with high consumption of steam and power and low recoveries of oil. A Plan scheme is being implemented to popularise a modern expeller developed by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) by providing a subsidy of Rs. 60,000/- per unit for the replacement of old expellers. The Government is also implementing a Plan scheme for modernisation of Huller Rice Mills to encourage production of edible grade rice bran oil, which is being implemented in major rice producing States by providing a subsidy.

The National Dairy Development Board under its Vegetable Oil Project is also promoting establishment of composite oilseeds processing units in the co-operative sector in the major oilseeds producing States.

STATEMENT

Area and Production of Oilseeds during 1992-93 (Crop-wise) alongwith targets of Oilseeds Production for 1993-94

CROP	1992-93		1993-94
	Area	Production	Targets of Production
(Area : Lakh hectares)			
(Prod. : Lakh tonnes)			
GROUNDNUT			
Kharif	69.1	63.4	60.0
Rabi	14.2	21.6	22.0
Total	83.3	85.0	82.0
CASTOR SEED	6.8	6.5	7.0
SESAMUM	22.2	8.5	9.0
NIGERSEED	5.7	1.7	2.0
RAPESEED & MUSTARD	61.0	54.0	57.0
LINSEED	9.6	3.6	4.0
SAFFLOWER	7.4	3.5	4.0
SUNFLOWER			
Kharif	8.6	4.1	6.0
Rabi	12.3	8.3	8.0
Total	20.9	12.4	14.0
SOYABEAN	36.3	31.1	31.0
TOTAL NINE OILSEEDS			
Kharif	148.7	115.3	115.0
Rabi	104.5	91.0	95.0
Total	253.2	206.3	210.0

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

*299. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI }

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether locations for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras during 1993-94 have been identified;

(b) if so, the detailed thereof, State-wise:

(c) whether the Planning Commission and other appraisal agencies/departments have given their clearance in this regard; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the work of setting up of such Kendras ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): No Sir. 73 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been approved in principle in the year 1992-93 and one in 1993-94. Their locations are being finalised by the ICAR Visiting Teams.

(b) List attached as per statement.

(c) Expenditure Finance Committee Memo has been circulated to the appraising agencies departments for their consideration.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of New Krishi Vigyan Kendras approved in principle for Establishment 1992-93

S. No. 1	State 2	District 3
<i>ZONE I</i>		
I.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Una 2. Mandi 3. Kangra
II.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh
III.	Punjab	1. Sangrur 2. Fatehgarh Sahib 3. Ropar
IV.	Haryana	1. Rohtak 2. Panipat 3. Ambala
<i>ZONE II</i>		
I.	West Bengal	1. Burdwan 2. Birbhum 3. Nadia
II.	Bihar	1. Aaraha 2. W. Champaran 3. Palamau
<i>ZONE III</i>		
I.	Assam	1. Golaghat
II.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lohit
III.	Mizoram	1. Lunglei
IV.	Meghalaya	1. Cherrapunjee
V.	Nagaland	1. Mokokchung
VI.	Tripura	1. North Tripura
<i>ZONE IV</i>		
I.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad 2. Shahjahanpur 3. Deoria 4. Saharanpur 5. Farrukhabad 6. Pithorgarh 7. Azamgarh 8. Muzaffarnagar 9. Mainpuri

1

2

3

ZONE V

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|
| I. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. Khammam
2. West Godavari
3. Adilabad |
| II. | Maharashtra | 1. Nasik
2. Parbhani
3. Kolhapur
4. Kudali (Dist. Raigarh)
5. Buldana
6. Nagpur
7. Latur
8. Nanded
9. Solapur |

ZONE VI

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| I. | Gujarat | 1. Bharuch
2. Vadodara
3. Surat |
| II. | Rajasthan | 1. Rajsamand
2. Baran
3. Dausa |

ZONE VII

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| I. | Madhya Pradesh | 1. Seoni
2. Shivpuri
3. Tikamgarh
4. Khandwa
5. Rajgarh
6. Sarguja
7. Guna
8. Betul (1993-94) |
| II. | Orissa | 1. Kadalipal
Kamakhvanagar
(Dhenkanal)
2. Kendrapada
3. Angul |

ZONE VIII

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| I. | Karnataka | 1. Mysore
2. Kolar |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|

1	2	3
		3. Bellary
		4. Belgaum
		5. Raichur
II. Kerala		1. Pathenamthitta
		2. Quilon
		3. Idukki
III. Tamil Nadu		1. Dharampuri
		2. Salem
		3. Nellai Kattabomman
		4. Madurai
		5. Kamrajar
IV. Pondicherry		1. Karaikal

[Translation]

Committee on fare and freight

*300. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a committee to review railway fare and freight:

(b) if so, the composition and status of the committee and the date when it was constituted:

(c) whether the socio-economic conditions of the country will also be taken into consideration by the committee: and

(d) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) The Committee was constituted on 24-10-91 and it consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Member who are experts in the field of transport economics and railway working.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has been given a tenure of two years to submit the report.

[English]

Train from Bokaro to Howrah

3063. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal for introduction of a express train from Bokaro to Howrah via Tupkadih Talgoria line: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Price Fixation Policy of Super Bazar

3064. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA }
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA }
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the purchase and price fixation policy being pursued in Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar with regard to purchase of items of foodgrains, consumer/grocery items, stationery, household etc.:

(b) what is the system of checking the quality of the commodities sold by the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding price variation quality etc. from the consumers by these organisations and the action taken thereon;

(d) the system being adopted by the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar in the matter of supplying goods to their branch stores;

(e) the extent to which the suppliers come in contact with the employees of the branch stores and the effect thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal to ban the coming into contact of suppliers with the employees of the branch stores; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) In both the cases of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar, foodgrains, pulses and stationery are procured on the basis of competitive tenders with due regard to quality of items. Other consumer items are purchased from registered suppliers preferably from manufacturers. Prices are fixed keeping in view the trend in local market by adding reasonable and nominal margin

(b) Super Bazar has set up its own quality control laboratory and before introduction of any item, laboratory clearance is obtained. Similarly, Kendriya Bhandar has also made arrangements for laboratory testing with Food and Research Analysis Centre sponsored by FICCI for testing items. Pulses and spices are subjected to pre-testing on other items, post-testing is done by random sampling.

(c) Both Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar have reported that whenever they receive any complaint about price and quality of item, those are immediately attended to.

(d) and (e) Both Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar have their own arrangement for supplying the items from their Central Godown to the retail outlets. However, in certain cases of perishable items and locally manufactured goods, the suppliers are allowed to make direct supply to the Branches. For such direct supplies

also all the formalities like negotiation, issue of supply orders, payments etc. are completed by their Central office.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal to discontinue this system keeping in view the advantages derived in better availability, exchange of old and damaged goods and also the reduction of transportation costs.

Racket in FCI

3065. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item entitled "Anticipatory bail racket unearthed" as reported in the Indian Express, dated May 4, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether he has himself visited some of the Fair Price Shops and found the food stuff being supplied to the card holders different from the one supplied by the Food Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to ensure that the card holders get good quality of food stuff from the F. P. Ss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has reported that no cases were found where offenders were intentionally not arrested. Since 1-4-1993, 90 FIRs were lodged. Only in 4 cases, the accused were not arrested because of cancellation of FIRs (1) and seeking legal opinion (3). Officers of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies have been instructed to ensure that FIRs of all the cases are promptly sent to the courts.

2. The Union Minister for Civil Supplies, CA&PD, recently visited some Fair Price Shops (FPS) to review the functioning of the PDS in Delhi. In some cases, differences in quality of the foodgrains meant for distribution and the samples exhibited were noticed. Delhi Administration has been advised to ensure pro-

per quality of foodgrains. After that during the last three months, inspections by officials of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi were intensified. In 62 cases, apparently poor quality of foodgrains were observed. Essential commodities are delivered at the doorsteps of the FPSs and complaints regarding poor quality or bad quality foodgrains are required to be brought to the notice of the officers concerned within 72 hours of receipt. Appropriate action is taken to verify such complaints expeditiously and replacement orders are issued where necessary.

Coaches on Southern Railways

3066. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala for the replacement/repair of old and dilapidated coaches and bogies running on Southern Railway;

(b) whether the Government have any specific proposal for the replacement of such coaches in a phased manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Chief Minister of Kerala has requested for provision of new coaches on Mangla Express.

(b) and (c) Replacement of old coaches is a continuous exercise and is not done trainwise or regionwise. However, efforts are made to keep newer coaches on important trains.

Prakrit Language

3067. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the study and promotion of Prakrit language in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Govt. of India have formulated various schemes for the study and promotion of Sanskrit language which are conventionally applicable for Prakrit and Pali too. Under these schemes financial assistance can be given to Voluntary Organisations of Prakrit. Publications of Prakrit books and by way of purchase of Prakrit books. Scholars of Prakrit Language are also considered for the Award of Presidential certificate of Honour. However, no separate funds are earmarked particularly for this purpose.

Free And Compulsory Education To Children

3068. SHRI PARASRAM BIARDWAJ

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of children in the age group of 6-14 years who are not covered under the free and compulsory education scheme. State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): To provide free education to children in the age group of 6-14 years, all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have abolished tuition fee in Government run schools upto primary level. Education in schools run by local bodies and private aided institutions is also mostly free in all States and Union Territories. However, private unaided schools which constitute 37% of the total elementary schools in the country do charge some fee. As regards compulsory education, 14 States and 4 Union Territories have passed acts making education compulsory. But they have desisted from prescribing the rules and regulations whereby those provisions could be enforced on account of various socio-economic compulsions that keep children away from schools. To attract children and retain them in the school system, Government has initiated schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Establishment of District Institute of Education & Training, strengthening of Non-Formal Centres etc. together with adoption of child centred and activity-based process of learning at primary stage to make school environment better. The state-wise details of enrolment ratio at primary and upper primary stages are given in statement attached.

STATEMENT

Enrolment Ratio In Classes I-V And VI-VIII of Schools For General Education

S. No.	STATE/UNION TERRITORY	Classes I-V (6-11 Years)	Classes VI-VIII (11-14 Years)
1	2	3	4
		Total	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109.16	57.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109.43	47.00
3.	Assam	112.80	62.27
4.	Bihar	80.47	37.02
5.	Goa	101.41	104.16
6.	Gujarat	126.22	71.86
7.	Haryana	86.27	63.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	116.99	110.47
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.88	61.70
10.	Karnataka	111.10	56.50
11.	Kerala	99.07	105.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	104.54	55.53
13.	Maharashtra	125.96	79.50
14.	Manipur	110.61	62.91
15.	Meghalaya	64.48	58.53
16.	Mizoram	136.44	74.36
17.	Nagaland	109.40	68.64
18.	Orissa	103.42	51.57
19.	Punjab	98.40	72.84
20.	Rajasthan	79.16	44.93
21.	Sikkim	120.01	48.19
22.	Tamil Nadu	135.24	97.95
23.	Tripura	132.62	80.68
24.	Uttar Pradesh	86.86	51.64
25.	West Bengal	124.13	64.94
26.	A & N Islands	92.37	81.96
27.	Chandigarh	60.37	57.19
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	101.94	45.87
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	87.32	81.71
31.	Lakshadweep	145.88	107.84
32.	Pondicherry	142.01	126.47
	INDIA	102.74	61.15

NOTE : Enrolment Ratio at primary stage is defined as the percentage ratio of the enrolment in the classes I-V to the estimated child population in the age group 6-11 years. Likewise, at upper primary stage, for the 11-14 years age group, the enrolment ratio would be the percentage ratio of the enrolment in classes VI-VIII to the estimated population in the age group 11-14 years. Where the enrolment ratio exceeds 100%, it shows enrolment of underage/overage children in coverage.

[Translation]

Cancellation of F. P. S. in Madhya Pradesh

3069. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE }
SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT }
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Fair price Shops have been cancelled recently under Public Distribution System due to not taking off the quota of essential commodities by them and thus not distributing the same among ration card holders in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other action taken against the owners of such Fair Price Shops in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) As reported by Government of Madhya Pradesh, 13 Fair Price Shops were cancelled and 24 Fair Price Shops were suspended during 1992-93 in Madhya Pradesh for not lifting the quota of items under the Public Distribution System. Government of Madhya Pradesh have issued instructions to their field officers to ensure regular lifting and distribution of PDS commodities to consumers.

Distance Education

3070. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for more liberal funding of "distance education";

(b) if so, whether any innovations are proposed to be made in imparting training in non-conventional courses of education; and

(c) the present ratio of students studying under the Distance Education scheme vis-a-vis the conventional educational institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Indira Gandhi

National Open University has established Distance Education Council (DEC) for the performance of functions relating to promotion and coordination of the Distance Education system and maintenance of the standards as well as provision of financial support to Distance Education institutions. The Council has formulated detailed guidelines to provide financial support to State Open Universities during VIIIth plan period. However, the responsibility for funding the Directorates of Correspondence Education of the Conventional Universities will continue to vest in the UGC during the VIIIth plan.

(b) According to the guidelines formulated by DEC, while imparting financial support, priority will be given to specific need oriented courses over professional courses, vocational courses over academic courses; and new and innovative courses over support to existing ones.

(c) According to information furnished by UGC, the total enrolment in the Distance Education system including those in the open Universities as well as the Directorate of Correspondence Education of conventional Universities is about 13.93% of the total enrolment of higher education in 1991-92.

[Translation]

Construction of Stadia

3072. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stadia constructed or still under construction with the Central Assistance at various places in each State particularly in tribal areas of Gujarat;

(b) whether any further requests are pending with the Union Government seeking assistance for construction of stadia;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed locations thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

MUKUL WASNIK: (a) and (b) During the last three years and in the current year, out of 181 proposals received for Central assistance for construction of *stadia*, 47 *stadia* at various places have been sanctioned Central assistance as given in Statement-I. Out of the three *stadia* sanctioned for Gujarat, only one is located at Deogarh Baria, which is a tribal area. In remaining 134 proposals, the Department has either conveyed the deficiencies in the esti-

mates/drawings or have addressed letters seeking State Government/sponsors' acceptance of condition that they are prepared to incur their share in the cost of the project first. These proposals are thus pending at various stages of consideration.

(c) and (d) The details of the requests pending with the Government, with location thereof and the position of each request is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT I

S. No.	State/UT	Stadia sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Mizoram	—
16.	Meghalaya	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	2
19.	Punjab	1
20.	Rajasthan	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	4
22.	Tripura	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4
24.	West Bengal	2
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
26.	Chandigarh	—
27.	Daman & Diu	—
28.	Delhi	1
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—
31.	Pondicherry	—
		47

STATEMENT II

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
Andhra Pradesh :			
1.	Indoor Stadium	Nagam, District Nizamabad	State Govt./sponsor intimated on 31-5-93 seeking acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Indoor Stadium	Visakhapatnam	Deficiencies intimated to State Government/sponsor on 9-6-93 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
Arunachal Pradesh :			
1.	Indoor Stadium Hall	Bowing	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 26-3-93.
Assam :			
1.	Indoor Stadium	Jorhat	Under consideration.
2.	Stadium	Damdama	Conditions sent on 17-12-91 for acceptance.
Bihar :			
1.	Indoor Stadium	Bokaro	The State Govt./sponsor was asked on 29-8-91 to send the revised estimates/drawing alongwith seeking acceptance that they are willing to spend their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Special Project Development Area (SPDA)	Purnea	State Govt. was asked on 15-9-92 to arrange for Rs. 20.00 lakhs so that the Department can release Rs. 22.00 lakhs already approved.
3.	Outdoor stadium	Khagra	Asked the State Govt./sponsor on 29-6-93 to submit the proposal afresh after rectifying the deficiencies pointed out.
Gujarat :			
1.	Sports Complex	Petlad	Deficiencies intimated to the State Govt./sponsor on 15-5-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
Haryana :			
1.	State Level Sports Complex	Faridabad	State Govt. was intimated on 23-7-93 to submit the revised drawings.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
2.	Mini-stadium	Muklan	Deficiencies intimated on 21-6-93 to the State Govt./sponsor alongwith seeking acceptance that they are ready to spend their share first in the cost of the project.
3.	Mini-stadium	Nayan	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 27-5-93 to submit the proposal in the latest prescribed proforma alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
4.	Mini-stadium	Sihore	Deficiencies pointed out to the State Govt./sponsor on 17-6-92.
5.	Mini-stadium	Rohtak	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 10-2-92 to send their acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
6.	Mini-stadium	Bharan	—Do—
7.	Gymnasium Hall at Maharana Pratap Stadium	Sirsa	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 3-6-93 to submit the specifications of cross section of the hall.
Himachal Pradesh :			
1.	State Level Sports Complex	Shimla	The proposal is under examination.
Karnataka :			
1.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Dijjargi	State Govt./sponsor intimated on 21-1-92 to send their acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Stadium	Kittur	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsor on 9-1-92.
3.	Stadium	Gadag-Bettagiri	The proposal will be placed before the next Grants Committee for consideration.
Karnataka :			
4.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Tambakud	The proposal is under consideration.
5.	Stadium	Karkala	The proposal will be placed before the next Grants Committee for consideration.
6.	Stadium	Holenarsipur	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 20-7-93 to send their acceptance that they are willing to

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
			incur their share first in the cost of the project.
7.	Stadium	K. R. Nagar	State Govt./sponsor was asked to send their acceptance on 20-7-93 that they are willing to spend their share first in the cost of the project alongwith the audited accounts.
8.	Stadium	Yellur	State Govt./sponsor was intimated on 20-7-93 to send their acceptance that they will incur their share first in the cost of the project.
9.	Indoor Stadium	Malavalli	State Govt./sponsor was intimated on 26-4-93 to submit the proposal afresh alongwith the acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
10.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Kirugavalu	State Govt./sponsor was intimated on 26-4-93 to send the proposal afresh alongwith the acceptance that they will incur their share first in the cost of the project.
11.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Srirangapatna	State Govt./sponsor was intimated on 10-6-92 to send their acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
12.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Amruthur	The proposal will be placed before the next Grants Committee for consideration.
13.	Indoor Stadium	Maddur	Deficiencies intimated to the State Govt./sponsor on 16-6-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project. Reminder sent on 21-12-1992.
14.	Outdoor Stadium	Maddur	—Do—
15.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Sagar	To be considered in the next Grants Committee.
Kerala :			
1.	Stadium	Kuthuparamba	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 16-6-92 to send their acceptance that they are willing to spend their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Stadium	Thiruvambady	The proposal will be placed before the next Grants Committee for consideration.
3.	Open Stadium	Kasaragad	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 20-7-93 to send the revised estimates alongwith the audited accounts.
4.	Stadium	Vechoochira	The proposal is under examination.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
5.	Indoor Stadium	Neyyattikara	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 24-11-92 to send their acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
6.	Distt. Stadium	Kalpetta	Deficiencies alongwith seeking acceptance of the State Govt./sponsor that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project were intimated on 27-4-92.
7.	Open Stadium	Kalpetta	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 5-8-92 to send their acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
Madhya Pradesh :			
3.	Distt. Sports Complex	Babe Ali Ground Bhopal	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 22-6-93 to send the revised estimate alongwith seeking acceptance that they are willing to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Indoor Stadium	Bhopal	Deficiencies intimated to the State Govt./sponsor on 5-6-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
3.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Burhanpur	State Govt./sponsor was asked on 16-6-92 to send the acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
4.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Burhanpur	Do.
5.	Sports Complex	Ranital	Asked the State Govt./sponsor on 20-12-91 to send their acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
6.	Badminton at Gandhi Stadium	HallManola	Asked the State Govt./sponsor on 3-2-92 to convey the acceptance that they will first incur their share in the cost of the project.
7.	Special Development Area (SPDA)	ProjectRaipur	Grants Committee recommended for sanction of Rs. 12.00 lakhs subject to receipt of clarification sought from SAI on 1-6-93. Reminder sent on 23-7-93.
8.	Multipurpose Stadium	Shajapur	Deficiencies intimated on 10-7-91 to the State Govt./sponsor alongwith seeking acceptance that they will first spend their share in the cost of the project.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
9.	Stadium	Rampur	The proposal will be placed before the next Grants Committee for consideration.
10.	Stadium	Churhat	Do.
Maharashtra :			
1.	Stadium	Ahmednagar	Deficiencies intimated to the State Govt./sponsors on 2-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they will incur first their share in the cost of the project.
2.	Gymnasium Hall	Akola	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsor on 16-12-91 along with seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
3.	Stadium	Aurangabad	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 7-12-92 along with seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
4.	Multipurpose Hall	Chandurpur	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 30-12-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
5.	Multipurpose Hall	Melage	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 28-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
6.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Sarawade	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 4-2-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
7.	Gymnasium Hall	Mandal	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 30-12-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
8.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	Parbhani	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 23-12-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would spend their share first in the cost of the project.
9.	Sports Complex	Pune	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 2-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would spend their share first in the cost of the project.
10.	Multipurpose Hall	Manchar	Placed before Grants Committee on 1-2-93. It

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
		(Pune)	was decided to keep it pending till the scheme is revised to include assistance to schools.
11.	Gymnasium	Karad	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 3-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
12.	Multipurpose Hall	Areal (Satara)	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 30-12-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
13.	Gymnasium Hall	Shrikshetra Dhoteri	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 30-12-90 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
14.	Multipurpose Hall	Aklu	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 23-12-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
15.	Open Stadium	Malkapur	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 2-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
16.	Gymnasium	Parbhani	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 2-1-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
17.	Indoor Stadium	Sakri	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 4-1-93 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
18.	Multipurpose Hall	Pune	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 18-5-91 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur their share first in the cost of the project.
19.	Indoor Wrestling Centre	Pune	Placed before Grants Committee on 19-4-93. and decided to seek clarification regarding teak wood flooring on 31-5-93.
20.	Stadium	Aurangabad	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 7-2-92 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would incur first their share in the cost of the project.
21.	Gymnasium Hall	Aurangabad	Deficiencies intimated to State Govt./sponsors on 9-7-93 alongwith seeking acceptance that they would first spend their share in the cost of the project.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
22.	Sports Project Development Area	Buldana	SAI's recommendations received on 10-8-93 to be placed before next Grants Committee meeting.
23.	Multipurpose Hall	Pune	State Government/sponsors addressed on 6-4-93 to modify plan and estimates.
Manipur :			
1.	Indoor Badminton cum Community Hall	Washengbam	State Government intimated on 15-12-1991 for acceptance of conditions.
2.	Stadium	Imphal	State Government intimated on 12-12-1991 for acceptance of conditions.
3.	100 bedded hostel	Imphal	Deficiencies communicated to State Government on 24-6-1993.
4.	Indoor Stadium	Sangai Yumpham	State Government intimated on 14-1-92 for acceptance of conditions.
5.	Sporting Infrastructure	Imphal	Under consideration.
Punjab :			
1.	Indoor Stadium	Badal Lambi	State Government intimated on 8-1-1992 to communicate acceptance of the conditions.
Rajasthan :			
1.	Stadium	Bogala	Deficiencies communicated on 2-11-1992 to State Government/sponsor seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Multipurpose Hall	Shahpura	Deficiencies communicated on 14-1-1992 to State Government/sponsor seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
3.	Indoor Hall	Bikaner	Under consideration.
4.	Stadium	Chittorgarh	Deficiencies communicated on 25-2-1993 to State Government/sponsor seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
5.	Sports Project Development Area	Chittorgarh	Under consideration.
6.	Stadium	Vidyanagar Jaipur	Under consideration.
7.	Indoor Stadium	Bagar	Under consideration.
8.	Stadium	Gajsinghpur	Under consideration.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
Tamil Nadu :			
1.	Stadium	Hanumanthaputheri (Chenalpattu)	Conditions sent on 31-12-91 for acceptance.
2.	Multipurpose Hall	Triuppur (Coimbatore)	Conditions sent on 24-12-91 for acceptance.
3.	Indoor Shuttle Court	Salem	Conditions sent on 16-12-91 for acceptance.
4.	Stadium	Orathanad (Thanjavur)	Conditions sent on 24-12-91 for acceptance.
Uttar Pradesh :			
1.	Gymnasium Pavilion and Basket Ball Court	Aligarh	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 24-2-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
2.	Multipurpose Hall	Aligarh	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
3.	Multipurpose Hall	Almora	Do.
4.	Stadium	Azamgarh	Do.
5.	Multipurpose Hall	Bahraich	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 6-1-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
6.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Ballia	Letter sent to Sports Authority of India for furnishing their recommendations, reply awaited.
7.	Multipurpose Hall	Ballia	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
8.	Multipurpose Hall	Barabanki	Do.
9.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Bijnore	Do.
10.	Stadium	Dehradun	Do.
11.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Deoria	Do.
12.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Safai	Do.

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
13.	Stadium	Etawah	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
14.	Multipurpose Hall	Faizabad	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
15.	Pavilion	Fatehpur	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 23-2-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
16.	Sports Stadium	Fatehpur	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
17.	Multipurpose Hall	Pauri	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/Sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
18.	Stadium	Gaziabad	—do—
19.	Multipurpose Hall	Gonda	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 24-2-1993, alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
20.	Stadium	Gonda	—do—
21.	Multipurpose Hall	Hamirpur	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
22.	Stadium	Hardoi	—do—
23.	Multipurpose Hall	Jhansi	—do—
24.	Multipurpose Hall	Kanpur	—do—
25.	Stadium	Muzzaffar Nagar	—do—
26.	Multipurpose Hall	Lakhimpur Kheri	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 alongwith seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
27.	Multipurpose Hall	Lalitpur	—do—

S. No.	Project	Location	Status/Reaction of the Government
28.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Lucknow	Letter sent to Sports Authority of India for furnishing their recommendation. Reply awaited.
29.	Stadium	Mathura	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 along-with seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
30.	State Level sports Complex	Lucknow	Revised drawings/estimates received on 12-8-1993. Under consideration.
31.	Weight Lifting & wrestling Hall	Meerut	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 along-with seeking acceptance that they are prepared to their share first in the cost of project
32.	Multipurpose Hall	Moradabad	—do—
33.	Multipurpose Hall	Pilibhit	—do—
34.	Stadium	Pithoragarh	—do—
35.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Saharanpur	Recommendation from Sports Authority of India awaited.
36.	Stadium	Shahjahanpur	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 along-with seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
37.	Stadium	Sitapur	—do—
38.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Sultanpur	Recommendations from Sports Authority of India awaited.
39.	Sports Project Development Area Centre	Ferozabad	—do—
40.	Stadium	Ferozabad	Deficiencies communicated to State Government/sponsor on 15-3-1993 along-with seeking acceptance that they are prepared to incur their share first in the cost of the project.
41.	Mini Stadium & Vyayamshala	Shikohabad	—do—
42.	Stadium	Sidharath Nagar	—do—

West Bengal

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------|---|
| 1. | Indoor Stadium | Calcutta | Placed before the Grants Committee on 13-7-1993. |
| 2. | Sports Complex | Howrah | Agenda Item deferred since no representative of West Bengal attended the meeting. |

[English]

Cultivation of Pineapple

3073. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Pineapple growing areas in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total production of pineapples year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of area and production of pineapple in the country are annexed as statement

STATEMENT

Statewise details of area & Production of Pineapple in the Country

(Area in Hac. Production in M.)

S. No.	Name of the State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2609	11255	2871	13630	3363	12899
2.	Assam	10742	166390	20750	250000	12129	177594
3.	Bihar	2492	49920	2592	38880	2642	39630
4.	Goa	440	6600	440	6600	440	6600
5.	Karnataka	3849	74980	3297	113815	3202	112848
6.	Kerala	4545	49432	4724	46265	4724	46265
7.	Manipur	6200	50000	5100	50100	6450	5970
8.	Meghalaya	8560	68750	8300	72000	8502	74203
9.	Mizoram	842	10639	842	10639	737	4105
10.	Nagaland	765	1760	925	2000	1017	2415
11.	Orissa	316	5000	316	5000	490	8000
12.	Tamil Nadu	1010	39390	1015	39600	883	36194
13.	Tripura	3347	33600	3447	33600	3560	30500
14.	West Bengal	8800	219000	9970	210000	8850	210800
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70	—	—	—	70	490
TOTAL :		54587	786716	64489	892129	57059	768513

“Centrally and Externally aided projects of Kerala

3075. SHRI THANJIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally and externally aided projects undertaken in Kerala for improvement of environment and development of forests during the last three years;

(b) the achievement made in this regard;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the state for this purpose; and

(d) the details of the projects proposed to be started in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The details of Centrally and Externally aided Schemes/Projects undertaken in Kerala State for improvement of environment and development of forests for the last three years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Funds Provided (Rs. in Lakhs)	Achievements made
A. Centrally Aided Schemes :—			
(i)	Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Schemes	56.50	940 hectares (area planted)
(ii)	Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Schemes	268.08	Advance action taken
(iii)	Seed Development Scheme	26.35	Target not fixed in terms of area
(iv)	Grant-in-aid Scheme	3.90	Not reported
(v)	Social Forestry Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	309.28	92.57 lakhs (seedlings planted)
B. Externally Aided Projects :—			
(i)	World Bank Assisted Social Forestry Project in Kerala	4085.00	61995 hectares (area planted)
C. Projects posed for external financial assistance :—			
S. No.	Name of the Project	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Donor Agency
(i)	Kerala Forestry Project	12040.00	World Bank
(ii)	Kallada River Basin Project	128.00	The Government of Netherlands
(iii)	Strengthening of Kerala Pollution Control Board	800.00	—do—

[Translation]

Belapur-Uran Railway Line

3076. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to construct Belapur-Nehava-Sheva-Uran railway line in New Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This being an urban transport project for commuter traffic to New Bombay, it is for the State Government of Maharashtra to initiate action in the matter.

Development of Quality Seeds

3077. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR }
GANGWAR }
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY }

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of seeds likely to be imported during 1993-94 to meet the requirements of the country; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote/develop high yielding seeds indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The import of seed is made as per provisions of Export-Import Policy, and decision taken on merits of the case wherever so required. There are no quantified targets for import of seeds.

(b) The Seed Policy of the Government provides incentives to the seed industry for the production of high yielding varieties of seeds, indigenously.

[English]

Shramik Vidyapeeth

3078. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up a Shramik Vidyapeeth at Haldia or Midnapore, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It will be possible to consider proposal for setting up additional Shramik Vidyapeeths during the VIIth five year plan period after the formal approval for the continuance of the scheme for SVPs is taken.

Conference of Commission on Women & Delhi Police Crime Cell

3079. SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL }.

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women and Delhi Police Crimes (Women) Cell held a day-long conference on July 4, 1993 to review the functioning of the Commission and the cell and to evolve ways to improve it;

(b) if so, the out-come thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken in furtherance of these objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Discussions were held inter-alia on the following subjects :—

(i) The working of Delhi Women's Cells and their mandate;

(ii) Legal Limitations: Procedural and other constraints in the working of Women's Cells;

(iii) The Women's Cells and their potential, both as a police and adjudicating body-scope for expansion of jurisdictions;

(iv) Public expectations—common/specific complaints against women's cells.

The recommendations of the Commission have not been received by the Government.

[Translation]

Allocation of F. P. S. and Kerosene Oil Depots

3080. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, the Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Food and Supplies against Food and Supplies Officers, Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Inspectors in respect of allocation of Fair Price Shops and Kerosene Oil Depots;

(b) the total number of complaints received every year against the said officers; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that during the year 1992-93, 11 complaints were received against officers/officials of the Food & Civil Supplies regarding allotment, 3 complaints were filed after investigation. Other cases are presently under various stages of investigation. Action would be taken based on the outcome of the enquiry in all the pending cases.

Diesel Locomotives

3081. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR DEEPA }
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA }

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing production of diesel rail engines meets the entire requirement thereof in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those locomotive works where these diesel engines are manufactured;

(c) the number of the diesel engines manufactured by each factory during the year 1992-93;

(d) whether orders for the supply of these engines have been received from some foreign countries also;

(e) if so, the names of the countries to which these engines would be exported; and

(f) whether the country is competent to export the above engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has discontinued production of diesel locomotives after 1992-93.

(c) Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi manufactured 151 diesel locos during 1992-93 while Chittaranjan Locomotive Works manufactured 30 diesel locos.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Theft of Stone Idols

3082. SHRI LALIT ORAON }
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY }

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that some ancient stone idols fixed in the walls of Lord Jagannath Temple (Puri) were removed at the time of repairing and have since been stolen;

(b) if so, the number of idols stolen and the number out of them thereof recovered; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) On the basis of a FIR lodged by the chairman, Puri District Citizen Forum alleging theft of stone idols from the walls of Jagannath Temple, Puri, a report has been called by the District authorities.

[English]

Indian Council for Social Science Research

3083. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV }
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI }
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN }

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

(a) the basic objectives in setting up the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR);

(b) whether the Council has achieved the objective satisfactorily;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to improve the functioning of the Indian Council for Social Science Research?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research was set up primarily for coordination and promotion of social science research in the country. Its objectives are :

(i) To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside.

(ii) To sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of social science research.

- (iii) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organise and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology.
- (iv) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas.
- (v) To coordinate research activities in the field of social science and to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research.
- (vi) To develop and support centres for documentation service, maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of a national register of social scientists.
- (vii) To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of social science research.
- (viii) To give grants for publication of social science research work and to undertake publication of digests/periodicals and journals devoted to such research.
- (ix) To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships and awards for social science research by students, teachers and other research workers in India or outside, and in particular to award senior fellowships for research in social science that will enable workers in universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake wholtime research for a definite period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified.
- (x) To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies.
- (xi) To undertake, on any agency basis, such other functions as may be entrusted to it

by Government under terms and conditions which may be mutually agreed upon.

- (xii) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilisation in the country.

(b) and (c) The functioning of the Council has generally been satisfactory. Its achievements have been reported in the Annual Reports laid on the tables of both the Houses. The main programmes and achievements as intimated by ICSSR are as under :

Name of Programme	Achievements since 1969
Research Projects	2164
Fellowships (National, Senior, Post Doctoral/General, Foundation Day and Short Term).	2213
Publications	
(i) Research Reports and Ph. D. theses	524
(ii) Volumes of 7 ICSSR Abstracts Journals and News letters and Indian Journal of Social Science	182
(iii) Other Publications	118
NASSDOC Research Information Series-Serials	111
Training and Methodology Courses.	158
(d) Does not arise.	

"Illegal Trade of Wild Animals"

3084. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of locations of the office, regional offices and sub-offices set up by his Ministry to control illegal trade of wild animals and articles made thereof;

(b) whether these offices are functioning satisfactorily;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Comptroller & Auditor General has also made some observations in this regard in his latest report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHREE KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up Regional Offices at export centres in four metropolitan cities, i.e., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. 3 Sub-regional offices at Pathankot, Cochin and Guwahati under the control of Regional Offices New Delhi, Madras and Calcutta respectively has also been opened for control of illegal trade of wild animals and articles made therefrom. These Regional and Sub-regional offices are functioning with limited staff. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has made some observations regarding some delay in setting up of one of the Sub-regional offices after it was sanctioned, but has not made any observation regarding their functioning.

Discrimination Against Women

3085. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to ratify and implement the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;

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

(c) the outcome of the meeting held at Nicosia in July regarding 'beyond planning to implementation'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWAR) : (a) and (b) India has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 8-8-1993. The implementation of CEDAW, which follows its ratification, is a continuous ongoing process.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

"Beyond planning to implementation" was the theme of the Commonwealth Ministers' Meeting held at Nicosia in July, 1993. Regarding the subject of "Women & Environment", the meeting urged policy makers to properly establish the relationships between women, environment and sustainable development. Regarding the subject of "Women & Structural Adjustment", it was emphasised that structural adjustment and a gender-sensitive analysis of its impact is to be effectively addressed. Regarding "Women and Aids", it was felt that women's empowerment is essential in all AIDS control programmes. Regarding "Women in Decision Making" the Meeting recommended affirmative discrimination in favour of women involved in decision making process. Regarding "Women's Rights", the meeting emphasised the critical importance of ratifying, implementing and monitoring CEDAW. Regarding "Commonwealth Plan of Action for Women", the meeting highlighted the need for integration of women's concerns in national development plans and to increase their representation at various governmental and political levels. Regarding preparations for the "World Conference on Women" it was felt that the Conference should focus on main-streaming women's issues through a strong national machinery on women and having effective linkages with NGOs and women's movements in the respective countries.

Working Women Hostels

3086. SHRI RAMESH CHEN-NITHALA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

state the allocation of funds made for working women hostels during 1992-93 State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : State/ Union Territory-wise grants released to the various voluntary organisations for the construction of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day-care Centre for children during the year 1992-93 are given below :—

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Grants Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.36
3.	Assam	1.55
4.	Bihar	10.37
5.	Gujarat	2.79
6.	Haryana	4.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.39
8.	Karnataka	51.14
9.	Kerala	81.41
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.85
11.	Maharashtra	171.47
12.	Manipur	7.99
13.	Meghalaya	5.37
14.	Nagaland	14.27
15.	Orissa	20.21
16.	Punjab	6.06
17.	Rajasthan	1.78
18.	Tamil Nadu	35.16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	79.99
20.	West Bengal	50.18
21.	Chandigarh	20.43
22.	Delhi	7.72
23.	Pondicerry	2.03

[Translation]

Devdasi system

3087. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered regarding the conversion of women into 'Devdasi' during

the last three years and the number of persons against whom action was taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring amendments in the existing laws to check this practice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Cut in Budget of IIM, Calcutta

3088. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta to impose 10 per cent cut in sanctioned posts/salary budget of its employees;

(b) whether loans and grants to IIM and other similar autonomous bodies are being made conditional upon this 10 per cent cut;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any alternative methods of savings have been explored; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To effect economy in administrative expenditure of the Government, a 10% cut in sanctioned posts/salary provision under Non-Plan has been imposed on the autonomous bodies including Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. However, this cut excludes teaching and research posts of educational institutions so that their academic activities are not adversely affected. The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta is constantly reviewing the position to reduce the expenditure to the extent feasible.

Sugar factories in Gujarat

3089. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI }
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL }

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for changing the location of the new sugar factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has received six proposals for change of location of new sugar factories in Gujarat. In five cases, approvals have been granted and necessary amendments have also been made in the Letters of Intent. The required information in respect of the remaining one case has been received recently and is being processed.

[Translation]

Sinha Library

3090. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Sinha Library in Patna as National Library to meet the research needs of the students in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Zoological Park, Delhi

3091. SHRI LAL BABU RAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Zoological Park, Delhi is facing serious danger due to sanitation problems;

(b) if so, the reasons for such unhealthy environment in the Zoo; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain clean and healthy environment in the Zoo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The major problem in the past was stagnation of water in the moats. The sanitary conditions of National Zoological Park have improved over the years.

(c) The steps initiated for maintenance of clean and healthy environment in the Zoo include :-

(1) Provision of filtered water to the animals in captivity for drinking.

(2) Improvement of moats in phases.

(3) Improvement of public conveniences.

(4) Increase in the number of dust bins.

(5) The Education Section imparts instructions to the visitors regarding maintenance of cleanliness in the Zoo.

[English]

Red Fort

3092. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK }
SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA }
HANDIQUE }
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD }
SHRI TARA CHAND }
KHANDELWAL }

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has carried out extensive restoration work at Red Fort, Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some parts of the Fort have been neglected during the restoration work;

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

(e) the steps being taken to give due attention to the preservation of this monument?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Besides maintenance which is a continuous process, conservation and environmental development works are taken up as per the actual needs of the monument.

Mahila Samakhya Project

3093. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO }
SHRI S B. SIDNAL }
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }

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

(a) the date on which Mahila Samakhya Project has come into operation;

(b) the number of districts which have so far been covered under the project, State-wise: and

(c) the number of districts proposed to be covered during 1993-94, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality) was launched by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in April 1989. This project was formulated in pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986.

(b) and (c) The Mahila Samakhya Programme is operational in fourteen districts of the States of Karnataka, Gujrat, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The Programme has been sanctioned to cover twenty districts in these States during the Eighth Plan period.

[Translation]

Milk Production

3094. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI }
SHRI NITISH KUMAR } :
DR. RAVI MALLU }

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of milk produced in the country during 1992-93, Statewise;

(b) Whether India is the third highest producer of milk in the world and whereas fifty percent of the total number of buffaloes in the world are in our country; and

(c) If so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase per cattle yield of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) State-wise anticipated quantity of milk produced during 1992-93 is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir, India ranks second in milk production in the world and it is true that more than fifty percent of the total number of buffaloes in the world are in our country.

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase per cattle yield of milk :

- (1) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their hometracts and upgrading in other selected areas;
- (2) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds;
- (3) Development of feed and fodder resources;
- (4) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme; and
- (5) Implementation of Operation Flood Programme.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Production of Milk ('000 Tonnes) 1992-93 (anticipated achievement)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42
3.	Assam (T)	740
4.	Bihar	3360
5.	Goa	26
6.	Gujarat	3466
7.	Haryana	3600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	615
9.	Jammu & Kashmir (T)	610
10.	Karnataka	2910
11.	Kerala	1880
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4913
13.	Maharashtra	3970

S. No.	State	Production of Milk ('000 Tonnes) 1992-93 (anticipated achievement)
14.	Manipur	103
15.	Meghalaya	52
16.	Mizoram	11
17.	Nagaland	37
18.	Orissa	530
19.	Punjab (T)	5700
20.	Rajasthan	4570
21.	Sikkim	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	3564
23.	Tripura	34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10600
25.	West Bengal	3130
26.	U.Ts.	339
27.	Grand Total	58632

T: Targets.

[English]

Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

3095. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has launched a scheme to promote national integration at the school level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when;

(c) the total number of teachers trained under the scheme so far to teach South Indian Languages in schools;

(d) the number of students in the country who are studying South Indian Languages as their third language at present; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to promote national integration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is

implementing since 1970-71, a scheme of Regional Language Centres to promote National integration through training of teachers deputed by States for learning a third language and to assist the States in implementing Three Language Formula at the school level.

(c) So far 6,877 teachers in Modern Indian languages including 1,907 teachers for South Indian Languages have been trained by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and its regional centres.

(d) Information is not available about the number of students studying South Indian Languages as third language in the country. But the Institute has trained 2,374 students by conducting 25 National Integration Camps for students learning a South Indian language as third language.

(e) For promoting national integration, the Government has adopted the strategies of fostering the spirit of patriotism of National integration and other National and secular values so as to enable Indian school system in turning out young people capable to shoulder responsibility for nation building through school curricula and through special programmes as envisaged in the National Policy on Education, 1986. This includes the common core components of national and secular values of freedom movement, constitutional obligations, cultural heritage, democracy and secularism equality of the sex, removal of social barriers, inculcation of scientific temper, protection of environment, and observance of small family norms. Keeping in view the guidelines in the framework, National Council of Research and Training has revised the school syllabi and the entire range of its text-book for class-I to XII for the promotion of National integration among school children.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Indian Agriculture

3096. SHRI NITISH KUMAR
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH } :
SHAKYA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Plan to Evaluate Farm, Varsities work" appearing in the 'Daily Observer' dated May 19, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the proposals submitted by the P.H.D. Chamber of Commerce and Industry for increasing the production of agriculture sector in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the P.H.D. Chamber of Commerce and Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) Yes Sir, the said news items has been seen.

(b) to (d) The suggestions made by the P.H.D. Chamber of Commerce and Industry have been taken into consideration while preparing the Draft Agricultural Policy of the country.

[English]

Rail Link from Ludhiana to Chandigarh

3097. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether viability of the proposal for connecting Ludhiana with Chandigarh via Rajpura by rail has been examined and a survey of the said rail link conducted; and

(b) if so, the result of this survey and when this proposal is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Survey has been sanctioned and taken up during 1993-94.

(b) Report is expected to be received during 1993-94.

Use of Computers in College Courses

3098. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to update some of the undergraduate college courses of Delhi University from this academic year by incorporating the use of computers in several subjects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has informed that the existing course in B.Sc. (Hons.) Chemistry has been restructured and the new integrated course is being made effective from the current academic session. Under the new scheme one of the courses introduced now is—Computers and their application to Chemistry. This is an optional course. Anyone who does not want to do this course has to take the course on 'Enterpreneurship and small business.'

B.D.R. Railway

3099. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARJA }
DR. SUDHIR RAY } :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bankura Damodar River railway is being run by the South Eastern Railway on lease basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the lease period will expire;

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise this railway and to renovate the rolling stock, tracks and other allied equipments of this section to make it economically viable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir. The Bankura Damodar River Railway is worked by the South Eastern Railway in terms of an agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rented Building of F.C.I.

3100. SHRI S. N. VENKARIA }
SMT. SURYAKANTA PATIL } :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of buildings taken on rent/ on lease basis by the Food Corporation of India State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of buildings vacated by the FCI during the last three years; and

(c) the number of buildings for which cases are pending with the courts for their evacuation and the number of buildings for which requests have been received by the FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Zonal Offices of the Food Corporation of India.

[English]

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

3101. PROF. (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of appointments made on compassionate grounds during 1992-93 and 1993-94 till date in Groups 'C' and 'D' in the Railway Board and Zonal Railway-wise;

(b) the number of persons awaiting appointment on compassionate grounds in Railway Board and Zonal Railway-wise; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to appoint those eligible persons waiting for more than a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS) (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Production of Mango

3102. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA }
SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL } :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of the total quantity of Mango produced in the country during the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government have set up any research centres for improving the varieties of the mango; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The State-wise details of total quantity of mango produced in the country for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are not available and state-wise mango production for 1991-92 is as under :—

Name of the State	Production in M.T. (1991-92)
Andhra Pradesh	2491152
Arunachal Pradesh	248
Assam	4680
Bihar	1462320
Goa	36000
Gujarat	320000
Haryana	20600
J&K	13626
Karnataka	677712
Kerala	241054
Madhya Pradesh	186000
Maharashtra	280983
Manipur	400
Mizoram	1258
Nagaland	24
Orissa	291800
Punjab	72804
Rajasthan	39530
Sikkim	09
Tamil Nadu	336351
Tripura	37150
U.P. (Hills)	65500
U.P. (Plains)	1722257
West Bengal	440480
Others	10190

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Extensive research are undertaken at Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains, Lucknow and Regional Fruit Research Station, Vengurla (Maharashtra) for developing superior/ improved varieties of mango.

[English]

'Death of Animal in Zoo

3103. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding death of several endangered species of animals in the zoological park set up near Ormanghi in Ranchi city of Bihar;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A report appeared in the Indian Express of 1st June 1993, that one panther, one sambhar and one neelgai, have described the deaths as natural. Incidentally, these are not endangered species. The zoo is under the administrative control of the State Government of Bihar.

(c) Government of India has established in 1992 the Central Zoo Authority to monitor and suggest improvement to ensure better management and upkeep of the animals in the zoo.

[Translation]

Trains to Delhi from neighbouring areas

3104. DR. LAL BAHADUR
RAWAL
SHRI NARAIN SINGH
CHAUDHARY }:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of trains for daily passengers coming to Delhi from adjoining areas like Rohtak, Jind, Bhiwani, Palwal, Sonapat, Ghaziabad and Rewari are sufficient;

(b) if not, whether the Government have received representations from daily passengers to increase the number of trains for these areas in view of the heavy rush of passengers in the existing trains;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard and the details of routes on which new trains are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The existing services are by and large considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

(b) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(c) and (d) Introduction of new trains is presently not feasible due to operational constraints and lack of resources.

[English]

Prices of eatables at stations

3105. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether catering contractors at railway stations throughout the country especially at Kurduwadi, Daund, Wadi and Solapur are charging higher rates as compare to open market for drinks, fruits, eatable, etc.;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) No complaint about overcharging has been received at Kurduwadi, Daund, Wadi and Solapur stations. Regular and frequent inspections are conducted by Officers and Inspectors at various levels on the entire system and suitable deterrent action is taken against defaulting contractors.

Pension Scheme in Super Bazar

3106. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employes working in each branch of Super Bazar as on July 31, 1993, categorywise;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Employees Union Association for their demands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to meet the demands of the employes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Super Bazar is an autonomous

cooperate organisation registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and the decision on the various demands of the employees is taken by the Managing Committee of Super Bazar. Super Bazar has informed that while they have no proposal to introduce pension scheme for their employees, they are in constant touch with the Union representatives and their legitimate demands are attended to from time to time.

STATEMENT

Main Branch	Manager/ Assistant Managers	Supervisor/ Senior Supervisor	I			Others
			Pharmacist/ Assistant Accountant/ Accountant/ Senior Accountant	Assistant Accounts Officers/ Assistant/ Sales Assistant	Packer/ Electri- cial/ Palledar/ Helper	
Cannaught Circus (HO)	11	43	110	86	248	46

Main Stores	Manager/ Assistant Managers	Senior Supervisor/ Supervisor	II		Others*
			Accountant/ Assistant Accountants/ Sales Assistant	Helper/ Palledar/ Packer/ Cleaner/ Sweeper	
Central Stores	13	38	165	198	50
I.N.A.	4	5	29	28	82
Patel Nagar	2	10	41	31	49
Trilok Puri	1	2	29	(6)	23

*Cashier, P.A., Pharmacist, Tailors, Processing and Drivers.

Branches	III			Others
	Supervisor/ Senior Supervisors	Sales Assistant/ Pharmacist	Helper/Packers. Palledar	
1	2	3	4	5
L.N.J.P. Hospital	1	5	4	1
R.M.L. Hospital	—	9	3	1
Delhi University	1	3	3	—
Timarpur I & II	1	3	2	—
Tilak Lane	—	2	1	—
Gulabi Bagh	1	2	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
Jhangir Puri	—	2	1	1
Meera Bagh	—	3	1	—
V. B. Patel House	—	3	2	1
Kamla Nagar	—	6	2	—
Parliament Annexe	1	2	3	—
Khyber Park	—	—	3	1
South Avenue	—	3	4	—
C. S. Azad Colony	1	—	2	—
Pitampura I-Block	—	1	1	1
Shalimar Bagh I, II & III	—	6	2	2
Wazir Pur	—	2	1	—
Ashok Vihar	1	1	1	—
Narela	1	3	1	—
Telewara	—	2	1	—
Jama Masjid	—	2	1	1
Tripolia DESU	—	2	1	—
North Avenue	—	4	1	—
Kishna Ganj	—	2	1	—
Vishaka Enclave	—	3	2	—
Khirchiri Pur	1	1	11	26
B.H.R. Hospital	—	5	2	1
Kalawati Hospital	—	1	1	1
Rohini Sec. 15	1	1	3	—
Wazirabad	—	1	1	—
Alipur	—	2	1	—
Jhandewalan Extn.	—	2	1	—
Vijaya Nagar	—	2	1	—
Paharganj	—	2	2	—
Apu Kalyanpuri	2	2	7	12
Anand Niketan	—	3	1	—
Maliviya Nagar	1	3	4	—
Guru Nanak	1	3	2	—
Indian Airlance	—	2	1	—
Munirka	—	2	3	—
Tugalka-Bad	1	1	1	—
Vasant Vihar	1	2	4	1
J.N.U. I & II	!	3	6	—
Yaswant Palace	—	2	1	—
Gulmohar Park	—	3	2	—
L.I.T.	—	2	2	—
Subroto Park	—	2	1	—
Badarpur TPS	—	2	4	—
Maajid Moth I & II	1	2	4	—
Moti Bagh	—	2	1	—
Palika Bhavan	—	2	2	—

1	2	3	4	5
BNE	1	1	1	—
M.M.T.C./S.T.C.	—	2	1	1
Malviya Nagar Extn.	—	1	2	1
Sheikh Sarai	—	1	2	—
Defence Colony	1	2	—	—
Badarpur II	—	1	2	—
AIIMS	—	9	3	3
Ayuvigyan Nagar	—	3	1	—
Alakananda	—	2	1	—
Kalkaji DDA Flats	1	1	1	—
S. J. Enclave	—	2	2	—
S. J. Hospital	—	7	2	1
Vasant Enclave	1	3	—	—
Kalkaji JJ Colony	1	1	1	—
GB Pant Okhla	—	2	1	—
NCERT	—	1	1	—
Jamiamillia	—	2	1	1
NCERT Non G & T	—	2	1	—
Mayur Vihar I & II	1	3	5	1
Shiv Puri	—	3	3	—
Kantinagar	—	3	1	—
Mansarovar Park	—	2	2	—
Khichripur	1	1	2	—
Yamuna Vihar	1	1	3	—
GTB Hospital	—	6	2	—
Swasthya Vihar	1	2	1	—
Madhuban	—	2	1	—
Vivek Vihar	—	3	2	—
Nirman Vihar	1	1	2	—
Nand Nagri	—	2	1	—
Kalyanvas	1	1	1	—
Nehru Nagar	—	3	1	—
Garhi	—	2	1	—
Suraj Mal Vihar	1	1	1	—
Anand Vihar	—	2	1	—
East of Kailash, A & C	—	4	3	—
New Friends Colony	1	2	2	—
Air Force Station	—	2	1	—
Raj Nagar	—	3	1	—
Janak Puri DESU	—	2	1	—
Janak Puri DI/A	—	2	2	1
Uttam Nagar	—	3	1	—
Vikas Puri, M & J	1	4	3	—
Vasant Kunj	1	1	1	—
Rajouri Garden	1	2	2	—

1	2	3	4	5
Shakur Basti	—	2	2	—
Tagore Garden	—	2	1	—
Rajouri LIG	—	2	1	—
Janakpuri C, 4E	1	2	2	—
Paschimpuri	1	2	1	—
Madipur	—	1	1	1
Moti Nagar	—	2	1	—
Hari Nagar, LIG	1	1	1	—
Larence Road, I & II	1	3	2	—
Jail Road	1	2	2	—
Naraina Vihar	—	3	2	—
Sarasvati Vihar	—	1	2	—
Sultan Puri	1	1	1	—
Mangol Puri	1	1	1	—
Paschim Vihar	—	2	1	—
Mira Bagh	1	1	2	—
Tilak Vihar	—	2	1	—
Raghubir Nagar	1	1	—	—
Punjabi Bagh Extn.	—	2	2	—
Sarasvati Vihar 'S'	1	—	15	—
Tri Nagar	1	1	1	—
Vaisali	1	—	1	—
Dev Nagar	—	2	1	—
DDV Hospital	—	3	2	—
Noida	2	12	11	4

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

3107. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA
DR. SUDHIR RAY

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

(a) the places where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether the target set for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas during above period have been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) 28 Kendriya Vidyalayas had been sanctioned by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during 1991-92 as per list annexed as statement. No Kendriya Vidyalayas were, however, sanctioned during 1992-93.

(b) and (c) The Government authorises Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to start new Kendriya Vidyalayas within specified numerical limits. Actual start of a Kendriya Vidyalaya depends on acceptable proposal from sponsoring agencies. Thus, there is no target as such for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas. All the 28 Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned during 1991-92 have been operationalised except for the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Rajapur (Maharashtra) where the requisite physical facilities were not made available by the District Administration.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned during 1991-92

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1.	ONGC, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Karim Ganj, Assam.
3.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project, Arunachal Pradesh.
4.	AFS, Bihta, Bihar
5.	NTPC, Kawas Gas Power Project, Surat (Gujarat)
6.	ONGC, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
7.	AFS, Samana, Gujarat.
8.	Himmatnagar, Distt. Sabarkantha, Gujarat.
9.	NSG, Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana.
10.	NHPC, Chamera, Himachal Pradesh.
11.	Alhilal, Himachal Pradesh.
12.	Mangalore, Distt. Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka.
13.	Kottayam, Kerala.
14.	Satna, Madhya Pradesh.
15.	Damoh, Madhya Pradesh.
16.	Seoni, Madhya Pradesh.
17.	V.R.D.E., Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra.
*18.	Rajapur, Maharashtra.
19.	Rangapahar, Dimapur, Nagaland.
20.	Bolangir, Orissa.
21.	Phulera, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan.
22.	N.A.S., Arkonam, Tamil Nadu.
23.	I.V.R.I., Bareilly (UP).
24.	N.C.L. Khadia Project, Uttar Pradesh.
25.	Sitapur (U.P.).
26.	Basti, Janpad (U.P.).
27.	Mau (U.P.).
28.	GAIL, Vijaipur, Guna (M.P.).

* Yet to be operationalised.

Cancellation of Trains

3108. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH
HOODS

};

floods in the middle of July and the duration for which they had remained cancelled; and

(b) the loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof?

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of trains cancelled and disrupted in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country due to heavy rains and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Effect of Pollution on Human Body

3109. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA } ; Will
NAYAK

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4627 on March 30, 1993 and state :

(a) whether the studies in regard to effects of industrial/environmental pollution on human body has since been completed:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps 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 ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The work is in progress.

Trains without brake van

3110. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether goods trains in the Bhusawal Division under the Central Railways and in other parts of the country are being run without the brake van;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the precautions being followed to ensure safety in such trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) Goods trains are generally run with Brake Vans on Indian Railways. However, under operational exigencies and exceptional circumstances, some trains are run without Brake Vans as permitted by the General and Subsidiary Rules.

Whenever goods trains are run without brake vans, detailed precautions are taken to ensure safety of trains. The precautions include restriction on the speed of train in inclement weather,

extra vigilance by the train crew, fixation of tail board or tail lamp on the last vehicle of the train, reconfirmation of the last vehicle number by station and control staff throughout the run of the train, etc.

[English]

Eklakhi-Balurghat Railway Line

3111. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2447 on December 8, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government are in apposition to resume the construction work of Eklakhi-Balurghat railway line;

(b) if so, the time limit during which this work is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Not for the present.

(b) and (c) The Railways are facing acute constraint of resources for new line projects. It would be possible to restart this work once the fund position improves and some of the projects on hand get completed.

[Translation]

Vacancies in Central Universities

3112. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of teaching staff, cadre-wise lying vacant at present in Central Universities and since when;

(b) whether the Government propose to fill up these posts;

(c) whether the Government have issued directives that the posts which have been lying vacant in Central Universities for more than one year should be treated as abolished; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The information is being collected from the Central Universities and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Universities are autonomous and they have their own mechanism for filling up the posts.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Finance had issued instructions to the effect that a post held in abeyance or remaining unfilled for a period of one year or more, should be deemed to be abolished, as a means of achieving the objective of 10% cut in posts. However to ensure that the above economy does not effect the functioning of universities adversely the Government have since clarified that the 10% cut will not be applicable to teaching and research posts in academic institutions. It would also not be applicable to plan posts during the current plan.

Privatisation of Railways

3113. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise some sectors of the Railways :

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether there is resentment among the employees as a result thereof :

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering to change its decision in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the latest catering policy, new catering units/services will be managed by reputed/professional caterers selected after following the prescribed procedure and guidelines. However, the existing departmental catering units would continue as such.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

3114. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Navodaya Vidyalayas have been closed during the last three years ;

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

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

3115. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent of the development of main railway stations in Rajasthan during the last three years ;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent thereon during the Eighth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the names of stations including Kota Railway station proposed to be modernised and expanded ;

(d) whether any norms for the modernisation of stations and the computerisation of reservation of tickets have been fixed ; and

(e) if so, whether Kota station also falls under the above norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) The information is given below :

Year	Amount spent (in lakh of Rs.)	
1990-91	141.41	
1991-92	66.96	
1992-93	71.07	1st year of VIII Plan

During 1993-94, the second year of VIII Plan, Rs. 231.99 lakhs are proposed to be spent for modernisation of stations in the State of Rajasthan.

In the remaining three years of the Eighth Plan also, amount commensurate with the overall availability of funds will be spent for modernisation of stations in Rajasthan.

(c) Udaipur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Beawer, Jaipur, Baran and Anja. No modernisation works are proposed at Kota for the present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Kota station has already been provided with all the necessary facilities as per norms. As regards passenger reservations, the existing work

load at Kota does not warrant its computerisation, at present.

Direct Trains from Gandhi Nagar to Metropolitan Cities

3116. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce direct train services from Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat to other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these services are likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of traffic justification.

[English]

Study Centre of Ignou

3117. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Indira Gandhi National Open University has taken a decision to open its Study Centre in all the four Central Jails in Tihar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the courses proposed to be introduced for prison inmates and staff members;

(c) whether any campaign for illiterate prisoners is likely to be launched;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any training facilities in vocational skills are likely to be provided; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University it has agreed in principle to establish one regular Study Centre in Tihar Jail premises for the benefit of inmates and staff of all the four jails in Tihar on a proposal received from the Inspector General (Prisons) Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi. The process of establishing a study Centre has been initiated.

(b) The following programmes are introduced for prison inmates and staff members:

(1) Bachelor's Degree in Arts (B. A.)

(2) Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (B. Com.)

(3) Preparatory Programme for Bachelor's Degree for those who have no formal qualifications (BPP).

(c) to (f) IGNOU has no such proposal under consideration.

[Translation]

"Complaints Against Cement Units"

3118. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL }
DR. LAXMINARAYAN }
PANDEY }

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the Cement industries are causing pollution at large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof. Statewise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. The units against whom complaints have been received include the following;

(i) Assam

(ii) Andhra Pradesh

(iii) Bihar

(iv) Gujarat

Cement Corporation of India, Bokajan.

Cement Corporation of India, Adilabad.

H. M. P. Cement, Khalariai.

Balaram Cements, Palampur.

- (v) Madhya Pradesh Vikram-Cement, Khor
Cement Corporation of India, Nayagaon.
Cement Corporation of India, Mandhar.
Balaghat Cement Private Limited, Balaghat.
Associated Cement Companies, Kymore, Diamond
Cement, Damoh.
- (vi) Rajasthan J. K. Cement, Chittaurgarh.
Udaipur Cement, Udaipur.
- (vii) Tamil Nadu Aryaloor Cement Works, Aryaloor.
- (viii) Uttar Pradesh U. P. State Cement Corporation at Dalla & Chunar.

(c) Steps taken by Government to control pollution are :

- (i) Cement industries have been directed to comply with the standards within a time frame.
- (ii) Loans are made available at low interest rates to industries, including cement for setting up pollution control devices, through the World Bank assisted Industrial Pollution Control Project.
- (iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

"Phasing out of CFCs"

3119. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the progress in regard to the mitigation of ozone depleting substances has been made satisfactorily;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of proposals received by the Government for the financing of the scheme to be prepared for gradually reducing the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) India acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 19-6-1992 and it came into force on 17-9-1992. As per the Protocol, the consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) by the end of year 1999 is to be brought down to the average annual level of consumption for the period 1995 to 1997. The consumption of ODS is to be phased out by the year 2010 except for essential uses. In May, 1991, before India's accession to the Montreal Protocol, the Government of

India constituted a Task Force for formulating the National Strategy for phasing out ODS. Two Seminars were also held in January and March, 1993 to apprise the industry of the implications of the Protocol. The first National Workshop for preparation of the Country Programme for phase out of ODS was held in July, 1993. The second Workshop is scheduled in August, 1993, and the Country Programme is expected to be finalised in September, 1993. Ministry has constituted a Steering Committee for supervising implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Five proposals were submitted to the Montreal Protocol Executive Committee, which approved them for funding in its meeting held in June, 1993. 41 other proposals have been received and are being processed.

[English]

Night Train Between Bangalore and Mysore

3120. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a night train between Bangalore-Mysore-Bangalore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to introduce an overnight passenger train between Mysore and Bangalore and vice-versa.

(c) Does not arise.

Consultative committees

3121. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have recently reconstituted Divisional Railway Users Con-

sultative Committees and Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees:

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, by when those committees are likely to be set up;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to include Government servants also, who are social workers in these committees; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The Divisional/Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees were constituted in 1992 for a two-year-term from 1-4-92 and 1-5-92 respectively and these are already functioning.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) and (e) the instructions already provide for representation of concerned State Governments who can nominate their employees as their representative. There is no proposal to enlarge the scope.

[Translation]

Agriculture Trade Committees

3122. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to establish Agriculture Trade Committees in States with the objective of increasing the export of agricultural products;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the time by which these committees are likely to be established; and
- (d) the extent to which the export of agricultural products is likely to be increased as a result thereof?

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

- (b) to (d) in view of the (a) above, questions do not arise.

Availability of Kerosene Oil at F. P. S.

3123. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are treating Fair Price Shops shopkeepers as non-profit occupation; and
- (b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to increase the availability of Kerosene with F. P. S. and make it a profitable occupation?

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

- (b) Does not arise

Loan for Sugar Mill

3124. SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal seeking sanction of loan for the expansion of Khalilabad (U. P.) Sugar Mill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) Whether proposals seeking loan from the financial institutions for expansion of the mill have also been received and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the Government and the financial institutions are likely to provide these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The total project cost has been estimated at Rs. 28.78 crores. But of this, the sugar factory has requested for a loan of Rs. 15 crores from the Sugar Development Fund.

- (c) As per the appraisal report of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, the financing agreed to by the financial institutions would be as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

[Translation]

Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	270
Industrial Development Bank of India	250
Industrial Finance Corporation of India	110
The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	100
Bank/Other Financial Institutions	80

Environmental Degradation by Mining Works

3126. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA } : Will

the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that heavy damage to the environment is being caused by the mining works being carried out in several parts of the country:

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any scheme to save environment from pollution created by these mining works;

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to check environmental degradation caused by the mining works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Mining works do cause environmental damage unless proper environmental action plans are integrated into the mining activity.

Central Government have issued guidelines for integrating environmental concerns with exploitation of mineral resources. Notifications under Section 3(2) (v) of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 have been issued for regulating mining activities in ecologically sensitive areas such as Doon Valley and Aravallies. As a part of National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (June 1992) several actions have been identified, which need to be taken by the concerned agencies to prevent and mitigate adverse environmental consequences in mining and quarrying operations. The amended Mining and Minerals Regulation and Development Act, 1986 makes it mandatory for the project proponents to incorporate Environmental Management Plan as an integral part of Mining Plan. National Mineral Policy has been amended to ensure sustainable development of mineral resources in harmony with environment. Mineral conservation and Development Rules have laid down specific guidelines from environmental angle.

(d) The application of the undertaking for grant of loan from the Sugar Development Fund is being examined by the Government and a decision is likely to be taken shortly. As regards loan disbursement by financial institutions, there is no information with the Government as to when the loan would be released by them. They have stipulated certain conditions and the loan is likely to be released by them after the conditions stipulated by them have been fulfilled to their satisfaction.

[English]

Over-bridge near Rajahmundry (A. P.)

3125. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in construction of railway over-bridge across the river Godavari near Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh:

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the expenditure incurred thereon so far: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) 58.25%.

(b) The sanctioned estimated cost of the work is Rs. 48.06 crores. Expenditure upto end of June '93 was Rs. 38.16 crores.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by Dec. '95.

Standards have been prescribed for ambient air quality as well as liquid effluents from mining operations.

(d) Does not arise.

Empty godowns in States

3127. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where godowns have been lying empty since January, 1993 and the reasons therefor,

(b) whether the Government have formulated any policy in regard to storage of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which foodgrains are likely to be stored there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) There is no State where godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) have been lying empty since January, 1993. A statement

showing State-wise storage capacity and stock of foodgrains as on 1-1-1993, 1-4-93 and 1-7-93 is annexed.

(b) to (d) Food Corporation of India is the main agency which provides the storage capacity for foodgrains. Besides constructing its own godowns, it hires storage capacity from other sources such as Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, State Governments and Private parties. The main functions of Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations are storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers and certain other commodities. The storage facilities at Taluka/Block/Village level are provided by the Co-operatives under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments. The Government are alive to the need of co-ordination in management of storage requirements of Public Sector at particular locations and have set up a Central Storage Committee at the Centre and State Level Coordination Committees in the States to ensure that there is no overlapping or duplication of construction efforts at the same place by different agencies.

STATEMENT

Statement showing total storage capacity and stocks with Food Corporation of India as on 1-1-1993, 1-4-1993 and 1-7-1993.

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1-1-1993		1-4-1993		1-7-1993	
		Capacity	Stocks	Capacity	Stocks	Capacity	Stocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.34	6.47	18.18	13.07	20.29	16.87
3.	Assam	2.80	1.41	2.77	1.52	2.78	1.67
4.	Bihar	6.08	1.90	5.84	2.89	5.85	3.24
5.	Goa	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.07	0.18	0.14
6.	Gujarat	8.20	3.94	8.37	4.77	9.42	7.85
7.	Haryana	14.76	7.50	14.00	4.13	14.34	10.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.16
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.92	0.39	0.92	0.47	0.92	0.61
10.	Karnataka	3.32	1.73	3.39	2.82	3.74	3.86
11.	Kerala	5.39	2.44	5.39	4.26	5.38	4.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.50	5.21	10.53	8.01	11.33	10.69
13.	Maharashtra	14.99	4.16	14.96	6.84	15.28	10.68
14.	Manipur	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.03
15.	Meghalaya	0.21	0.07	0.21	0.06	0.21	0.09
16.	Mizoram	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.01
17.	Nagaland	0.18	0.03	0.18	0.05	0.18	0.07
18.	Orissa	3.70	1.88	3.82	3.53	3.82	3.13
19.	Punjab	52.05	45.54	48.61	37.45	53.84	48.32
20.	Rajasthan	8.28	1.93	8.16	4.04	12.08	9.20
21.	Sikkim	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	6.85	2.20	7.17	2.79	7.12	2.61
23.	Tripura	0.36	0.12	0.36	0.16	0.37	0.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22.85	10.16	22.77	13.45	35.43	30.28
25.	West Bengal	12.72	5.11	12.77	6.41	12.33	5.96
26.	Chandigarh	0.79	0.80	0.92	0.77	0.68	0.52
27.	Delhi	3.96	1.94	3.96	2.32	3.81	2.42
28.	Pondicherry	0.41	0.12	0.41	0.12	0.41	0.30
TOTAL		195.55	105.38	194.59	120.36	220.52	174.44

[English]

Assistance for Protection of Wild Animals

3128. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the amount provided/proposed to be provided to the State Governments under different schemes for the protection and preservation of wildlife during 1993-94, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): The amounts provided under various Central Plan Schemes, which are meant for the preservation and protection of wildlife and its habitat, for the year 1993-94 to be released to the State Govts. on the basis of their proposals are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	1100
2.	Project Elephant	500
3.	Eco-development in and around protected areas	480

4.	Project Tiger	750
5.	Beneficiary Oriented Schemes	
		100
6.	Wet lands	150
7.	Mangroves	150
8.	Biosphere Reserves	300
9.	Biodiversity	50

Extension of New Delhi-Sambalpur Express

3129. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to extend New Delhi-Sambalpur Express up to Visakhapatnam: and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Representations have been received to extend 8301/8302 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Sambalpur Hirakud Express up to Visakhapatnam.

(b) Examined but not found to be commercially justified at present.

[Translation]

Cancellation of Indore—Malwa Express

3130. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to discontinue the New Delhi—Indore—Malwa Express; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti

3131. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has conducted any survey for conservation works required at Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti and Fatehpur Sikri complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The conservation works are identified on the basis of the inspections carried out by the officers of A.S.I. The works included in the conservation programme of Fatehpur Sikri complex, which also includes the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti during the current year (93-94) are listed in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Providing missing inlay pieces to Badashahi gate.
2. Repairs to Baradari near Khush Mahal.
3. Repairs to open compound of Mint House.
4. Repairs to side Rampart of sweet water tank.
5. Providing iron railing at the back of Khuabagh.

6. Repairs to Baradari of Raja Todarmal.

7. Repairs to Hammam on east side of sweet water tank.

8. Repairs to Dalan. south of sweet water tank.

9. Face lift of excavated site.

10. Repairs to Karwan sarai.

11. Providing iron grill to Rang Mahal.

12. Repairs to Road leading to Jodha Bai Palace and carpark in front of Buland Darwaza.

13. Replacement of broken and damaged stone Chajjas of Dargah complex.

14. Replacement of broken marble Jalli inside Sheikh Salim Chishti Dargah.

[Translation]

Diwas—Harda Railway Line (M. P.)

3132. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to link Diwas railway station in Madhya Pradesh with Harda railway station by laying a new railway line;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on laying this railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Doubling of Gorakhpur—Lucknow Railway Line

3133. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling of railway line between Gorakhpur and Lucknow on North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) Lucknow-Barabanki is already a double line section. Remaining portion will be considered for doubling when operationally justified, subject to availability of resources.

[English]

Workshop on Disaster Management

3134. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration has organised a Workshop on Disaster Management in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the views of experts on natural disaster and ways to tackle them; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Recommendations of the Workshop are awaited.

[Translation]

Price of Agricultural Products

3135. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the review made by the Food and Agricultural Organisation during 1992-93, the prices of agricultural products in developing countries have declined drastically in comparison to developed countries; .

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the export of agricultural products and to decrease its import;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the target fixed by the Government to increase the export of agricultural products in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to FAO Quarterly Bulletin on Statistics, Vol. VI, 1993 and Current World Food Situation, April, 1993, there was a downward trend in world agricultural prices for a number of commodities. The relative decline in price in the developing countries was more as compared to developed countries.

(b) In the Export Import Policy 1992-97 special attention is being paid to the growth of exports in the agricultural sector. The establishment of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in this sector is specially encouraged. Units engaged in agriculture, floriculture, horticulture, etc. can now avail of the benefits of duty-free imports even if they export only 50% of their production. They can sell the remaining 50% in the domestic market as against the limit of 25% for the non-agricultural sector. The definition of "capital goods" under the Policy has been expanded to include capital goods used in agriculture and allied activities, so that units engaged in this sector can avail of the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme for importing their equipment at a concessional rate of duty. Furthermore, certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector, such as edible wax for waxing fresh fruits and vegetables, grape guard paper, dipping oil for treatment of grapes etc. have been removed from the negative list of imports so that they can now be freely imported without a licence. It is not envisaged to import any of the agricultural items except where such imports are absolutely unavoidable in view of the serious shortages in the domestic market or where such imports are considered helpful for augmenting exports.

(c) The export of major agricultural and allied commodities since 1990-91 are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Rice	461.57	754.98	971.93
2.	Wheat	31.13	121.47	10.18

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Other Cereals	2.77	6.74	10.14
4.	Tobacco	263.39	377.29	483.06
5.	Spices	233.94	370.40	368.81
6.	Cashew	441.90	668.45	745.13
7.	Sesam & Niger Seed	91.34	101.19	116.20
8.	Groundnut	56.06	7.40	7.95
9.	Oil Meals	608.50	871.27	1538.51
10.	Shellac	17.55	25.10	40.69
11.	Sugar and Molasses	37.57	144.23	325.09
12.	Horticulture Products	7.87	13.16	13.20
13.	Processed Fruits & Juices	60.40	88.38	124.26
14.	Misc. Processed Items	152.30	243.99	111.76
15.	Meat Preparations	139.84	230.52	257.04
16.	Fruits & Vegetables	213.25	348.96	361.44

(Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta and ISGIEIC, New Delhi).

As the production of indigenous raw cashew-nuts in the country is not adequate to meet the requirements of processing industry in the country, cashew processor exporters are allowed to import raw cashewnuts without

any licence. We have also been importing rice to meet the international commitments and augmenting indigeneous production as also to prevent undue rise in foodgrains.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Imports		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Wheat	22.27	—	529.56
2.	Rice	39.19	10.94	43.86
3.	Other Cereals	0.35	41.66	—
4.	Cereals Preparation	120.49	129.66	134.55
5.	Milk & Cream	3.66	0.07	44.12
6.	Cashewnuts	134.00	266.43	282.19
7.	Fruits/Nuts (Ex. Cashewnuts)	106.09	103.52	189.26
8.	Sugar	9.29	0.50	0.42
9.	Other Oilseeds	4.92	10.51	15.92
10.	Pulses	481.17	254.24	297.70
11.	Vegetable oil edible	325.79	240.08	165.05

(d) For the year 1993-94, a target of US \$ 2255 million has been fixed for agricultural exports.

[English]

Purchase of Milk Powder by N.D.D.B.

3136. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Milk Federation has requested the National Dairy Development Board to purchase 1500 tonnes of milk powder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NDDB has agreed to purchase milk powder from the Karnataka Milk Federation; and

(d) if so, the rate at which the NDDB has agreed to purchase milk powder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During March, 1993 the Karnataka Milk Federation has offered to supply 1500 tonnes of skim milk powder to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Pooling Scheme. Further, the Karnataka Milk Federation has offered additional quantity of 1500 tonnes skim milk powder during June, 1993. However, due to certain modalities with respect to BIS Extra Grade Specifications and physical verification of the stock, the offer of June, 1993 has not been finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) NDDB has agreed to purchase milk powder of BIS Extra Grade Specifications at Rs. 52,000 per tonne.

Trivandrum Station

3137. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the construction work of the model Railway Station in Trivandrum has progressed;

(b) whether this work has been slowed down for the last one year; and

(c) If so, the time by which the construction of the model Railway Station is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) All the works taken up under the Model Station Scheme at Trivandrum Central have since been completed.

"Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests, Jorhat"

3138. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forest, Jorhat was set up and the objectives thereof;

(b) the achievements of the Institute during the last three years; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government to the Institute during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forest (IR MDF), Jorhat was established vide Ministry of Environment and Forests Order No. 4-10/87-RT dated 13-4-1988. The primary aim of the Institute is to carry out research on ecology, regeneration, tending and management of forests in the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, and containment of shifting cultivation.

(b) The achievements of the Institute during the last three years include studies on mycorrhizal association of forest tree species of the moist zone, monitoring in the nurseries and field for incidence of pathological diseases, studies on the leaf spot diseases, micro and macro propagation of two bamboo species, namely—Dendrocalamus hamiltonii and Bambusa tulda, nutrient cycling in different forest stands, socio-economic rehabilitation of shifting cultivation in five villages and demonstration of agroforestry in the same number of villages in Jorhat district.

(c) The financial assistance provided by the Government to the Institute during each of the last three years is as under:

Years	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1990-91	25.68
1991-92	31.49
1992-93	37.51

[Translation]

Kalwa-Turbhe Railway Line

3140. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Kalwa-Turbhe railway line in Bombay has been completed;

(b) if so, whether there is a scheme to start local trains on it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the status of the project at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Kalwa-Turbhe is a single line goods siding constructed at the request and cost of CIDCO and Maharashtra Government. Any expenditure required for converting this goods siding into a commuter line has to be borne by the CIDCO and Maharashtra Government. No proposal to this effect has been received from them.

[English]

Recruitment in NAFED

3141. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of NAFED has appointed certain people in NAFED without any norms and rules in spite of the fact that there is ban on recruitment by the Government; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the alleged irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) NAFED is an autonomous organisation registered as a co-operative society under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. It is neither a public sector organisation nor an attached or subordinate office on which ban on recruitment by the Government would apply. NAFED has made appointments in accordance with its rec-

ruitment rules to meet the business and functional needs.

Co-operative Movement in Animal Husbandry

3142. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to intensify Co-operative Movement in the various sector of Animal Husbandry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Expansion of co-operative system to cover sheep, piggery and poultry development will be taken up during the 8th Plan.

Rail Link to Imphal

3143. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

whether the Government have received representations in March, 1992 and March, 1985 for extension of railway line up to Imphal in Manipur:

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to take action in this regard:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) M/s RITES were engaged for conducting a feasibility study for a new MG line between Diphu and Imphal via Karong. As per the Study Report received in 1990, two rail options were studied by M/s RITES, i.e. (i) a new MG line from Dhansiri to Karong (123 kms) and development of road network beyond Karong to Imphal and (ii) construction of a new MG rail link from Dhansiri right up to Imphal via Karong (190 kms). The cost of the first option was estimated at Rs. 681 crores and the second option at Rs. 833 crores at the then prevailing price level. Both these options were found to be unremunerative. Due to high investment involved and also on account of the unremunerative nature of the project, particularly when the Railways are facing acute constraint of resources, the proposal could not be processed for construction.

National Credit Fund for Women

3144. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recently established Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) has since become operational:

(b) if so, the corpus of this Kosh;

(c) the guidelines laid down for the lending policy;

(d) the name of authority which will administer it; and

(e) the role assigned to the Women's Social Organisations in the States to help the needy women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has contributed a corpus of Rs. 31.00 crores during 1992-93.

(c) A statement is annexed.

(d) The Governing Board of the Kosh will administer the scheme.

(e) Eligible organisations making applications to the Kosh will be considered for advancement of funds from the Kosh for on lending to borrowers. They may also provide suitable training for upgradation of skills of borrowers, if required. They would monitor and recover the loans.

STATEMENT

The broad guidelines regarding the lending policy of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh are as follows :—

(i) Primarily, the Kosh will extend loans to eligible women borrowers through NGOs. State Women Development Corporations engaged in thrift & credit activities would be eligible as borrowing institutions where eligible non-governmental organisations are not operating and who would, in turn, on lend to eligible women in groups or as individuals.

(ii) A Loan Committee has been constituted consisting of 5 members of the Govern-

ing Board. The Committee's recommendations will be approved by the Chairperson.

(iii) The size of the lending programme for the year 1993-94 is to be Rs. 6.50 crores for short term loans and Rs. 1.50 crores for medium term loans, making a total of Rs. 8 crores.

(iv) The maximum interest rate is to be 12% for the ultimate borrower and an interest spread of 4 per cent is to be given to Non-Governmental Organisations/Self Help Groups to meet their operational costs. The Kosh will provide up to half per cent of the loan amount to organisations sanctioned loans for skill upgradation of the borrowers.

(v) Loans will be mainly given for acquiring production assets/undertaking income generation activities.

(vi) The ceiling of income for eligible poor women for the purpose of eligibility of loans from the Kosh is to be the poverty line parameters fixed by Government of India.

(vii) The borrowing institutions are required to ensure timely recovery of loans from the borrowers and make timely repayments to the Kosh.

(viii) Bigger Non-Governmental Organisations are expected to make efforts to cover new areas for encouraging thrift and credit groups.

Financial Performance of Western Railway

3145. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the net surplus of Western Railway and Western Railway Suburban Sections separately during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the operating ratio for suburban sections (working expenses to gross earnings) during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(c) the cost of subsidies provided to suburban railway commuters during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKS) : (a) The net surplus of Western Railway and Western Railway Suburban Section is as under :—

(Rupees in Crores)

	1991-92	1992-93
Net surplus of Western Railway	414.52	611.00 (Provisional)
Surplus of Suburban Section	24.91	68.24 (Estimated)

(b) The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings for Suburban Sections year-wise was 83.58% for 1991-92 and 67.65% (estimated) for 1992-93.

(c) The suburban commuters travelling on season tickets (monthly) enjoyed a concession of 54% to 84% in second class and 84% to 92% in first class during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

ICDS Projects

3146. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 780 on April 27, 1993 and state :

(a) the break-up of the sanctioned ICDS Projects, State-wise;

(b) the break-up of reporting ICDS Projects as on March 31, 1993, State-wise;

(c) the estimated number of children up to the age of 6 years as on March 31, 1993 and the percentage of children of this age group served by the ICDS Projects;

(d) the total outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the per capita expenditure, per beneficiary-child per year under the project and the percentage of expenditure on payment of honoraria and wages and on the nutrition material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI) : (a) and (b) The State-wise break-up of sanctioned and reporting ICDS Projects as on 31-3-93 is annexed as statement.

(c) The total number of eligible children in the age group up to 6 years as on 31-3-93 in the projects area of reporting projects aggregates to 2.85 crores. And, approximately 55% of these children are being provided with services under the ICDS Scheme.

(d) The total outlay as approved during the Eighth Five Year Plan for the scheme including provision for World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects, training of ICDS functionaries and Social Safety Net Adjustment Credit aggregates to Rs. 1749.84 crores.

(e) As per the schematic norm, the per capita annual expenditure per beneficiary-child and pregnant woman and nursing mother comes to Rs. 456. This per capita expenditure does not include expenditure incurred under programmes of other Ministries converging on these beneficiaries through anganwadi centres. About 66% and 33% of the total project cost is provided for nutrition & honorarium/wages respectively.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating State-wise number of ICDS Projects sanctioned and reporting as on 31-3-93

State/U.T.	Sanctioned ICDS Project			Reporting Projects		
	Central Sector 2	State Sector 3	Total 4	Central Sector 5	State Sector 6	Total 7
1						
1. Andhra Pradesh	183	9	192	159	9	168
2. Arunachal Pradesh	39	—	39	24	—	24
3. Assam	68	—	68	55	—	55
4. Bihar	296	—	296	204	—	204
5. Goa	11	—	11	11	—	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Gujarat	122	15	137	100	13	113
7. Haryana	52	48	100	43	44	87
8. Himachal Pradesh	36	—	36	32	—	32
9. Jammu & Kashmir	44	23	67	35	18	53
10. Karnataka	137	30	167	110	30	140
11. Kerala	75	24	99	64	24	88
12. Madhya Pradesh	266	—	266	212	—	212
13. Maharashtra	206	—	206	155	—	155
14. Manipur	27	—	27	20	—	20
15. Meghalaya	30	—	30	26	—	26
16. Mizoram	19	2	21	18	2	20
17. Nagaland	26	—	26	23	—	23
18. Orissa	218	—	218	174	—	174
19. Punjab	65	—	65	59	—	59
20. Rajasthan	136	17	153	95	13	108
21. Sikkim	4	—	4	4	—	4
22. Tamil Nadu	111	—	111	107	—	107
23. Tripura	19	—	19	18	—	18
24. Uttar Pradesh	425	8	433	285	8	293
25. West Bengal	215	17	232	161	16	177
26. A & N Islands	4	—	4	3	—	3
27. Chandigarh	2	—	2	2	—	2
28. Delhi	26	2	28	25	2	27
29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	1	—	1
30. Daman & Diu	2	—	2	2	—	2
31. Lakshadweep	1	—	1	1	—	1
32. Pondicherry	5	—	5	5	—	5
Total	2871	195	3066	2233	179	2412

Opening Time of Ticket Windows

3147. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ticket windows at the railway stations are to remain open for 24 hours except

for half an hour break three times a day:

(b) if so, whether at most of the stations, windows remain open only for 15-20 minutes before the departure of the train: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) At large stations where the train services are frequent, the booking windows remain open for 24 hours. At other stations, the booking windows are opened for passengers for one hour or less before the arrival of the train depending upon the local requirement.

Expenditure on Students in IITs and IIMs

3148. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure per student incurred in the Indian Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institutes of Managements;

(b) the actual tuition fees charged from the students;

(c) whether in view of the large differential between the two, the Government propose to review the fee structure and to introduce the concept of educational loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The average expenditure per student as estimated by IIT Directors in a recent analysis is Rs. 52,000/-, Rs. 77,000/- and Rs. 98,000/- for UG, PG and Ph. D. programmes respectively. In IIMs, such expenditure varies between Rs. 55,000/- and Rs. 1,07,000/-.

(b) In IITs, the annual tuition fee charged from the students is Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 2,000/- for UG, PG and Ph. D. programmes respectively. In IIMs, this varies from Institute to Institute and is in the range of Rs. 6,000/- and Rs. 10,500/-.

(c) and (d) The fee structure in IITs is reviewed by the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology. The Commercial Banks are already providing need based finance under the educational loans scheme.

Women Study centres

3149. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had set up a Review Committee to examine the functioning of women's Studies centres and Cells;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) details of its main observations and recommendations; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(c) and (d) The salient features of the recommendations made by the Review Committee are indicated below:—

1. To make the scheme viable and maximally effective, instead of having a large number of Women's Studies Centres, it may be restricted to 10-15, taking care to cover all the regions of the country.
2. The selection of these Centres should be based on the recommendations of a specially constituted expert Committee.
3. The commitment of the State Government to take over the responsibility should be obtained prior to sanction of the centre.
4. The University should give its commitment to provide the required infrastructural and other support.
5. The Centre should have a core faculty of one Director (Professor scale), two Assistant Directors (Reader's scale) and three project officers (Lecturer's scale). These should be provided in phases after performance appraisal.
6. All faculty positions should be on a contract basis.
7. There should be an Advisory Committee which should include State Government Officers.
8. There should be continuous monitoring and performance evaluation.
9. The UGC should provide funding for starting a journal to disseminate the findings of the Women's Studies

projects.

10. The Cells set up in the colleges have not proved very successful and these may be discontinued.

The Committee has further recommended that 8 women's studies centres whose performance is found to be satisfactory may be allowed to continue and strengthened further. 5 other centres may be given a lease of life till the end of 1994 and their performance reviewed for taking a decision about their future continuance. There are 9 women's centres which the Review Committee have not been able to visit. A decision about their future continuance can be taken only after visits to these centres are completed.

The recommendations made by the Review Committee will be considered by the UGC Standing Committee on Women's Studies and appropriate action on the matter will be taken by the Commission keeping in view the availability of financial resources.

-New trains from Howrah

3150. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new trains from Howrah; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Introduction of new trains is a continuous process subject to commercial justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. There is no proposal at present to start new trains from Howrah.

New Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

3151. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend term loans through the Central Financial Institutions, to new Sugar units to be set up in Maharashtra.

(b) if so, the details of financial institutions which have been asked to process the applications for term loans; and

(c) the number of proposals considered by these institutions so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Financial Institutions are themselves providing term loans to new sugar units based on their viability and subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Joint Entrance Examination for IITs

3152. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of students who qualified in the Joint Entrance Examination, 1992 for IITs with Hindi as their medium of examination;

(b) whether the percentage of students who qualified in the Joint Entrance Examination, 1993 for IITs with the same medium of examination has declined; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURES) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The percentage of students who qualified JEE-92, opting Hindi as their medium of examination, is 1.62%. The percentage of such students who qualified JEE-93 is 1.48%. No specific reasons can be attributed to this negligible decline in percentage.

Protection of Sangai

3153. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Sangai deer are found;

(b) whether any census of Sangai deer has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect and preserve this endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In India, Sangai deer is found in the wild only in the State of Manipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Census figures available are as under:

Year	Population
1988	52
1989	64
1990	76

(d) The steps taken to protect these species include:

- (i) Sangai deer has been included in the list of highly protected animals under Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Sangai deer's natural habitat has been put under maximum protection by giving it the status of a National Park.

Yoga in Schools

3154. DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH: } : Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme of Yoga in schools was formulated in April, 1989;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme:

(c) the extent to which this scheme has been introduced in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the total assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for the purpose during 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Introduction of Yoga in Schools was formulated in April, 1989. The scheme was revised in December, 1992. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to States/UTs as well as Yoga Institutions of repute for Teacher training including TA/DA to teacher trainees, upgradation of library facilities and construction/

expansion of hostels for teacher trainees. In addition, Yoga Institutions of All India Character will also be given financial assistance for maintenance as well as development expenditure for promotion of basic research and/or for teacher training programmes in various aspects of Yoga other than the therapeutical aspects.

(c) Under the Scheme, financial assistance has been provided to 10 States/UTs and 3 voluntary organisations in the country. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned Rs. 6,27,950/- for implementing the scheme.

(d) During 1992-93, the financial assistance provided to the State/UT Governments for the purpose is as follows:

Jammu & Kashmir	Rs.13,00,000/-
Karnataka	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1,65,000/-
Tripura	Rs. 25,820/-
Delhi	Rs. 1,69,000/-

During 1993-94, financial assistance has not been sanctioned to any State Governments so far.

Khurda-Bolangir Railway Line

3155. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any representation/proposal for construction of Khurda-Bolangir railway line:

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government for undertaking the construction work of this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS) (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Govt. offered certain concessions such as (i) Dovetailing some employment oriented programme to contribute earth work for the line; (ii) Transfer of non-forest Govt. land free of cost.

(c) The survey was got updated considering the effects of the above concessions and the proposal has since been sent to the Planning Commission for their consideration. Further action will depend on approval of Planning Commission and availability of resources in the coming years.

Stations in Gujarat

1356. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big railway stations in Gujarat being developed and expanded at present;

(b) the station-wise expenditure likely to be incurred and the amount already spent thereon including Vadodara, Bharuch and Panchmahal; and

(c) the target fixed for the completion of work at each of these stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) : The information is given below :—

Station	Total expenditure likely to be incurred (lakh of Rs.)	Amount already spent	Target Date
Surat	68.42	34.35	31-3-1994
Rajkot	32.03	15.79	30-6-1994
Ahmedabad	31.78	9.00	30-6-1994
Navsari	25.36	14.26	31-3-1994
Bhavnagar	17.79	2.75	31-3-1994
Vadodara	16.30	4.12	31-3-1994
Ankleshwar	15.42	6.00	31-3-1994
Bharuch	12.00	6.00	30-6-1994
Mehsana	4.28	1.72	31-3-1994

However, there is no station by the name of Panchmahal.

[Translation]

Training Complex of FCI in Gurgaon

1357. SHRI S. N. VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction work of the training complex of the Food

Corporation of India in Gurgaon and the name of the agency to which the construction work has been assigned;

(b) the estimated cost thereof and the amount spent so far thereon;

(c) the area of land purchased for the training complex alongwith the date of its purchase; and

(d) the reasons for slow pace of the construction work of the complex ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The preliminary work of appointment of consultants, preparation of designs, approval of the plans by the Haryana Urban Development Authority, the construction of compound wall and installation of tube-well have been completed. Tenders received for the construction work of the Institute Building and Hostel Block are under scrutiny. The work is likely to be assigned shortly.

(b) The estimated cost for the entire project is Rs. 2,84,87,740/- and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 18,76,134/-.

(c) A plot of land measuring five acres was taken on lease from the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) in December, 1986.

(d) The delay is mainly due to the long drawn procedures involved in getting approval from various authorities and also owing to a large number of detailed working drawings to be prepared before inviting tenders.

[English]

Stations in Maharashtra

1358. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress made in regard to modernisation of railway stations on all MG and BG lines in zonal railways covering Maharashtra State has not been adequate during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stations proposed to be modernised during the current year in that state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The progress has been adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bombay Central, Virar, Andheri, Grant Road, Mahalakshmi, Mira Road, Goregaon, Churchgate, Vasai Road, Dahisar, Jogeshwari, Maroli, Matunga Road, Malad, Borivli, Bandra, Elphinstone Road, Kandivli, Rewral, Gondia, Amgaon, Bhandewadi, Kamptee, Bhandara Road, Manmad and Solapur.

Broad-gauge Railway link from Gandhi-Dham to Bhuj

3159. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted so far for laying Broad-gauge railway line from Gandhi-Dham to Bhuj city in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) when the construction work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (d) Railways have drawn up an Action Plan for progressive conversion of narrow/metre gauge lines into broad gauge. Lines required urgently on operational considerations are being taken up in the first phase. Gandhidham-Bhuj will be considered for conversion in the next phase, subject to availability of resources.

[Translation]

Intercity Express Between Bhusawal and Nasik

3160. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAI SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce intercity express between Bhusawal and Nasik;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

Letters from Members

3161. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final replies are not being given for the letters received from Members of Parliament by this Ministry and its other offices;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of letters received from the Members of Parliament from July 1, 1992 to March 30, 1993 and the number of letters for which final replies have not been given so far;

(d) whether the Government have fixed responsibility of any officer in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Special Recruitment Drive in FCI

3162. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had advertised category I posts in August, 1992 under special recruitment drive of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether the recruitment process has been completed and the appointment orders have been issued to the selected candidates;

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

(d) the time by which all appointments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 38 category I posts in 9 disciplines advertised for filling up, in August, 1992, selection process has been completed in respect of 15 posts in 5 disciplines. However, the offers of appointment to the selected candidates

against these vacancies could not be issued due to non-receipt of prior verification of character and antecedents reports from the Police authorities.

Due to non-availability of suitable candidates in 2 disciplines (7 vacancies), the vacancies are slated for re-advertisement.

In regard to remaining 2 disciplines (16 vacancies), the recruitment process is in hand.

(d) The offers of appointment to the selected candidates will be issued after receipt of Police verifications. The selection process in case of 2 disciplines is likely to be completed shortly. However, the selection in the two disciplines, which are slated for re-advertisement, the selection/appointment depends upon the response of suitable candidates.

[Translation]

Gauge conversion of Bareilly—Kathgodam Railway line

1363. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to undertake the gauge conversion of Bareilly—Kathgodam railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof including estimated cost, funds allocated and time schedule fixed for its completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) to (c) Railways have drawn up an Action Plan for progressive conversion of narrow/metre guage lines into broad guage. Lines required urgently on operational considerations are being taken up in the first phase. Bareilly—Kathgodam will be considered for conversion in the next phase, subject to availability of resources.

Foodgrains Production in Madhya Pradesh

1364. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains produced in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 and the targets fixed in this regard for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any programme to increase the

foodgrains production in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The foodgrains production is estimated as 175.91 lakh tonnes in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 and a target of 179.11 lakh tonnes has been fixed for the year 1993-94.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. To supplement the efforts of State Governments in increasing the productivity and production of foodgrains, the Government of India is implementing a number of crop production oriented programmes in identified States of country including Madhya Pradesh viz. Integrated Programme for Rice Development, Special Foodgrains Production (Wheat), Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Maize and Millets) and National Pulses Development Project. Under these programmes, assistance is being provided to the farmers on the use of critical inputs like seed of improved varieties, herbicides, micro-nutrients, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, improved farm implements etc. Besides, for quick transfer of improved crop production technology, demonstrations on farmers fields are conducted and training is imparted.

[English]

Model Dairy

1365. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Dairy has been selected by the National Dairy Development Board for implementing various measures to make it a model dairy in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent in this regard?

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

(b) There is no separate allocation of funds for Mysore Dairy. However, under Operation Flood III Programme National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has approved investment of Rs. 372.18 lakh for the Mysore District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited for development of Mysore milk-shed as a Model Project of which Mysore Dairy is a part.

Losses in Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation

* 3166. SHRI TEJ NARAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to privatise the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd., has been declared as a sick corporation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent of loss suffered by the Corporation during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of profit/loss incurred by Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under :—

Year	Profit/loss (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	+1.41 (profit)
1991-92	-4.57 (loss)
1992-93 (provisional)	-6.50 (loss)

**Express Train from
New Delhi to Visakhapatnam**

3167. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATES WARLU

} :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce a new superfast train between New Delhi and Visakhapatnam to cover the major coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the passenger facilities in the existing Nizamuddin—Visakhapatnam Express;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Amenities as per existing norms have been provided in Nizamuddin—Visakhapatnam Express. Upgradation and improvement of facilities/amenities for the passenger coaches is a continuous process.

New Technique in Storing System

3168. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar was organised in New Delhi in June, 1993 about the new technique called Vacuum Processed Storage to keep the stored articles intact; and

(b) if so, the follow up action Government propose to take to introduce this new technique in the storage system under the control of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) A seminar to create awareness about the Vacuum Process Storage (VPS) System was arranged by a Belgian Company called Interprise—Brussels S. A. in New Delhi on 9-6-1993.

(b) The utility of VPS System offered by Interprise—Brussels S. A. has been examined from the technical and financial angles. It has been found that this system is not economically and operationally viable under Indian conditions at this stage.

Genetic Engineering Approval Committee

3169. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Genetic Engineering Approval Committee for ensuring and encouraging the use of

environmentally safe recombinant technology in different sectors;

(b) if so, whether the Committee is responsible for examination of activities involving large scale use of hazardous micro-organisms in research and industrial production;

(c) if so, whether Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee constituted by the Government makes recommendations regarding:

(i) approval of activities involving large-scale use of hazardous micro-organisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle; and

(ii) Approval of proposals relating to the release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.

(c) The Committee meets from time to time and makes its recommendations on proposals received.

(d) The Committee has so far recommended four proposals which have been approved by the Government as per details given below:

1. Human Recombinant Interferon Alpha 2 B (eye drops, cream and nasal spray) for import for clinical trial submitted by CIMMCO, New Delhi.
2. Maxiren Rennet used in cheese making for import for experimental trial by M/s Esdee Chemocrats. Bombay.
3. Recombinant Human Erythropoietin for import for clinical trials by Hindustan Antibiotics. Bombay.
4. Recombinant Human Gamma Interferon for import for clinical trial by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

"Pollution by Public Sector Units"

3170. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to violation of environ-

ment laws by various public sector units by not installing polluting control devices;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The names of such units include:

- (i) Ratlam alcohol unit, Ratlam, M. P.
- (ii) Korba Thermal Power Plant, Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, Korba, M. P.
- (iii) Cement Corporation of India, Mandhar, M. P.
- (iv) Cement Corporation of India, Nayagaon, M. P.
- (v) Cement Corporation of India, Bokajan, Assam.
- (vi) Anpara Thermal Power Plant, Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, Anpara, U. P.
- (vii) Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Orissa.
- (viii) Thermal Power Plant, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Kota, Rajasthan.
- (ix) Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri, Rajasthan.
- (x) Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, A. P.

(c) Action taken by the Government include the following:

- (i) Industries have been directed to comply with constant requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards within a time-frame.
- (ii) Legal action has been taken against the defaulting units.

[Translation]

Overbridge at Kandivli (Bombay)

3171. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to construct an overbridge near Kandivli (Western Railway) in Bombay:

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

(c) the time schedule fixed for its completion?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

National Event of Theatre

3172. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Event of Theatre is being organised at Cuttack in Orissa during October this year; and

(b) if so, the Central assistance being provided to Orissa for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Viral Disease in Poultry Flocks

3173. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outbreak of a deadly viral disease is decimating the poultry flocks across the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control the infectious bursal disease (Gumboro)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir; however, the outbreak of viral disease called Gumboro was reported in Namakkal and Warangal areas to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

(b) A team of experts from Central and State Government including scientists from the Agricultural Universities Investigated the outbreak during June, 1993. On the recommendations of the Committee, the State Governments have been requested to carry out:

- Proper vaccination following a standard vaccination schedule.
- Proper disposal of dead birds and maintenance of sanitation.
- Mass publicity through All India radio and local Dooradarshan to make the farmers aware about the diseases.
- Improve the Disease Reporting System.

Mahila Samakhya Project

3174. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on Mahila Samakhya Project since its inception with State-wise break-up upto 31-3-93;

(b) the amount allocated under the VIIth Five Year Plan and for 1993-94; and

(c) the quantitative targets and achievements of the project for the VIIth Five Year Plan, target for 1993-94 and for the VIIIth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The total expenditure incurred on Mahila Samakhya Project upto 31-3-1993 is as follows:

	Expenditure upto 31-3-1993
—Mahila Samakhya Society, Karnataka.	Rs. 3,35,64,550/-
—Mahila Samakhya Society, Gujarat.	Rs. 2,10,64,550/-
—Mahila Samakhya Society, Uttar Pradesh.	Rs. 1,75,00,000/-
—Mahila Samakhya Society, Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 57,70,000/-

(b) During the VIIth Plan period, Mahila Samakhya project outlay for 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 12 crores. The total outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 8.80 crores.

(c) During the VIIth Plan period ten districts in Karnataka, U. P. & Gujarat were covered by the project. The scheme has been approved to cover twenty districts in four States during the VIIIth Plan period. No targets have been set for 1993-94.

Intrusions by Panthers

3175. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any report from the State Government of Maharashtra about the problems of frequent intrusions by the Panthers from the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali, Mumbai to the adjoining residential areas of the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon.

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

(b) The panthers stray out of the forest areas of Sanjay Gandhi National Park mainly in search of prey, such as, stray dogs, cats, pigs, goats etc., which are available in plenty outside the forests and, in the process, sometimes stray, towards human settlements, several of them being established on the encroached forest land itself. Sometimes these panthers get provoked and attack human beings, which at times results in the injury or death of the victim. During the year 1991-92, three cases of human injury and during 1992-93, three cases of loss of human life and nine cases of injury have been reported by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The action taken by the Government to contain the menace of straying panthers include :

(i) Construction of boundary wall and angled iron fencing over the vulnerable stretches around the Park.

(ii) The State Government has been advised to increase the fodder base for the development of herbivorous population and to set up a captive breeding centre in the area for the indigenous species which can be easily reared and subsequently released in wild to develop the prey base of leopard to reduce the straying.

Shantipur-Nabadwip Railway line (E. R.)

3176. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for gauge conversion of Nabadwip-Shantipur railway line has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project;

(c) when this project is likely to be taken up for implementation; and

(d) if not, the progress made so far in the survey work and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey carried out in 1992-93 for this project revealed that the work of conversion of this section (28 kms) would cost Rs. 35 crores and would give a negative rate of return on account of the very low traffic potential of this section. In view of this, it has not been found possible to consider taking up this conversion project for the present.

SDF Assistance for Sugar-cane Production

3177. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for maximum assistance from Sugar Development Fund for the augmentation of its sugar-cane production;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by the Government so far;

(c) the number out of those cleared so far; and

(d) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAD) : (a) and (b) During 1993, Government of Maharashtra have forwarded six applications for grant of loans from the Sugar Development Fund for schemes relating to development of sugar-cane in the factory areas.

(c) and (d) Out of the aforesaid, loan has been sanctioned to one sugar factory and the remaining applications are in various stages of processing.

Youth Club

3178. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }.

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

(a) whether a new scheme for giving recognition to outstanding youth clubs has been introduced;

(b) if so, the main purpose and features of this scheme;

(c) the number of youth clubs registered during the last three years; and

(d) the number of such clubs functioning at present in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The scheme has been introduced in order to encourage growth of youth clubs at the field level and is implemented at the district, state and national level. The district level winner is awarded Rs. 5,000/- whereas the state level winner is awarded Rs. 20,000/-. At the national level, there are three awards of Rs. 1,00,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/-.

The awardees are selected on the basis of their performance in various specified activities.

(c) and (d) The registration of youth clubs is done locally under the Societies Registration Act of the State concerned and therefore this information is not readily available.

Fodder Cultivation

3179. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to give an impetus to fodder cultivation in the National Agricultural Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to develop good quality of fod-

der farms with the feedback of research done at Central Grassland Research Institute, Jhansi for the livestock development?

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

(b) In the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution prepared by the Govt. of India seeks to provide that agricultural development and research programmes would be dovetailed to the challenge of encouraging efficient use of marginal land and augmentation of Bio-mass production through agro and farm forestry.

(c) The seed of high yielding varieties of forage crops developed by Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi are also being multiplied and utilised by the 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstrations established at Hissar (Haryana), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Kalyani (West Bengal), Cahma (J & K), Alamadhi (Madras), Dhamrode (Gujarat) and one Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, established at Hesserghatta, Bangalore (Karnataka) by the Govt. of India.

Mobile Vans under RPDS

3180. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has demanded the financial assistance for the purchase of Mobile vans under the Revamped Public Distribution System during 1991-92, 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by the Union Government;

(c) the total number of mobile vans purchased during the period;

(d) the financial assistance provided during 1993-94 for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (e) The Central Government has not received any request from the Government of Gujarat seeking financial assistance for purchase of mobile vans in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Rajdhani Express between Ahmedabad and Delhi

3181. SHRI CHHITUBHAI
GAMIT
SHRI AMAR ROY-
PRADHAN
SHRI JITENDRA NATH
DAS } : Will

(b) the details of the items which were found adulterated and misbranded;

(c) the number of samples lifted from the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act during each month of the last 12 months;

(d) the number out of the total were found adulterated; and

(e) the details of action taken thereon ?

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently introduced various new Rajdhani Expresses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rajdhani Express trains from New Delhi to Guwahati and Ahmedabad via Baroda-Mathura, in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Nizamuddin-Secunderabad/Bangalore Weekly Rajdhani Express introduced w.e.f. 1-11-1992.

(ii) Nizamuddin-Madras Weekly Rajdhani Express introduced w.e.f. 3-7-1993.

(iii) New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express via Patna twice a week w.e.f. 3-7-1993.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Operational constraints and lack of resources.

Adulterated Supply through Super Bazar/ Kendriya Bhandar

3182. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given on Feb. 23, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 131 and state :

(a) the action taken on the samples found adulterated and misbranded by the Delhi Administration;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that in three cases of Adulteration, Court cases have been filed against both Super Bazar & Kendriya Bhandar. One case of misbranding of Super Bazar has been dropped after investigation.

(b) In case of Super Bazar, Kali mirch whole was found adulterated and coconut cookies misbranded. In case of Kendriya Bhandar black pepper whole and Saunf whole were found adulterated.

(c) to (e) Delhi Administration has reported that in the calendar year 1992 in the month of December, they lifted four samples from Super Bazar out of which one was found adulterated and one misbranded. During the same year, four samples were lifted from Kendriya Bhandar, out of which two were found adulterated. During the calendar year 1993 (up to May, 1993) four samples were lifted from Super Bazar out of which one was found adulterated and two misbranded. In respect of cases booked during 1992, Court cases have been filed as reported in part (a) of the reply. In respect of Samples lifted during 1993, Delhi Administration has reported that investigations are in progress.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

3183. SHRI ARVIND
TULSHIRAM KAMBLE } : Will
SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS }

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Governing Body of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was held in July, 1993;

(b) if so, the broad decisions arrived at with a view to help poor women in the unorganised sector for their self employment: and

(c) the number of women expected to be covered under this Kosh during 1993-94 from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) Statewise allocations are not possible since lending operations of the Kosh are dependent upon the applications received from various States.

STATEMENT

The Meeting mainly considered the lending policy. The broad decisions regarding the lending policy are as follows:—

- (i) Primarily, the Kosh will extend loans to eligible women borrowers through NGOs. State Women Development Corporations engaged in thrift & credit activities would be eligible as borrowing institutions where eligible non governmental organisations are not operating and who would, in turn, on lend to eligible women in groups or as individuals.
- (ii) A Loan Committee has been constituted consisting of 5 members of the Governing Board. The Committee's recommendations will be approved by the Chairperson.
- (iii) The size of the lending programme for the year 1993-94 is to be Rs. 6.50 crores for short term loans and Rs. 1.50 crores for medium term loans, making a total of Rs. 8 crores.
- (iv) The maximum interest rate is to be 12% for the ultimate borrower and an interest spread of 4 per cent is to be given to Non-Governmental Organisations/Self Help Groups to meet their operational costs. The Kosh will provide upto half per cent of the loan amount to organisations sanctioned loans for skill upgradation of the borrowers.

(v) Loans will be mainly given for acquiring production assets/undertaking income generation activities.

(vi) The ceiling of income for eligible poor women for the purpose of eligibility of loans from the Kosh is to be the poverty line parameters fixed by Government of India.

(vii) The borrowing institutions are required to ensure timely recovery of loans from the borrowers and make timely repayments to the Kosh.

(viii) Bigger Non-Governmental Organisations are expected to make efforts to cover new areas for encouraging thrift and credit groups.

Subsidy to Farmers

3184. SHRI S. N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the subsidy given to farmers on fertilizers and seeds during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the agricultural production has been affected as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) No subsidy is given to the farmers on Seeds, In Fertilizer. Rs. 340 crores during 1992-93 and Rs. 756 crores during 1993-94 have been provided for sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers with concession to the farmers.

(c) and (d) Though there is decline in the consumption of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, it is not likely to have an immediate adverse impact on foodgrain production in the country. The concession provided for the sale of decontrolled fertilizers is expected to increase their off take and improve the balanced use of the required crop nutrients.

Representation of Minorities in Railway Recruitment Boards

3185. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Railway Recruitment Boards in the country with their composition;

(b) whether the minorities are represented on every Board, if so, the name of the members belonging to a minority community;

(c) the recruitment made by the Boards, Board-wise and cadre-wise during 1992-93; and

(d) the number of recruits belonging to the minorities included in the recruitment/selection panels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Railway Recruitment Boards are located at the following 19 places:—

- (1) Bhopal (2) Calcutta (3) Patna
 (4) Malda (5) Allahabad (6) Chandigarh
 (7) Jammu & Srinagar (8) Muzaffarpur
 (9) Gorakhpur (10) Guwahati (11) Madras
 (12) Bangalore (13) Trivandrum
 (14) Secunderabad (15) Ranchi
 (16) Bhubaneshwar (17) Bombay
 (18) Ahmedabad (19) Ajmer.

Generally Railway Recruitment Boards consist of a Chairman, a Member Secretary, supported by an Asstt. Secretary and some ministerial staff. All the posts of Member Secretaries are not being operated for reasons of economy etc.

(b) Minorities are not represented on all the Boards. However, non-official members from minority and SC/ST communities are there on Interview Committee of different Railway Recruitment Boards.

The following Railway Recruitment Boards are manned by members of minority communities at the level of Chairman and/or Member Secretaries:—

- (i) Shri I. Toppo,
Chairman,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Calcutta.
- (ii) Dr. M. Z. Alam,
Chairman,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Patna.
- (iii) Shri R. K. Samuel,
Member Secretary,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Patna.

(iv) Shri Mirza Abdul Rashid,
Chairman,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Jammu & Srinagar.

(v) Shri B. Baqridan
Member Secretary,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Gorakhpur.

(vi) Shri I. Hanedak,
Member Secretary,
Railway Recruitment Board,
Guwahati.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Soyabean Oil Production

3186. DR. ASIM BALA
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA }:

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

(a) the production of Soyabean oil during the last three years, year-wise: and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of Soyabean oil indigenously to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) the production of Soyabean oil during the last three Oil-years (Nov.—Oct.) is as under:—

Oil-year (Nov. to Oct.)	Production (Lakh Mts)
1990-91	3.75
1991-92	3.49
1992-93	4.93 (Estimated)

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Govt. to increase the production of Soyabean oil and to save foreign exchange are as under:—

- (1) **Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes;** namely National Oilseeds Development Projects (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Projects (OTPT) which were operating till 1989-90 have been merged during 1990-91 into a single scheme namely Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP). This scheme provides necessary assistance to the States for production and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measures including supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments and organising demonstration of advanced technology, with particular reference to mustard, groundnut, soyabean and sunflower.
- (2) **Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds** established in May, 1986 for harnessing the best of production, processing and management technologies.
- (3) **Intensification of research efforts for increasing the production of oilseeds.**
- (4) **Increasing areas under non-traditional oilseeds crops** like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
- (5) **Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.**
- (6) **Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices of major oilseeds.**
- (7) **Identification of equipments for modernisation of processing units, custom duty concession on imports of certain equipments.**
- (8) **Funding research and development programmes undertaken by various Institutions for fuller exploitation of oil from oil bearing materials.**

Train between Pune and Ahmedabad

3187. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for starting a regular passenger train between Pune and Ahmedabad:

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing such a train; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): There have been demands in this regard.

(b) and (c) Pune-Bombay and Bombay-Ahmedabad are well connected by fast intercity trains which are considered adequate to cater to the traffic. Besides, there are operational & resource constraints in introducing a new train on this section.

Formation of Cartel by Milk Contractors

3188. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk contractors have formed cartel in the supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme for the year 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received regarding the formation of cartel by the contractors in the supply of milk to the Delhi Milk Scheme for the year 1993. The complaints are under investigation by the Director General of Investigation and Registration who have already initiated investigation in this regard.

Rajdhani Express

3189. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to introduce a Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing such a train so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is, however, a proposal in this regard and action as found feasible will be taken.

Rail Bus

3190. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made so far in the designing and development of the Rail Bus;
- (b) the estimated cost of each such Bus and its carrying capacity;
- (c) the number of such Buses proposed to be acquired for each zone; and
- (d) the time by which this Rail Bus is likely to become operational for carrying of/passenger traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The designs of Rail Buses have been finalised. Orders have been placed for BG Rail Buses and tenders are about to be opened for MG Rail Buses.

(b) The cost of BG Rail Bus is Rs. 29.3 lakhs each and the cost of MG Rail Bus is estimated to be Rs. 25 lakhs each. The carrying capacity of BG Rail Bus is 76 seats and MG 60 seats.

(c) Five BG and five MG Rail Buses are being procured initially. Rolling Stock is procured for the entire system and not for any particular zone. These will be used wherever most suitable.

(d) The time by which Rail Bus will be operational depends on results of trials.

[Translation]

Damage of Foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh

3191. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV }
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD }

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether damage of foodgrains has been reported in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1992-93;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantity of foodgrains damaged in Uttar Pradesh each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 339 M. T. (Provisional) of foodgrains has been reported as damaged during 1992-93.

(c) The details of foodgrains quantities damaged during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity of foodgrains stored (Lakh MT)	Quantity damaged (MT)	%age on average stock holding
1990-91	16.30	1189	0.07
1991-92	12.15	1327	0.11
1992-93	10.57	339	0.03

(P)

[English]

SDF Funds for Sugar Units

3192. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to sanction funds from sugar development fund for restructuring of Bobbili and Seethanagaram sugar units in A. P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned and released till date; and

(d) the likely date by which the entire amount is likely to be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s. Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Andhra Pradesh had applied for a loan of Rs. 1060 lakhs from the Sugar Development Fund for rehabilitation of their unit at Bobbili-Seethanagaram;

(c) The Sugar Undertaking has been sanctioned SDF loan of Rs. 789.44 lakhs, from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/rehabilitation, out of this, Rs. 690.76 lakhs has already been released to the undertaking.

(d) Steps to disburse the balance amount will be taken up after the completion of legal formalities, like creation of second charge for additional amount, submission of utilisation certificate in respect of the earlier SDF instalments, etc., by the sugar undertaking.

Ramagundam Project

3193. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramagundam Thermal Power Station Extension Scheme has been cleared by his Ministry;

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Appraisal Committee has visited the project site and after discussion with the project authority sought information and clarifications, necessary for the environmental appraisal of the project. These are yet to be furnished by the Project Authority.

Sriramsagar Project, Stage-II

3194. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sriramsagar Project Stage-II has been cleared by his Ministry;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The Sriramsagar Project, Stage-II of Andhra Pradesh has not been received for environmental clearance so far. However, a proposal for diversion of 87.60 ha. of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the Sriramsagar Project was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and was examined. Essential details which were lacking, were sought from the State Government in May, 1987. These are still awaited.

Tamluk-Digha Railway Line

3195. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work of Tamluk-Digha railway line is behind the schedule;
(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far and the reasons therefor; and
(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the work on this project?

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

(b) and (c) Progress upto 4/93 was 16%. Work is being progressed as per availability of resources.

Train between New Delhi and Jammu

3196. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to introduce a triweekly express train between Delhi and Jammu Tawi; and
(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The train has already been introduced in July '93 Time Table.

Employment in Agriculture Sector

3197. SHRI BOLA BULLI RAMAIAH }
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO }

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the study conducted by International Commission for Peace and Food on the employment potential in India;
(b) whether the Government have examined the report of the said commission; and
(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the International Commission for Peace and Food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The study conducted by the International Commission for Peace and Food on employment potential in India inter alia indicated the need for an additional 100 million new jobs by the turn of the century. The study envisaged a strategy of creating employment through intensive agriculture, agro-industries and agro-exports.

(b) and (c) Government have substantially raised the Central sector outlays for agriculture and rural development programmes during 8th plan. Generation of employment to achieve near full employment by the turn of the century is one of the major objectives of 8th Plan. New policy initiatives also aim at promoting agro-processing and agricultural exports.

Government have also decided to set up small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (SFAC) to catalyse agro-industrial growth to organise technology transfer and input-supply and to promote production, processing, marketing and export of agricultural products.

Committee on Pesticides

3198. DR. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by the S. N. Banerjee Committee on Pesticides;

(b) whether Government have examined the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHN KUMAR) : (a) The main recommendations are given in statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all, the Expert Committee reviewed 31 pesticides and submitted its report to the Government. Details of steps taken by the Government are given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT I**Main Recommendations of the Expert Committee on 31 Pesticides Reviewed by II**

S. No. 1	Name of Insecticide 2	Main Recommendations 3
1.	Benzene Hexachloride (BHC)	Restricted at its present level of use. Imposition of restriction on the use of BHC on vegetable, fruit, oilseed crops and preservation of food grains.
2.	Captafol	Foliar application not allowed. may be used as a seed dresser.
3.	Captan	No restriction.
4.	Chlorbenzilate	To be banned for use in agriculture. Can be imported by Government/Semi-Government Organizations for controlling mites of honey bees.
5.	Dibromochloro Propane (IDCP)	To be banned in view of toxic nature.
6.	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT)	Banned in Agriculture. The use of DDT in public health programme should continue to the tune of 10,000 MT per annum.
7.	Dieldrin	Restricted the use only by Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India for Locust Control.
8.	Ethylene Dibromide	Allowed for use by Government/Government Undertaking as a fumigant.
9.	Penta chloro nitro benzene (PCNB)	To be banned due to reported hazards associated with its use.
10.	Sodium cyanide	Allowed only for fumigation of cotton bales by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India.
11.	Toxaphene	To be banned due to its poor performance and associated hazards.
12.	Aldrin	Due to its proven termiticide properties and safety in use at low dosages may be retained for certain specific purposes as indicated above. But it shall not be used directly on food, fodder crops and vegetables or directly mixed with foodgrains for preservation.
13.	Chlordane and	Taking into consideration the toxicity, limited use, efficacy, cost and availability of alternates, it was decided by the Committee that use of Chlordane and Heptachlor should be banned.
14.	Heptachlor	

1	2	3
15. Aldicarb		The use of Aldicarb be restricted to control the Golden Nematodes of potatoes in Nilgiri Hills; import in small quantities be continued and Ministry of Health be approached to delete the residue limit of Aldicarb on chewing tobacco.
16. Aluminium Phosphide		The presently registered formulation sold and used by the Government or Government Undertaking or Pest Control operator whose expertise is approved by PPA. Efforts be made for development of newer safer packaging.
17. Carbaryl		Not to be sprayed on crops during flowering stage. Import and manufacture be continued.
18. 2, 4—D		Department of Chemical & Petro-chemical may examine in detail some 2, 4—D samples for ensuring that it is not contaminated with TODT.
19. Dicofol		Studies on Dicofol residues in food be taken up by I. C. A. R. etc.
20. Dimethoate		Long terms studies on toxicological parameters be undertaken by basic manufacturer to find out mutagenicity etc.
21. Endosulfan		Studies on Endosulfan relating to residue in food be continued. To overcome the problem of misuse of Endosulfan for fish killing and water pollution intensive awareness programme among farmers through extension education by the State Extension functionaries and other concerned organisations be taken up.
22. Lindane		Formulation generating smoke for indoor use should be banned.
23. Methyl Parathion		It should not be sprayed on crops during flowering stage as it is highly toxic to honey bees (Pollinators).
24. Paraquat		Manufacturer of paraquat dimethyl sulphate be banned to make the formulations more safe, apart from emetic which is being added addition of 0.1% W/V + Pyridine bases' which has repelling property be done by the manufacturers.
25. Nicotine sulphate		Its use in the country be banned whereas it could continue to be produced for export.
26. PCP		The use of this weedicide be banned as it involves health hazards to human beings etc.
27. Phenyl Mercury Acetate (PMA)		Its domestic use be banned and production for Export be continued.
28. Phorate		To ensure safety and quality parameters, the facilities available with the manufacturers should be certified by the Factory Inspectors and Licensing authorities of the State by carrying out joint

S. No.	Name of Insecticide	Main Recommendations
		inspections.
29.	Nitrofan	Phorate technical should be made available only to units which are equipped with risk free technology to produce encapsulated granules.
30.	Zinc Phosphide	Its import/manufacture and use be banned due to potential danger of carcinogenicity etc.
31.	Tetradifon	Extension efforts be intensified to educate the users on the safety precautions to be observed while handling and use of the rodenticide.
		The use of tetradifon may be restricted only for use on tea crop. Other uses already followed by the Registration Committee may be cancelled.

STATEMENT II

Statement of 31 Pesticides Reviewed by Banerjee Committee and the Steps taken thereof by the Government

S. No. 1	Name of Pesticide Reviewed 2	Steps taken 3
1.	DDT	Banned in Agriculture. The use of DDT for the public health programme to the tune of 10,000 MT per annum except in case of major outbreak of epidemic be restricted.
2.	BHC	The use of BHC on vegetables, fruits, oilseed crops and preservation of food grains is banned.
3.	Aldrin	Banned w. e. f. 1-1-1994.
4.	Dieldrin	Only to be used by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India for locust control.
5.	Chlordane	Banned.
6.	Heptachlor	Banned.
7.	EDB	Allowed for use by Government/Government Undertakings and Pest Control Operators as a fumigant whose expertise is approved by PPA and by qualified users having been trained by the Department of Food, Government of India.
8.	Chlorbenzilate	Banned for use in agriculture. Can be imported by Government/Semi Government Organisations for controlling mites of honey bees.
9.	Bibromo-Chloropropane	Banned.
10.	Toxaphene	Banned.
11.	Soxium Cyanide	Allowed only for fumigation of cotton bales by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India.
12.	Pentachloro nitrobenzene	Banned.
13.	Captan	No restriction

1	2	3
14. Captafol		Foliar application not allowed. May be used as a seed dresser.
15. 2, 4—D		Present approved usage to be continued.
16. Aldicarb		Present approved usage to be continued.
17. Carbaryl		Present approved usage to be continued.
18. Dicofol		Present approved usage to be continued.
19. Dimethoate		Present approved usage to be continued.
20. Endosulfan		Present approved usage to be continued.
21. Lindans		Smoke generating indoor use is banned.
22. Methyl Parathion		Use is permitted only on those crops where honey bees are not acting as a pollinators.
23. Nitrofen		Banned.
24. Paraquat		Paraquat-di-methyl sulphate is banned.
25. Nicotine Sulphate		Can be produced only for Export purpose. Use in India is banned.
26. PCP		Banned.
27. Phorate		Present approved usage to be continued.
28. PMA		Can be produced only for Export purpose. Use in India is banned.
29. Tetradifon		Banned.
30. Zinc Phosphide		Present approved usage to be continued.
31. Aluminium Phosphide		Present approved usage to be continued.

Travelling in Reserved Compartments

3199. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commuters travelling without proper reservation (including those on the wait-list) are now liable to pay ten times penalty on normal fare in all the reserved categories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of wait-listed passengers found travelling in the trains during the last six months and total amount of penalty realised from them;

(d) whether commuters in whose favour emergency quota was released were also subjected to penalty in case the commuters consisted of a family of three/four and the berths released were just two, holding a combined ticket;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to simplify the procedure in this regard to ensure commuter convenience?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No separate statistics are maintained in respect of wait-listed passengers detected travelling in reserved compartments.

(d) to (f) The emergency quota is extremely limited. As such, accommodation out of this quota cannot always be given to the extent requested, especially in cases of group of 3 or 4. Whenever accommodation on combined ticket, lesser than that requested is allotted out of emergency quota the passenger is required to get his ticket split before the commencement of journey and obtain refund for the passengers not provided confirmed reservation. If the passengers not having confirmed reservation board the train, they are adjusted subject to availability of room failing which they are detained at the next stopping station without realising any penalty charges.

Railways have taken these steps to ensure

that long distance sleeper class passengers get requisite quality of service.

[Translation]

Protection of Taj Mahal from Environmental Pollution

3200. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government constituted any committee on for its protection of Taj Mahal from environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has evolved any action plan to control environmental pollution near Taj Mahal area after discussing the issue in Delhi recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have also received representations from Members of Parliament in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SIIRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) A project was awarded to the National Environmental Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur in 1992-93 to assess the pollution load in the existing Agra-Mathura Trapezium region to determine its impact on the Taj Mahal and to redefine the coordinates of the Trapezium if warranted. No Committee has been constituted in this regard. NEERI submitted its report in July, 1993 and this was discussed in a meeting on 19th July, 1993.

(d) An Air Environment Management plan has been evolved. This plan would include minimising the impact of different polluting sources in the identified receptors, particularly the Taj Mahal, increase in the use of LPG to reduce pollution from domestic coal burning and the development of green belt in and around the Taj Mahal. The industries would be encouraged to change process technologies to build in pollution control in their production system including the switch over to gas from coal. Traffic would be stopped at a point about 3 Km. from the Taj Mahal and battery operated buses would be arranged from this point.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Several complaints have been received from the Members of Parliament

on the need to protect historical monuments in the area, particularly the Taj Mahal.

(g) The steps taken by the Government to protect Taj Mahal from pollution include the following :—

- (i) A trapezium surrounding the Taj Mahal has been demarcated. No new polluting industry is allowed to be set up in this area.
- (ii) There is a ban on the use of furnace oil and diesel generators in industries in Agra. The foundries are not permitted to operate during winter nights.
- (iii) A continuous sulphur dioxide monitoring station has been maintained at the Taj Mahal from January, 1981 to obtain the trend of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen concentrations in the ambient air.
- (iv) The Mathura Refinery is continuously monitoring the ambient air quality at Mathura and its adjacent areas since the inception of the refinery.
- (v) Two coal based thermal power plants in Agra had been closed down in 1981.
- (vi) Agra Railway Station Yard has been dieselised.
- (vii) A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up and operated in Agra by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- (viii) Emission standards have been prescribed under the environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ix) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (x) Industries have been asked to comply with the consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the emissions within the stipulated limits.
- (xi) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (xii) Gross and mass emission standards for all vehicles have been notified under Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.
- (xiii) Public awareness campaigns have been launched.

[English]

Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology

3201. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology was set up and what is the total amount spent on it out of budgetary allocation for Indian Council for Agricultural Research during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of the total expenditure of the Institute spent on research work during the last three years;

(c) the details of the research work undertaken by the Institute, which helped in increasing the production rate of Cotton;

(d) whether government have formulated any action plan to provide the advantages of these new techniques and research work to the Cotton producers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) Sir, the Institute was established in January 1924 by erstwhile Indian Central Cotton Committee (ICCC) in the name of Cotton Technological Research Laboratory. After the abolition of ICCC, it came under the direct administrative control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from April 1, 1966. The Laboratory was renamed as Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology with effect from April 1, 1991. The total amount spent on it during the last three years (1990-91 to 1992-93) has been Rs. 573.52 lakhs.

(b) About 63 % of the total expenditure has been spent on research work during the last three years.

(c) This Institute does not undertake research work for increasing the production on productivity of cotton.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

National Anthem in Schools

3202. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to State Governments

regarding singing of National Anthem in Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received reports regarding discontinuation of the collective singing of National Anthem every day in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard especially in Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) : Orders regarding community singing of National Anthem in all schools of the country have been issued from time to time. In October, 1991, the Minister of Human Resource Development addressed all the Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors to issue necessary directives for singing of National Anthem in schools.

(c) No specific reports regarding non-implementation of October 1991 instructions relating to National Anthem have been received so far from any State/UT.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The policy of the Government on the singing of National Anthem has been that there should be community singing of the National Anthem in all Schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas every day.

[Translation]

Complimentary Card Passes

3203. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIAL) : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complimentary card passes issued during the last three months; and

(b) the criterion for issuing these free travel passes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Fifty Complimentary Card Passes have been issued from 1st May to 31st July, 1993.

(b) Such Card Passes are granted by the Ministry of Railways to eminent persons, organisations devoted to social, cultural, scien-

tific, literary, sports and educational activities of all India character etc. based on the guidelines, justification and merits of each case.

Toilet Facilities in Trains on Gaya-Kiul and Gaya-Patna Sections

3204. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities of toilets in passenger trains running between Gaya-Kiul, Gaya-Patna and Gaya-Dehri-on-Sone sections in Bihar have been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered necessary to provide toilet facilities on suburban trains and short distance trains catering to commuter traffic with limited runs.

Remunerative Price of Rice

3205. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers have to suffer financial loss due to Export of rice during the last year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government to pay reasonable price to the farmers of their crops in the future ?

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

(b) Government have always raised Minimum Support price of Paddy on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). For the ensuing Season (Kharif 1993-94). Minimum Support Prices for Coarse, semifine and fine varieties of Paddy have been increased by Rs. 40, 50 and 60 per quintal respectively.

"Transfer of Forest Lands to Agriculture Departments"

3206. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer cultivable tree-less forest lands to

Revenue or Agriculture Departments particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to transfer cultivable tree-less forest lands to Revenue/Agriculture Department. However, detailed guidelines have been issued in respect of encroachments taken place on forest land. As per these guidelines, encroachments taken place on forest land prior to 25-10-1980 are eligible for consideration for regularisation subject to fulfilment of certain criteria. In accordance with these guidelines diversion of 1.03 lakh ha. forest land has been approved in Madhya Pradesh under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for regularisation of encroachments in favour of eligible encroachers.

[English]

Price of Sugar

3207. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of Sugar has started going up before demand picks up during the coming festival seasons; and

(b) if so, the action which Government has taken or propose to take to meet this challenge and ensure not only the observance of existing norms regulating extension and reduction in the monthly quota but also to increase the 'levy' quota for the festival season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The wholesale price index of sugar which was 202.3 for May, 93 has declined to 198.9 as on 24th July, 93.

(b) The quantum of monthly freesale quota for internal consumption is decided having regard to production, availability of stocks, requirement, price trends, availability of other sweetening agents like gur and khandsari etc. and to ensure adequate realisation to the sugar factories to enable them to pay remunerative cane price to the farmers. The monthly freesale quota is regulated accordingly.

The State Governments have been requested to strictly enforce the various regulatory orders pertaining to sugar dealers in respect of stock

holding limits, turnover of stocks by traders within the prescribed time limit, sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another wholesaler etc. They have also been requested to carry out periodical surprise raids to check unlawful trade practices.

Under the present policy of partial control levy sugar to most of the States/UTs is made on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1-10-1986. These norms are effective from 1-2-1987. Government has also allowed an ad-hoc increase of 5% in the monthly levy allocations of all States/UTs, with effect from August, 1991. To meet the additional requirement of sugar for various festivals, Government also allocates about one lakh tonne of levy sugar as festival quota to States/UTs every year. Accordingly, for the year 1993, a quantity of 84,638.0 tonnes has been released as festival quota upto October, 1993. The balance quantity of 15362.0 tonnes will be released during the remaining months of November and December, 1993.

'Ganga Project Directorate'

3208. SHRI BHOJY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the study conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for the Ganga Project Directorate;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the study; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c)

Yes, Sir. The main conclusion of the study was that water was priced far too cheaply in India to prompt industries into conservation or recycling.

Based on this recommendation, the cess rates have been revised by about three times w.e.f. 26th January, 1992. Further, action has been initiated to increase these rates commensurate with the cost of treatment of polluted water.

Reservation Policy in Educational Institutions

3209. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
SHRI CHNEDI PASWAN
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA }.

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

(a) whether the Reservation Policy of the Government is adhered to by all the Educational Institutions, including Engineering and Technical Institutions;

(b) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas follow the reservation policy of the Government. The universities are advised by the UGC to adhere to the reservation policy of the Government. However the universities being autonomous, they have their own decision making mechanism and the reservation in some universities has not been to the extent that is required under the Government policy on reservations. The matter is reviewed from time to time for appropriate remedial action. In central technical education institutions seats are reserved in accordance with the reservation policy.

Desiliation Programme

3210. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any desiliation programme is being undertaken with the European Economic Community aid in Ratnagiri and Sindhurdurg districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the advantages likely to be derived by the said programme?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

U.N. Report on HRD

3211. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since made a study of the U.N. Report on the Human Resource Development, 1993 prepared by Dr. Mehbul-ul-Hoque;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Renovation of Polytechnic Colleges of Madhya Pradesh

3212. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount received as the World Bank assistance, spent on modernisation, building construction, laboratories, hostels, construction of accommodation for employees of polytechnic colleges of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : The total project cost for Madhya Pradesh from World Bank assistance is Rs. 1001.294 million. The amount spent till 31-3-93 on civil works (which includes construction of instructional buildings, laboratories, workshops, hostels and staff quarters) is Rs. 8.407 million and on modernisation (which includes laboratory equipment, furniture, books and vehicles) is Rs. 10.714 million

Sugar Co-operative

3213. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the sugar mills in co-operative sector in Maharashtra have been incurring losses over the past four years and are likely to be closed down;

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

(c) the number of employees to be left unemployed due to their closure; and

(d) the extent of loss likely to be suffered as a result thereof and the remedial steps taken to make them profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (d) The Central Government does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills. Hence, it is not possible to give details about the losses, likelihood of closure, etc. of the co-operative sector sugar mills in Maharashtra.

As regards the steps taken to make the sugar industry profitable, Government announced a new sugar policy on 16th February, 1993 which will improve their financial viability. Further, the control on molasses has been removed with effect from 10th June, 1993. In addition to this, financial assistance is also being made available to sugar factories from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for undertaking rehabilitation, modernisation, cane development, etc. on soft terms, subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

[Translation]

Use of Atomic Energy in Agriculture Sector

3214. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action plan is being introduced by the Government to use atomic energy at large scale in agriculture sector in order to increase its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the names and the details of the institutes engaged in the research work regarding use of atomic energy in the agriculture sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Sir, the ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities are involved in har-

nessing Atomic Energy in agriculture. They are collaborating with national and international agencies for promoting use of Atomic Energy in the field of agriculture. Atomic Energy is being used for studying nutrient transformation, devising better soil-fertiliser-water management practices and for prolonging shelf life of processed fish products. In Animal Sciences it is being used for radio-immuno assays, tracers for minerals and for vaccine production. Several mutants including commercial cultivars have been developed in important crop such as wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and pulses using Atomic Energy.

(d) The Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi provides national facilities for training in research methodologies in the use of Atomic Energy in agriculture to scientists from all over the country. The agriculture division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay also provides supply of isotopic materials and training facilities. The other institutes engaged in research work regarding the use of Atomic Energy in agricultural sector are :

- (i) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin; (ii) Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture, Kausalyaganga (Orissa); (iii) Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Madras; (iv) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay; (v) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin; (vi) Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore; (vii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.) and (viii) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

Linking of Bhiwari with Delhi-Ahmedabad Rly. route

3215. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to lay a new broad gauge railway line to link Bhiwari (Rajasthan) with Jaipur-Delhi-Ahmedabad broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

Ecologically safe tourism activities

3216. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the damaging effects of the pressure of tourism activities in many ecologically fragile areas;

(b) if so, the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the tourists thereto?

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

(b) The Government in its policy document on environment and development has stipulated restrictions on indiscriminate growth of tourism and strict regulations of the tourist activities in sensitive and ecologically fragile areas. Guidelines and conditions in this regard are stipulated by the concerned organisations in the State/Centre while promoting tourism in these areas. Brochures containing "do's and don'ts" are also provided to the tourists by the organising agencies or concerned authorities.

(c) The reaction of the tourists to follow these guidelines is generally encouraging.

Non-Formal Education Centres

3217. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO }
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE }
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL }

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

(a) the number of non-formal education centres sanctioned by the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the number out of those which have been set up, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments to increase the non-formal education centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up additional centres of non-formal education during Eighth Plan; and

(f) if so, the details of centres proposed to be set up, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SULJA): (a) The number of NFE centres sanctioned during 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93 are 270186, 272241 and 243652 respectively.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The State Governments of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have requested for 7100 and 10000 additional NFE centres respectively.

(e) and (f) The revised scheme of NFE provides for the consolidation of the existing number of NFE centres rather than expansion by way of sanctioning additional ones.

The revised scheme enhances not only the central share but also the State/UT share. Depending upon the status of the implementation of the scheme in a State/UT, their capability to provide additional resources for the enhanced State/UT share and availability of adequate funds in the Central Plan, such requests can be considered after the States/UTs make financial commitment for the existing number of centres.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of existing NFE centres as per latest available information

S. No.	State/UT	No. of NFE centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27440
2.	Assam	14063
3.	Bihar	51705
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2170
5.	Madhya Pradesh	34735
6.	Orissa	19728
7.	Uttar Pradesh	62320
8.	Rajasthan	11479
9.	West Bengal	960

10.	Chandigarh	100
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
12.	Delhi	375
13.	Gujarat	3850
14.	Haryana	685
15.	Himachal Pradesh	350
16.	Karnataka	225
17.	Kerala	150
18.	Maharashtra	1400
19.	Manipur	2600
20.	Mizoram	200
21.	Tamil Nadu	1000

TOTAL 235526

Study on Sea Level Rise

3218. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study on sea level rise;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) An All India Co-ordinated Research Project for studying the Impact of Sea Level Rise due to Green House Effect along Indian Coast and Islands was supported by this Ministry through the involvement of ten Institutions. The objectives of the study inter-alia include:

- Sea level trend analysis;
- Inundations of land areas;
- Frequency of storm surges;
- Coastal erosion/aggradation and their effects on coastal waterways/beaches;
- Socio-economic impacts

The study involves the field measurements; data collection; sea level changes from the observed data available over the past and anticipated projections for the future basing on

the expected green house was emissions from all the countries. The initial results have indicated the likely inundation of some coastal stretches. However, these studies are of a preliminary nature and need to be corroborated after preparing detailed contour maps of the coastal stretches, verification of data gathered. No definite conclusions can be drawn at this stage.

Amendment to CPA

3219. SHRI K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up District Consumer Courts in all the districts of the State;

(b) if so, the time-frame thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ask the States to consider consumer protection on a priority basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages setting up at least one Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (District Forum) in a District. As per information available, 452 District forums are functioning in the country. In addition, prior approval has been conveyed to States of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa for setting up 1, 2 and 14 District Forums respectively

in the newly created districts.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has already requested the State Governments to accord high priority to consumer protection programme. They have been asked to organise seminars, workshops, exhibitions; to print publicity material in the field of consumer protection; to observe consumer day on 15th March in a benefiting manner; to strengthen the voluntary consumer organisations to undertake various activities in the field of consumer protection; to strengthen the redressal agencies envisaged in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 at the State and district level etc.

[Translation]

Capacity of Sugar Mills in Gujarat

3220. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Gujarat to whom permission has been given to increase their capacity during 1992-93;

(b) the number of sugar mills out of them which have increased their capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) No Letter of Intent has been issued during the sugar year 1992-93 (October—September) to sugar mills in Gujarat for increasing their capacity.

(c) The following two applications have been received for grant of Letters of Intent for effecting substantial expansion in the existing units in Gujarat:—

Sl. No.	Name of factory	Expansion (TCD)	
		From	To
1.	M/s. Shri Chalthan Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Chalthan, District Surat	5000	8500
2.	The Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Gandevi, Via—Bilimora, District Bulsar	3500	5000

Certain information has been called for from the Government of Gujarat on the receipt of which the matter would be examined further.

Production of Sugar Mills

3221. DR. CHINTA MOHAN }
SHRI NITISH KUMAR }

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Sugar export becoming unprofitable', appearing in 'Financial Express' dated 25th June, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the selling price of Sugar in the World market is less as compared to the prescribed expenditure incurred on production of Sugar in the Country;

(c) if so, whether international sale price of Sugar is not profitable in spite of decline in production of Sugar in the World during the last few years;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up more sugar mills in near future to export sugar at profitable rates; and

(f) whether the Government propose to formulate an action plan to adopt measures to reduce the cost of production of sugar in the country before setting up new sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the present policy of partial control, a specified percentage of sugar produced by the sugar factories is procured as levy sugar and the balance is released to the factories for sale in the open market. The notified ex-factory price of levy sugar is based on the Statutory Minimum Prime (SMP) of sugarcane as announced by the Government, whereas in actual practice, the sugar factories are required to pay much higher cane prices as advised by the State Governments, or as provided in sugarcane (Control) Order. In view of this, the cost of production of sugar differs from factory to factory and thus, it is not possible to compare the selling price of sugar in the world market with the cost of production.

(c) and (d) In general, the export of sugar to General Currency Area by the exporting agency

is being undertaken at a loss, which is borne by the sugar factories themselves.

(e) The Government proposes to issue fresh Letters of Intent for the establishment of new sugar factories in order to increase the level of sugar production in the country, not only to meet the internal requirements, but also to export, and thereby earn valuable foreign exchange.

(f) Government has already announced the standard specifications for the establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 Tonnes of Cane per Day crushing capacity with a view to ensure attainment of efficiency norms thereby reducing the cost of production.

[English]

Rail Network in N. E. States (flood damage)

3222. SHRI RABY RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway link of North Eastern States with the rest of India remained cut off due to severe flood situation in North Bengal during the fourth week of July, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore the damaged railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 5 kms. of track and 4 bridges on BG section and 8 kms. of track and 11 bridges on MG section of Alipurduar Division of N. E. Rly. were damaged.

(c) Restoration work has been undertaken on war footing by mobilising men and materials even from other railways.

Disruption of Railway Traffic due to Floods

3223. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN }
CHANDRA KHANDURI }
SHRI MANAVENDRA SIAH }
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH }
HOODA }

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether passenger and freight traffic has been in total disarray in Northern India during the recent rains;

(b) whether this disruption has also affected the movement of troops and supplies to them in Punjab and Kashmir valley;

(c) whether any Military specials were suspended, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the locations of various disruption in Railway Traffic and duration for which each of these locations remained disrupted;

(e) whether disruptions had taken place in these areas during earlier monsoons also;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof;

(g) whether the Railways had made any arrangements for transportation of the stranded passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government have taken any long-term measures to eliminate the recurring such problems;

(i) if so, details thereof; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Railway Service in Haldia

3224 SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable increase in passenger and goods traffic in Haldia section;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to increase railway service there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) While the goods traffic originating from or terminating at Haldia Port served by Haldia section has increased the passenger traffic has shown a declining trend.

(b) and (c) Railways are making increased inputs of locomotives and wagons in the section to carry the incremental goods traffic. No additional services is at present required for passenger traffic.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

3225. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVSINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector has been permit-

ted to set up sugar mills in Maharashtra despite the fact that cooperative sector has also submitted applications for the same:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of applications from Maharashtra which are under consideration of the Government as on June 1, 1993; and

(d) the decision Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The number of applications under consideration of the Government for setting up of new sugar factories in Maharashtra was 225 as on June 1, 1993.

(d) Letters of Intent for setting up of new sugar factories are issued by the Ministry of Industry on the basis of the recommendations of the screening Committee/Licensing Committee keeping in view the financial and technical viability of the project and the Licensing Policy guidelines.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Sports Activities

3226. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI
SHRI THAYIL JOHN
ANJALOSE }:

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

(a) the details of proposals received from various State Governments for development of sports and infrastructure for sports in the States, State-wise;

(b) the reaction of the Government to each of the proposals received; and

(c) the amount allocated, Scheme-wise, to each State therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) State-wise details of proposals received during the last 3 years under the Scheme of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' and the action taken on such

proposals have been enumerated in Statement-I.

(c) State-wise Central assistance sanctioned

during the last 3 years and current financial year till date (13-8-93) under the aforesaid Scheme has been indicated in Statement-II.

STATEMENT I

S. No.	State/UT	No. of proposals received from 1990-91 onwards till date (13-8-93)			No. of proposals sanctioned for Central assistance
		No. of Play-fields	No. of Stadia	No. of Swimming pools, misc. etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	1	2 playfields and 2 stadia
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	—	1 stadium
3.	Assam	—	2	2	NIL
4.	Bihar	1	5	1	2 stadia
5.	Gujarat	9	4	2	4 playfields, 3 stadia & 1 swimming pool
6.	Goa	—	1	—	1 stadium
7.	Haryana	3	8	—	1 stadium
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	—	1 stadium
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1	1 stadium
10.	Karnataka	10	22	2	7 playfields, 7 stadia and 1 swimming pool
11.	Kerala	12	9	—	2 playfields & 2 stadia
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57	16	3	6 stadia and 2 swimming pools
13.	Maharashtra	33	28	5	24 playfields, 5 stadia and 2 swimming pools
14.	Manipur	2	5	—	NIL
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	NIL
16.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	NIL
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	NIL
18.	Orissa	91	2	—	21 playfields and 2 stadia
19.	Punjab	1	2	1	1 stadium
20.	Rajasthan	2	9	2	1 stadium
21.	Sikkim	27	—	—	NIL
22.	Tamil Nadu	60	8	—	4 stadia and 1 playfield.
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	46	—	4 stadia and 1 swimming pool
25.	West Bengal	1	4	—	2 stadia
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	NIL
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	NIL
28.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	NIL
29.	Delhi	—	1	1	1 Stadium
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	NIL
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	NIL
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	NIL
		311	181	31	

Note :—Proposals other than those sanctioned are at various stages of consideration.

STATEMENT II

Central Assistance sanctioned under the Scheme for Grants of Creation of Sports Infrastructure

S. No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	38,50,000	13,00,000	21,50,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	70,00,000	—	4,50,000	—
4.	Bihar	8,59,350	10,00,000	—	34,50,000
5.	Goa	69,43,000	—	20,00,000	10,00,000
6.	Gujarat	1,95,000	52,00,000	52,62,758	—
7.	Haryana	—	26,77,000	4,99,000	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9,50,708	12,82,900	37,250	20,78,000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	22,50,000
10.	Karnataka	28,56,400	37,87,500	20,02,500	6,79,500
11.	Kerala	19,883	2,75,000	17,19,250	9,41,500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,50,000	65,25,000	44,10,000	—
13.	Maharashtra	12,20,479	36,44,401	1,17,37,443	13,73,000
14.	Manipur	8,590	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	2,85,500	90,25,000	19,50,000	45,000
19.	Punjab	5,00,000	23,00,000	51,73,225	—
20.	Rajasthan	2,88,940	1,19,25,000	4,17,250	4,95,000
21.	Sikkim	18,41,900	—	5,93,257	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	21,95,730	2,16,50,549	1,33,32,525	—
23.	Tripura	—	5,00,000	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000	74,56,000	—	4,50,000
25.	West Bengal	40,96,200	80,01,650	41,15,542	40,18,500
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,50,000	8,50,000	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	30,800	17,50,000
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	19,69,200	—
30.	Delhi	19,22,521	—	—	50,000
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		4,35,94,201	8,99,50,000	5,70,00,000	2,07,30,500

[Translation]

SC/ST Employees in Ministry

3227. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 2, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 1246 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which it is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) The reply given on March 2, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 1246 was treated as assurance by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The aforesaid assurance has since been fulfilled on 25th May, 1993. A copy of the Implementation Report is annexed as Statement.

STATEMENT

Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When & How fulfilled	Remarks
Unstarred Question No. 1246 dated 2nd March, 1993, by Shri N. D. Rathva.	FILLING UP OF VACANT POSTS OF SCs/STs. Asking (a) The number of reserved posts of SCs/STs vacant in this Ministry as on 31st December, 1992, categorywise; and (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fillup these posts?	(a) & (b) The informa- tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a) & (b) A statement is attached	

STATEMENT I

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Statement showing the total number of Reserved Posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying Vacant in the Ministry as on 31st December, 1992

S. No.	Cadre	Name of the Post	Part (a)		Part (b)		Remarks
			Group	No. of vacancies as on 31-12-1992	SC	ST		Total
1.	CSS	Assistant	Group 'B'	3	1	4	One vacancy filled by appointing as SC candidate. Action for filling up the remaining vacancies under process.
2.	CSS	Upper Division Clerk	Group 'C'	1	3	4	Vacancies reported to DOP & Ttg. Nominations awaited.
		Lower Division	Group 'C'	2	1	3	
3.	CESS	Steno Grade 'c'	Group 'B'	—	4	4	Nomination of ST candidates for 1990 not received. Nominations for SC for 1991 received. No response from the candidates.
		Steno Grade 'D'	Group 'C'	1	3	4	
4.		Translator (Mudria)	Group 'C'	—	1	1	This post has been identified for surrender.
5.		Steno Grade III	Group 'C'	—	1	1	This post has been identified for surrender.
6.		Lower Division Clerk	Group 'C'	1	—	1	This post has been identified for surrender.
7.		Meteorological Assistant	Group 'B'	1	1	2	Against the post reserved for ST one candidate Shri Basant Pawan Surin was selected by the UPSC. Shri Surin has not furnished his acceptance or otherwise in response to the offer of appointment made to him. On the advice of the UPSC a fresh offer of appointment has since been issued to him on 11-3-1993. Against the post reserved for SC, requisition has since been sent to UPSC who have already advertised the post.

EMU Trains to neighbouring towns of Delhi

3228. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce fast speed (EMU) trains to the towns surrounding Delhi by electrifying the railway lines thereing keeping in view heavy population congestion in Delhi:

(b) if so, the measures being taken in this regard and the details of the projects thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The introduction of EMU trains to new towns would require massive investment for electrification, aquisition of new EMU rakes.

etc., which the Indian Railways are not in a position to make at present, due to constraint of resources.

[English]

Agricultural projects in Madhya Pradesh

3229. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the World Bank for Agricultural Projects in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made so far under these projects in Madhya Pradesh during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b) The following projects received World Bank assistance in the State.

Name of the Project	Amount of aid provided by the World Bank during the last three years.	Progress made
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. National Agricultural Extension (Project-I closed on 31-3-93)	938.47	The Project completion report is under preparation by the World Bank.
2. Pilot project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas.	648.00	The watersheds benefitted under the project are Paruanala, Parvalia, Nazirabad, Shampur Kolans.

Benefit of Excise Duty to Consumers

3230. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL }

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the industries have refused to pass on to the consumers the benefit of excise relief:

(b) if so, whether he has taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry in this regard:

(c) if so, the main outcome of the discussion held with the Finance Ministry; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken against those who have not passed the relief the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and on their advice the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been requested to conduct a quick study of the prices of 10 commonly used consumer items and to give a report within two months. The study report is awaited.

[Translation]

Cancellation of Trains in North-Eastern Railway

3231. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trains passing through Sitapur Junction in North-Eastern railway which have been cancelled during the last one year; and

(b) the reasons for their cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) and (b) 3 pairs have been cancelled due to poor patronage and provision of alternative services. Besides, trains on Burhwal-Sitapur section have been suspended due to Gauge conversion.

Passenger train from Sitapur to Lucknow

3232. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any passenger train between Sitapur and Lucknow and vice-versa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government have made any alternate arrangements for the passengers coming from railway stations in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Existing services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

Rotten Foodgrains in Godowns of FCI

3233. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN } :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether rotten foodgrains were found in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India located on Haryana-Delhi border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to save the foodgrains from being rotten ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) Foodgrains are not allowed to become rotten in FCI's godowns. However, some stocks of foodgrains get damaged due to stray water leakages through asbestos roofs etc.

(b) During 1992-93 a quantity of 249.810 MT of foodgrains was reported to be damaged in the FCI godowns of Delhi region due to stray rain water leakage through asbestos roof.

(c) and (d) FCI has an established procedure of visiting FCI godowns periodically and verifying the quality of foodgrains stored. Based on their observations, remedial actions are taken.

(e) Stocks stored in FCI godowns/CAP storage are subject to regular inspection and given treatment whenever required for control of insect and other pest infestations.

Increase in sugar price

3234. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy releases for export in favour of sugar industry, the price of sugar is likely to increase further;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar released for export during the calendar year 1993;

(c) whether sugar production during the current season has declined and if so, the number of factories who have stopped cane crushing during the current season as on April 20, 1993;

(d) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation has requested to grant additional free sale releases for payment of cane arrears to farmers; and

(e) if so, the action taken on the request of the Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir, During the calendar year 1993, as on 17-7-1993, a quantity of 4.14 lakh tonnes as commercial and preferential quota and 0.37 lakh tonnes as levy sugar to Nepal has been released for export.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to available information, as on 20-4-1993, 272 sugar mills had stopped crushing out of 393 sugar mills which had worked during the current season.

(d) and (e) A quantity of 20.710 tonnes has been released in last few months as additional free sale sugar to various sugar mills of the Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation keeping in view the financial constraints being faced by them in making payment to the growers.

Sugar Factories in Gujarat

3235. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL }
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA }

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number sugar factories set up in Gujarat during the last three years and the locations thereof;

(b) the quantity of sugar produced in each of the factories during 1991-92 and 1992-93 till date and the value thereof; and

(c) the number of registered sugar mills at present in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No new sugar factory has gone into production in Gujarat during the last three sugar seasons viz. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(b) A statement showing the quantity of sugar produced in each of the factories in Gujarat State during 1991-92 and 1992-93 seasons and approximate value thereof is given in the attached statement.

(c) There are 26 licensed sugar mills at present in Gujarat State.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Factory-wise Quantity of Sugar Produced and Approximate Value thereof for the Sugar Seasons 1991-92 and 1992-93 in respect of Sugar Factories in Gujarat State

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	1991-92 Season		1992-93 Season	
		Production of sugar (Tonnes)	Value of sugar (Rs. in crores)	Production of sugar (Tonnes)	Value of sugar (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bardoli	144507	98.05	128724	103.42
2.	Madhi	91608	62.16	116636	93.70
3.	Chalthan	95204	64.59	105046	84.39
4.	Sayan	86446	58.85	81465	65.45
5.	Mahuva	53963	36.64	61654	49.53
6.	Paniari	26789	20.76	36566	33.41
7.	Gandevi	54176	36.83	76709	61.63
8.	Maroli	39187	26.59	41958	33.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Valsad	56672	38.62	49657	39.89
10.	Vataria	28963	22.45	25634	23.42
11.	Kodinar	34789	24.33	16071	13.13
12.	Una	9350	6.53	Did not work	
13.	Talala	22947	16.17	7537	6.16
14.	Palaj	8598	6.02	2639	2.15
15.	Riva	Did not work		570	6.46

NOTE :—The value of the sugar produced by the sugar factories has been worked out with reference to notified levy price for S-30 grade as indicated in Schedule I of the levy price notification and the free sale realisation as reported by the factories for 1991-92 and 1992-93 seasons.

Blackmarketing of Kerosene in U. P.

3236. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh to check the blackmarketing of Kerosene;

(b) the number of cases registered so far; and

(c) the action taken up, proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Production of Sugar

3238. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of sugar in the sugarcane producing States in the country, state-wise and the percentage of shortfalls in the installed capacity;

(b) whether the percentage of shortfall in the sugar production is attributed to the restrictions on the movement of sugarcane from one area of a state to another and by diversion of sugarcane to Khandsari units;

(c) whether the Government propose to remove the restrictions on the movement of sugarcane;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction; and

(e) the strategy formulated by the Government to boost sugar production in the country and to reduce dependence on imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The powers available under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 for regulating the distribution and movement of sugarcane have been delegated to the State Governments. The State Governments are thus empowered to invoke these powers to safeguard the interests of the growers as well as the millers in their States. However, the shortfall in sugar production during the current 1992-93 season has been primarily due to the reduction in area and production of sugarcane on account of climatic factors and diversion to other crops and also due to the diversion of available cane to gur and khandsari sectors.

(c) and (d) Central Government have not imposed any restrictions on the movement of sugarcane.

(e) The Government have initiated the following measures to improve the level of sugar production in the country :

(i) Additional production of sugar factories during the period 1st January, 1993 to 30th April, 1993 over the corresponding period during 1991-92 season, would be entitled to 80% freesale quota, as against the normal 60%.

- (ii) Factories undertaking sugar production during the late crushing period, i.e. 1st May to 31st July, 1993, would be entitled to higher freesale quota of 72%, as against normal 60%.
- (iii) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for the current 1992-93 season has been increased to Rs. 31 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, with proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase in recovery above that level. An advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price of Rs. 32.50 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% has been made for 1993-94 season.
- (iv) The ratio of levy to freesale sugar has been revised to 40 : 60 for 1992-93 season, as against 45 : 55 earlier.
- (v) The Incentive Scheme for new sugar factories and expansion projects has been suitably revised.
- (vi) Announcement of early crushing incentives to sugar factories in the form of higher freesale quota at 72% as against the normal entitlement of 60%, for the production to be achieved during the period 1-10-93 to 15-11-93.
- (vii) Finance Ministry/Reserve Bank have been requested to provide need based credit to the sugar industry during the next 1993-94 season.
- (viii) State Governments have been requested to ensure prompt clearance of cane price dues to the farmers by the sugar factories.
- (ix) Enhancement of loan component for grant of financial assistance from the Sugar Development Fund for KT Weirs and lift irrigation schemes.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the state-wise installed capacity as on 15-7-1993 in terms of annual sugar production, actual sugar production during 1992-93 season upto 22-7-1993 (provisional) and percentage of shortfall in production in terms of installed capacity

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Installed capacity	Production during 1992-93 season upto 22-7-93 (provisional)	Percentage of shortfall in production in terms of installed capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	4.503	4.269	(-) 5.20
2.	Haryana	3.562	3.564	—
3.	Rajasthan	0.232	0.243	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh	26.542	27.984	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.765	0.570	(-) 25.49
6.	Gujarat	6.96	7.402	—
7.	Maharashtra	34.0917	33.614	(-) 1.40
8.	Bihar	3.609	3.175	(-) 12.03
9.	Assam	0.184	0.072	(-) 60.87
10.	Orissa	0.427	0.333	(-) 22.01
11.	West Bengal	0.066	0.008	(-) 82.88
12.	Nagaland	0.064	0.027	(-) 57.81

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Andhra Pradesh	6.3805	5.3760	(-) 15.74
14.	Karnataka	8.3682	7.9632	(-) 4.84
15.	Tamil Nadu	11.221	9.681	(-) 13.72
16.	Pondicherry	0.383	0.441	—
17.	Kerala	0.170	0.041	(-) 75.88
18.	Goa	0.093	0.135	—
		107.6214	104.8982	(-) 2.53

Contribution of Foodgrains to Central Pool by States

3239. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

farmers; and

(a) the figures relating to states contribution to the Central Pool, in the procurement of rice, wheat and palm-oil for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, state-wise; and

(b) the annual figures of distribution of rice, wheat and palm-oil separately to the States from the Central Pool for the above period, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A statement showing state-wise quantities of rice and wheat procured for Central Pool during kharif/rabi marketing seasons 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is attached. (Statement I).

No stock of palm-oil in Central Pool is maintained by Food Corporation of India and as such question of contribution of palm-oil by States does not arise.

(b) A statement giving requisite information is attached (Statement II).

STATEMENT

Statement showing Statewise Procurement of Rice (including Paddy in terms of Rice) and Wheat (according to marketing season) for Central Pool

(000 Tonnes)

State/Union Territories	Rice			Wheat		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
			tb(1)			
			(2)			
			(3)			
			(4)			
			(5)			
			(6)			
			(7)			
Andhra Pradesh	3335	2261	3296	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—	—	—
Assam	7	6	9	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—

Haryana	1063	919	909	2595	1834	1372
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karnataka	146	115	112	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	631	404	688	Neg.	—	Neg.
Maharashtra	23	52	69	—	—	—
Orissa	214	266	379	—	—	—
Punjab	4821	4249	4905	6749	5543	4489
Rajasthan	28	20	21	135	7	22
Uttar Pradesh	1347	831	1186	1583	368	497
West Bengal	103	79	168	—	—	—
A. N. Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	21	24	30	2	—	—
Delhi	6	5	5	—	—	—
Pondicherry	5	5	6	—	—	—
ALL INDIA	11750	9336	11783	11065	7752	6380

Marketing Season : October—September
(Rice)

* — Position as on 13-8-1993

Neg.—Below 500 Tonnes
Marketing Season : April—March
(Wheat)

STATEMENT II

Statement showing offtake of Rice and Wheat (PDS) during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 from Central Pool by States/Union Territories

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	RICE			WHEAT		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1398.4	2097.8	1745.9	127.5	141.2	124.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.0	87.8	94.6	7.4	6.8	6.7
3.	Assam	394.5	432.8	423.1	210.3	262.6	210.7
4.	Bihar	26.2	95.5	129.4	429.1	535.0	522.0
5.	Goa	45.0	50.4	52.6	27.2	34.8	22.3
6.	Gujarat	264.6	318.6	286.1	633.5	743.2	654.6
7.	Haryana	18.0	22.6	18.5	76.9	179.5	84.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56.5	73.3	72.5	80.1	115.1	113.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	199.2	249.8	200.2	79.5	129.6	114.9
10.	Karnataka	524.3	600.4	732.6	340.4	445.6	289.1
11.	Kerala	1536.2	1790.0	1778.0	244.8	332.0	257.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	166.5	255.6	311.4	293.3	364.5	454.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	542.7	648.8	715.8	1131.4	1380.8	1058.2
14.	Manipur	58.0	71.3	70.8	29.0	30.3	28.6
15.	Meghalaya	107.7	122.9	116.3	25.3	29.3	22.6
16.	Mizoram	90.7	84.3	103.2	13.3	14.6	12.4
17.	Nagaland	107.1	137.8	75.2	65.0	71.5	6.5
18.	Orissa	175.0	268.8	237.4	264.6	269.3	217.9
19.	Punjab	2.7	6.1	6.2	38.0	97.8	26.7
20.	Rajasthan	12.9	24.6	17.4	632.4	819.8	822.0
21.	Sikkim	30.1	37.6	35.8	6.5	4.5	3.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	715.7	957.6	773.4	172.8	225.9	174.9
23.	Tripura	133.0	157.0	153.6	17.6	14.4	12.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	238.3	356.2	324.2	414.0	667.4	534.1
25.	West Bengal	579.7	704.9	494.2	914.1	862.7	711.3
26.	A. & N. Islands	10.9	14.9	18.4	4.8	7.6	8.5
27.	Chandigarh	3.9	4.7	3.2	19.5	19.4	14.8
28.	D. & N. Haveli	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	Neg.	0.2
29.	Daman & Diu	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
30.	Delhi	164.1	178.5	158.6	616.6	737.4	706.8
31.	Lakshadweep	4.1	4.7	3.5	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
32.	Pondicherry	3.9	3.4	4.4	1.4	Neg.	0.1
Total (States/Union Territories)		7701.1	9860.1	9158.0	6917.1	8543.1	7216.7

Note : Figures as per financial year April—March.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing lifting (offtake) of Palm-oil by States/UTs during last three years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Figures in MTs)

Sl. No.	States	Quantity of Palm-oil lifted		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (P)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9875	8837	6351
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	97	50
3.	Assam	600	290	50
4.	Bihar	3662	1630	50
5.	Goa	1703	1496	194
6.	Gujarat	18797	9105	2000
7.	Haryana	2566	1507	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3709	2623	398
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2298	932	—
10.	Karnataka	9200	8718	3449
11.	Kerala	8566	7374	4755
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9761	1651	—
13.	Maharashtra	23705	13482	2422
14.	Manipur	700	906	20
15.	Meghalaya	998	668	6
16.	Mizoram	711	799	200
17.	Nagaland	1780	1451	100

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	6485	6499	—
19.	Punjab	3358	1134	—
20.	Rajasthan	2898	834	—
21.	Sikkim	422	380	205
22.	Tamil Nadu	12724	3678	3159
23.	Tripura	1752	395	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4587	578	—
25.	West Bengal	18501	2800	573
26.	A & N Islands	600	663	105
27.	Chandigarh	484	123	—
28.	D & N Haveli	235	250	50
29.	Delhi	7324	5029	1177
30.	Daman	195	250	51
31.	Diu	170	200	50
32.	Lakshadweep	165	230	220
33.	Pondicherry	1396	1082	659
Total		160009	85691	26333

P—Provisional.

*—Upto the month of June, 1993.

Figures as per oil Year November—October.

[Translation]

Complaints against P.D.S. in U.P.

3240. SHRI KESHRI LAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by Government from Uttar Pradesh during the last one year regarding quality of goods supplies through the shops opened under the Public Distribution System;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to set-up a separate agency for the quick redressal of the grievances expressed in these complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (e) The Central Government has not received any complaint from the Government of Uttar Pradesh

during the last one year in regard to quality of goods supplied under the Public Distribution System. Consumer complaints regarding quality of commodities supplied from the fair price shops are attended to by the State Governments at various levels of the administration. For effective and quick redressal of consumer grievances regarding the PDS, such redressal should be available at the local level. It is neither feasible nor desirable to deal with such grievances in a centralised manner by the Central and the State Governments. There is no proposal to set up any separate agency to deal with consumer grievances related to PDS. The existing machinery at the District, Sub-division, Tehsil and Block levels is considered adequate for this purpose. The State Governments have been advised to set up Vigilance Committees of consumers at village/fair price shop level for monitoring the supply and distribution of commodities through the PDS to the consumers.

Development of Animal Husbandry

3241. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign assistance made available to states for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during last two years;

(b) whether foreign assistance for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is likely to be made available to States for 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed in the Sabha.

[English]

Sangeet Natak Akademi

3242. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3292 on April 17, 1985 and state :

(a) whether the agenda and minutes of meetings of the Sangeet Natak Akademi are being prepared bilingually;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be done?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts will be made to record the minutes of the General Council of Sangeet Natak Akademi bilingually.

Import of Palmolein

3243. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of Palmoleins imported during 1993-94;

(b) whether the imported quantity is sufficient to meet the domestic requirement; and

(c) if not, the further steps taken in this regard?

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Though the availability of edible oils at present is satisfactory, the Government can think of imports of palmolein oil if the availability is found to be inadequate in the remaining months of 1993-94.

Godowns for Foodgrains

3244. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL } : Will
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE }
the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity of godowns, for storage of food grains of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehouse Corporation all over the Country;

(b) the total capacity being utilised and the details of the capacity remain idle;

(c) the reasons for which the capacity remain idle;

(d) whether the Government propose to establish more godowns/warehouses under these corporations; and

(e) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the additional capacity likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAD) : (a) and (b) The total capacity of godowns for storage of foodgrains of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation as on 1-6-1993 was as follows :—

	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Percentage utilisation
Food Corporation of India	213.30*	80.4
Central Warehousing Corporation	66.32@	82.0

* Includes a capacity of 18.29 lakh tonnes hired from CWC

@ Central Warehousing Corporation's capacity is utilised for storage of foodgrains as well as other commodities.

(c) Certain capacities of FCI remain idle on account of low level of procurement; industrial relations problems; natural hazards like flood/rain which make rail/road transportation impossible. Some of the capacities of CWC are vacant due to non-availability of stocks from bulk depositors and local producers.

(d) and (e) FCI and CWC propose to construct additional capacity of 10 lakh tonnes and 12.5 lakh tonnes with an outlay of Rs. 120 crores and Rs. 151 crores respectively during Eighth Five Year plan (1992—97).

[Translation]

Ban on Food Items

3245. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to lift the ban imposed on the food items in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) According to the present policy of the Central Government, the entire country is treated as a single food zone for inter-state movement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy, levy free rice, coarsegrains and pulses). On 26-3-93, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were informed of this national policy of treating the entire country as a single food zone. They were requested to ensure that there were no impediments in the movement of foodgrains. They were also advised to remove statutory restrictive provisions which may be impeding the inter-state and intra-state movement of foodgrains by sending formal proposals to Government of India for obtaining prior concurrence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[English]

Sugar Zone in Maharashtra

3246. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision on the Maharashtra's demand for dividing the State into three zones for the purpose of fixing price of levy sugar;

(b) if so, when the demand was made by the Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which decision in this regard is likely to be taken .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The issue of dividing Maharashtra State into to three zones for the purpose of fixing the ex-factory price of levy sugar has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP), who have been asked to undertake a fresh investigation into the cost structure of the sugar industry for the sugar years 1993-94 to 1995-96. A decision in this regard would be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, as and when received.

Variety of Crops.

3247. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agriculture Research Institute have identified twenty four varieties of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken steps for the popularisation of these varieties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute have identified/ released 25 varieties of different field crops.

(b) These include 4 of Wheat, 7 of Rice, 5 of Barley, 2 each of Chickpea and Pigeonpea and 1 each of Bajra, Sorghum, Lentil, Cowpea and Pea.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The seeds have been made available to the farmers through the seed counter as also through transfer of technology programmes of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Examinations conducted by UGC

3249. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of examinations conducted by University Grants Commission for the selection of teachers for appointment in Universities during each of the last three years?

(b) the number of candidates appeared and declared successful in each of the above examinations, University-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to discontinue this system of examinations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission conducted 5 tests for Junior Research Fellowship and Eligibility for Lecturership during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, i.e., on 20-1-1991, 17-7-1991, 22-12-1991, 21-6-1992 and 10-1-1993 in Humanities and, Social Science, including Languages. UGC has given accreditation to the following number of tests for eligibility for Lecturership conducted by

various State Governments during the last 3 years :—

State	No. of test(s) conducted -
Andhra Pradesh	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	1

(b) Statements each showing the number of candidates appeared and declared successful in each of the above examinations and the number of candidates declared qualified (according to the university of their post-graduate examination) in the UGC test for JRF and Eligibility for Lecturership are given in the attached Statement I and II respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

Statement of Examination-wise number of students appeared and qualified in UGC test for Junior Research Fellowships and Eligibility for Lecturership in Humanities and Social Sciences including Languages

Examination	Number of students appeared	Number of students qualified
20th January, 1991	25596	2254
7th July, 1991	16676	1448
22nd December, 1991	20713	1761
21st June, 1992	21262	1530
10th January, 1993	19141	1338

STATEMENT II

Number of Candidates declared qualified (According to the University of their Post-graduate Examination) in the UGC-test for Lecturership for Lecturership (Humanities & Social Sciences (including Languages subjects)) Examinations

Sl. No.	University	Jan., 91	July. 91	Dec., 91	June, 92	Jan., 93
1.	Agra	6	11	13	8	8
2.	Univ. of Agr. Sciences Hebbal	—	1	—	—	—

Sl. No.	University	Jan., 91	July, 91	Dec., 91	June, 92	Jan., 93
3.	Univ. of Agr. Sciences Dhar	—	—	—	—	1
4.	Ajmer	19	10	7	7	15
5.	Aiagappa	4	2	6	3	6
6.	Aligarh	20	17	24	16	10
7.	Allahabad	109	96	80	57	60
8.	Amravati	2	3	3	—	6
9.	Andhra	24	13	32	13	15
10.	Andhra Pradesh Agriculture	1	—	3	—	4
11.	Anna	—	—	—	4	—
12.	Annamalai	15	9	17	8	13
13.	Avinashilingam Inst. Home Sc.	1	1	4	2	3
14.	Avadh	5	6	7	—	2
15.	A.P. Singh	2	31	2	2	1
16.	Banaras Hindu	40	31	36	35	24
17.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1	—	3	3	6
18.	Bangalore	27	12	18	14	12
19.	Barakatullah	6	5	3	4	2
20.	Barhampur	6	5	7	9	1
21.	Bhagalpur	14	10	12	1	4
22.	Bharathiar	8	6	9	6	10
23.	Bharathidasan	6	7	13	14	11
24.	Bhavnagar	1	1	—	1	1
25.	Bihar	12	11	6	8	—
26.	Birla Inst. of Technology	1	1	—	—	—
27.	Bombay	30	10	15	18	1
28.	Bundelkhand	3	3	—	2	1
29.	Burdwan	3	4	1	—	3
30.	Calcutta	53	31	26	35	32
31.	Calicut	36	27	38	40	25
32.	C.I.E. & F.L.	1	1	3	3	2
33.	Cochin	4	4	5	1	3
34.	Dayalbagh Edu. INST.	3	4	4	2	3
35.	Delhi	268	111	166	160	108
36.	Devi Ahilya	6	8	5	5	9
37.	Dibrugarh	1	—	1	2	1
38.	Dr. H.S. Gaur	1	8	3	7	5
39.	Gandigram Rural INST.	4	7	5	1	3
40.	Gauhati	16	3	7	3	5
41.	Goa	4	1	5	—	3
42.	Gorakhpur	13	13	9	9	10
43.	Govind Ballabh Pant Agri.	—	1	1	2	—

Sl. No.	University	Jan., 91	July, 91	Dec., 91	June, 92	Jan., 93
44.	Gujarat	2	1	1	2	—
45.	Gujarat Vidyapith	—	—	—	1	—
46.	Gulbarga	3	—	5	5	1
47.	Guru Ghasidas	2	2	—	1	1
48.	Gurukula Kangri	—	4	1	1	—
49.	Guru Nanak Dev	45	17	34	17	14
50.	Haryana Agr.	2	—	—	—	1
51.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	8	3	—	3	5
52.	Himachal Pradesh	18	10	11	16	10
53.	Hyderabad	45	28	57	39	39
54.	I.A.R.I.	—	—	2	—	—
55.	I.I.T. Bombay	—	—	—	1	—
56.	I.I.T. New Delhi	—	1	—	—	—
57.	I.I.T. Kharagpur	—	1	—	—	—
58.	Indian School of Mines	—	—	1	—	—
59.	Indira Gandhi National Open	—	1	—	—	—
60.	Indira Kala Sangit	7	1	6	2	1
61.	International Inst. for Pep.	—	—	—	2	1
62.	Jadhavpur	18	12	12	15	6
63.	Jamia Millia Islamia	9	10	9	5	9
64.	Jammu	3	5	7	9	2
65.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi	—	—	1	—	—
66.	Jawahar Lal Nehru	194	96	174	136	117
67.	Jiwaji	19	12	17	14	13
68.	Jodhpur	19	6	9	10	6
69.	Kakatiya	4	—	2	2	3
70.	Kalyani	5	2	—	2	2
71.	K. S. Darbhanga	—	1	1	2	4
72.	Kanpur	17	11	7	4	8
73.	Karnataka	12	6	6	2	8
74.	Kashi Vidyapith	6	4	2	4	4
75.	Kashmir	3	5	2	2	2
76.	Kerala	55	40	48	40	31
77.	Kerala Agri.	1	1	—	—	—
78.	Kota Open	1	2	—	—	—
79.	Kumaun	1	5	5	4	—
80.	Kuvempu	1	4	3	2	1
81.	Kurukshetra	22	25	24	16	17
82.	L. N. Mithila	10	8	8	8	7
83.	Lucknow	105	16	18	19	31

Sl. No.	University	Jan., 91	July, 91	Dec., 91	June, 92	Jan., 93
84.	Madras	105	58	78	74	67
85.	Madurai Kamraj	29	33	45	28	24
86.	Magadh	5	7	4	7	4
87.	M. S. Baroda	26	13	27	16	9
88.	Maharshi Dayanand	17	11	5	7	5
89.	Mahatma Gandhi	28	26	28	22	30
90.	Mangalore	12	8	3	4	6
91.	Manipur	—	1	—	3	—
92.	Marathwada	6	11	9	18	8
93.	Marathwada Krishi	1	—	—	—	—
94.	Meerut	16	10	14	6	10
95.	Mohanlal Sukhadia	7	5	5	6	7
96.	Mother Teresa Woman	—	—	1	1	2
97.	Mysore	23	16	11	20	9
98.	Nagarjuna	22	9	11	6	5
99.	Nagpur	15	8	5	6	11
100.	National Museum Inst. of Hist.	—	—	—	1	1
101.	North Bengal	4	2	4	4	6
102.	North East Hill	7	8	16	15	6
103.	Osmania	60	31	38	25	27
104.	Panjab	109	50	58	54	37
105.	Patna	35	27	22	30	33
106.	Pondicherry	7	5	11	9	5
107.	Poona	35	15	26	30	19
108.	Punjab Agri.	—	2	—	—	1
109.	Punjabi	29	25	28	25	19
110.	Punjabrao Krishi	—	—	1	—	—
111.	Poorvanchal	2	2	2	3	2
112.	Rabindra Bharti	3	—	—	—	1
113.	Rajasthan	83	63	56	54	52
114.	Rajasthan Agri.	1	2	—	—	—
115.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	1	—	—	—	1
116.	Ranchi	24	15	4	9	2
117.	Rani Durgavati	2	6	4	2	—
118.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidya	4	4	9	5	3
119.	Ravishankar	6	12	5	6	1
120.	Rohilkhand	6	9	8	7	5
121.	Roorkee	—	—	—	1	—
122.	Sambalpur	5	5	7	12	8
123.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	4	8	4	7	2

Sl. No.	University	Jan., 91	July, 91	Dec., 91	June, 92	Jan., 93
124.	Sardar Patel	2	—	—	—	—
125.	Saurashtra	3	3	2	2	1
126.	School of Plan & Architecture	—	1	—	1	—
127.	Shivaji	10	5	16	9	9
128.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1	1	2	—	—
129.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Ras.	—	—	—	—	1
130.	S.N.D.T.Women	6	4	1	6	5
131.	Shri Krishnadevaraya	5	1	1	4	3
132.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	3	—	2	1	—
133.	Shri Satya Sai Inst. of High. L.	1	—	1	1	—
134.	Sri Venkataswara	16	7	6	2	7
135.	Tamil	—	—	1	—	—
136.	Tamil Nadu Agr.	1	—	—	—	2
137.	Tata Inst. of Social Sciences	14	2	11	7	3
138.	Telugu	—	—	—	3	1
139.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	1
140.	Utkal	56	43	42	54	45
141.	Vidyasagar	3	2	1	—	4
142.	Vikram	1	1	4	—	2
143.	Visva Bharati	12	2	1	8	1
144.	Jain Vishwa Bharati	—	—	—	—	3
145.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ.	—	—	—	—	4
146.	Others	8	10	3	14	9
147.	University name not available	40	24	48	4	36
	Total	2254	1448	1761	1530	1338

New Programme for Primary Education

3250. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a New Programme for Primary Education is being launched in educationally backward districts;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is also being launched where the total literacy campaigns have been successful, leading to an increased demand for primary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND (DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The District Primary Education Programme covers districts which are educationally backward where female literacy rates are below the national average.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main strategy for Universalisation of Elementary Education, enunciated in the Programme of Action, 1992, envisages adop-

tion of disaggregated target setting and decentralised planning. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) seeks to operationalise this strategy through district specific and population specific projects. The aim of DPEP is the reconstruction of primary education as a whole in selected districts, instead of piecemeal implementation of schemes.

Stocks with FCI Depots

3251. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several instances of nil stocks of wheat and rice in many depots of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to ensure timely movement of stocks to different depots by FCI; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The stock position in any FCI operative depot is never nil. At times, there may be depletion of stocks in certain depots temporarily due to movement or operational constraints etc. However, adequate stocks are maintained in nearby other depots of the district from where the supplies are maintained.

Certain depots, which are found unstorage worthy or are identified for dehiring, are not filled up with stocks. Some times certain depots become in operative due to Industrial Relation Problem (due to labour-strike) also. Till the time, such Industrial Relation Problems are resolved the Corporation maintains supplies from alternate depots.

(c) and (d) (i) A regular monthly movement plan is drawn to move stocks to different depots from surplus states to consuming states.

(ii) Movement is made by rail as also by road, wherever necessary.

(iii) To North Eastern States, movement is resorted by riverine route through barges during the period April to October to the extent water level is adequate for such movement

Eradication of Rinderpest Disease

3252. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the eradication of Rinderpest disease from the country;

(b) if so, the result of various programmes implemented to achieve the above objective so far;

(c) whether a large number of animals have died during last three years as a result of the outbreak of rinderpest; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement the programmes more effectively with a view to eradicate the disease?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) A programme for systematic control of rinderpest disease was initiated during the Second Plan and was continued with different strategies and components. As a result of past efforts, the number of deaths due to the disease has come down from a level of over 31,000 during the Second Plan Period to 4110 deaths during the Seventh Plan Period. A National Project for Rinderpest Eradication, inter alia through strengthening of veterinary services, has been launched with EEC assistance during 1992 at a total base cost of Rs. 261 crores over a period of six years. Advantage of experience of other countries and newer technologies have been made use of in developing this project.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Schools

3253. SHRI KALKA DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of posts of teachers reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in Government schools of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up;

(d) whether some posts have been filled up from general categories against the reserved quota; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the number of vacant posts reserved for SC/ST at present are about Seven Hundred. Action for filling up of about 606 posts has already been completed by Delhi Administration. For filling up the remaining posts, Delhi Administration has already initiated action through making advertisements, Employment Exchange and through Staff Selection Commission.

The vacancies of teachers continue to arise from time to time due to retirement, resignations, bifurcation of schools, creation of posts etc. Therefore, the occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process for which no specific time limit can be fixed.

[English]

“Nawatha Dam”

3254. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nawatha Dam on Tapi river is pending in his Ministry of clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Nawatha Dam on Tapi river has not so far been received for environmental or forestry clearance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Allocations for Wrestling

3255. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and the amount actually spent on promotion of wrestling during the period 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation under this head and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Funds for promotion of sports are not allocated by Department of Youth Affairs and Sports discipline-wise or State-wise. Following expenditure was incurred on Wrestling during the period in question:—

Year	Amount spent (in Rupees)
1990-91	12,00,130
1991-92	18,81,306
1992-93	31,78,708

The above expenditure does not include the amount spent on infrastructure/equipment support as well as expenditure on education and training of boys in the adopted schools and other specialised schemes of Sports Authority of India.

(b) The future allocations shall be determined as per long term development plans being prepared for the development of the sport in consultation with the Wrestling Federation of India.

[English]

Borivli-Virar Local Trains

3256. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains introduced or proposed to be introduced by Western Railway during 1993 on the suburban section of Mumbai (Bombay);

(b) whether there is a constant demand from the commuters to introduce Borivli-Virar local trains on this section; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) To meet the demand of the commuters 3 additional EMU trains on Western Railway suburban section i. e. 1 pair on Churchgate-Borivli-Churchgate section and 1 train on Borivli-Andheri section and 3 pairs of DMU trains i. e. 1 pair on Bandra Terminus-Dahanu Road and 2 pairs on Virar-Dahanu Road have been introduced from July '93 Time Table. Besides, 10 suburban trains have also been extended and added on Borivli-Virar section.

[Translation]

Railway Projects in Gujarat

3257. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT } Will
DR. A. K. PATEL }

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals received by his Ministry from the Government of Gujarat for setting up of railway projects in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the action taken on each of the proposals and the reasons for non-clearance of projects, if any;

(c) the details of the improvement and expansion work of rail services undertaken by the Government in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details regarding railway projects approved for Gujarat during 1992-93 and 1993-94 including estimated cost, funds allocated year-wise and progress made so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b): Proposals have been received for construction of following new railway lines:—

- (i) Kapadvanj-Modasa,
- (ii) Godhra-Dahod-Indore.
- (iii) Vadodara-Indore via Chotta Udepur,
- (iv) Bhavnagar-Tarapur,
- (v) Bhachau-Khavda. and
- (vi) Bhachau-Bharodia.

Besides, proposals have also been received for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad, Rajkot-Veraval, Surendranagar-Bhavnagar, Wankaner-Navlakhi, Gandhidham-Bhuj and Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and extending it to Indore.

Godhra-Dahod-Indore line was sanctioned in 1989-90 and work is in progress on Dewas-Maksi section. Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa is also a sanctioned work out of which Nadiad-Kapadvanj Gauge conversion has been completed. The work on Kapadvanj-Modasa New Line project is frozen due to constraint of resources. The other new line proposals would have to wait till the resource position improves.

Delhi-Ahmedabad Gauge conversion project is an on-going work. Rajkot-Veraval is included in the first phase of the Action Plan drawn up by Railways for Gauge conversion. Gauge conversion of Surendranagar-Bhavnagar, Wankaner-Navlakhi, Gandhidham-Bhuj and Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur would be considered in the next phase of Action Plan, subject to availability of resources.

(c) The work of development of direct B. G. rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur-Gauge conversion/New line from Bhildi to Viramgam at an anticipated cost of Rs. 155.66 crores was included in the Railway Budget for 1990-91. Conversion of Ahmedabad-Mahesana has been included in the first phase of Action Plan and is likely to be completed during the 8th Plan itself. Conversion of Nadiad-Kapadvanj NG section into BG was completed in 1992-93.

(d) Conversion of Ahmedabad-Marwar-Phulera at an anticipated cost of Rs. 280 crores with an allocation of Rs. 15 crores during the current year has been included in the Railway Budget for 1993-94.

[English]

Attack on Multinational Seed Company in Karnataka

3258. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were attacks on upcoming Multinational Cargill Seeds India Limited in the State of Karnataka;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Farmers of the Karnataka Rajya Ryotha Sangha have reportedly attacked and damaged part of the buildings of M/s. Cargill Seed India Pvt. Ltd., (Bellary) in protest against multinational companies in the Seed sector.

(c) Necessary steps have been taken by the State Government to strengthen security arrangements.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, crores of people of this country have been insulted by the display of such posters in Ayodhya. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to thank you all for helping me daily to end the Zero Hour within half-an-hour's time. According to our agreement, the Members sitting in the front benches will raise less number of issues and one Member will raise only one issue and he has to complete it within half-an-hour. I think that Shri Acharya should be given the first opportunity today.

Acharya ji regarding the privilege issue raised by you, I would like to tell you that the concerned newspaper has sent me a letter asking for an unconditional apology therein.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Not only apology but they should publish it correctly on the front page.....(Interruptions).....Sir, my photograph has appeared in the Illustrated Weekly among those members who defected from Janata Dal. (A). In this the photograph is mine but the name is Anadi Charan Das. There is another photograph of Shri P. M. Sayeed but the name is Suraj Mandal.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We are correcting them.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They should publish it on the front page of the news paper.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It has brought fame as well as defame. Now please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot of Haj pilgrims from our country go to Mecca. A Haj Committee has also been formed by the Government for their facility. It was decided that this Haj Committee in consultation with the Government there, will provide lodging and other facilities to these pilgrims. But the Chairman of the Haj Committee went there and negotiated with some private agency for providing lodging facilities etc. But the lodging provided to the pilgrims was quite far from the worship place. The concerned Minister of the Government there called the Chairman of the Committee and asked him how he had directly done all these things and the Minister wanted also to punish the Chairman for that. After tendering apologies, he was allowed to come back. After coming back he resigned from the Chairmanship of the Haj Committee. Several Members of Parliament who were in this Committee have also resigned. I have all the facts with me and I am saying this on the basis of these facts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a bungling of Rs. 8 crores in this incident. All these funds were collected from the pilgrims for lodging and air tickets, but the air tickets were provided to them on the increased rates. The poor Haj pilgrims manage money with great difficulty for this pilgrimage but they are exploited even in the name of religion.

I would like to demand from the Government that a CBI investigation should be made into this issue and the guilty should be given stringent punishments.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Recently, there were some unfortunate incidents in the country. Some Members of Parliament here.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will go off the record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Some people went to the South Avenue and tried to bribe the Members. A chaotic situation occurred and those people were arrested by the police. Later on some reporters also reached there, interviewed those persons and a video film of the incident was also made. This news appeared in all the newspapers of the country.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not in the newspapers. You should own full responsibility of what you are saying.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : I am saying it with full responsibility and this has appeared in all the newspapers of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not refer the newspapers. Are you saying it on your own responsibility?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : This has appeared in all the newspapers of the country. The cabin news of the Daily Diary News Agency had also made a video cassette of this incident.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot bring those things to the House without my permission.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : I am presenting this cassette to you. The news agency also included this cassette in their news programme, but it was later on censored.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You understand that you cannot bring those things without my permission to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV : This is not right.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : By censoring this cassette, the Government has given a blow to democracy and the freedom of the news agency. The Government should give a statement regarding the fact whether the newspapers of our country will remain free and our democracy will remain protected after such censors? Please direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give a statement in this regard stating his reaction and the steps to be taken by him in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat now as you have finished.

SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has come out in all the newspapers today that in Ayodhya a poster has been displayed by the organiser of SAHMAT. Shri Shabnam Hashmi, which says.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to request you that some facts are related with our sentiments and if something has been done outside, it should not be referred to here like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM' : He is being protected by Shri Arjun Singh and he has said that they have given lakhs of rupees for the programme organised by SAHMAT. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Shabnam must be arrested immediately.

[Translation]

He has said that Sita was sister of Ram and Ram was shown as a devotee and the son of Ram.....(Interruptions) Shabnam must be arrested immediately. Shri Arjun Singh is sitting here and he has said that he has given lakhs of rupees. Is he being protected by the Government also? This money belongs to the Government and not to the Congress Party.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARAIA (Bankura) : There are different versions of Ramayana.....(Interruptions)

SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM' : You do not believe in Ram. You believe in Stalin and Lenin.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAM RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the excitement and objection of the hon. Member may be right. But it should be kept in mind that this organisation expressed the views of a few persons in the exhibits organised at Ayodhya and at several other places. I do not want to go in the historical context of this issue and about its source. It may be a different issue.....(Interruptions)..... Please listen to me.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : A death-warrant had been issued against Salman Rushdie due to such blasphemy and he has still been trying to save his life since then. Such blasphemous things are being said here about Lord Rama also. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun) : These statements are baseless. We want to know the source of such statement. We will not tolerate the arbitrary behaviour of any particular individual. Rama is the symbol of our faith and they are trying to distort it.....

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr Speaker, Sir, please cool down Swamiji. Sir, it is not necessary that we should agree with those statements. I would like to tell you that I am also not agreeing with them. But I would like to make it clear to those who are trying to monopolize. Ayodhya and had tried to play with the conscience of the entire country that those cultural people had tried to break that communal frenzy. I would like to appreciate them for it. You people are only disturbed as to how they went there and what did that do there. *(Interruptions)* If the Hon. Speaker gives permission. The tape-recording of the entire programme can be brought here so that the hon. Members may be able to listen. They have only presented the cultural, social and religious sentiments of the entire country before the people and that is the only way to bring communal harmony in the country. It is necessary to preserve and understand the cultural, political and religious heritage of our country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I donot know the siege about which Shri Arjun Singh is talking. A few days ago a Som Yagna was performed in Ayodhya. I do not want to go into the controversy about the people at whose insistence the Yagna was organised. But the person who wanted to perform the yagna went to Ayodhya. He performed the yagna there. It is a different story that nobody came there to participate in the yagna. I am not going to relate that story. The siege about which he is talking? A clear issue was raised here for which Shri Arjun Singh said that he was not agreeable to that. I would like to know from him about the issue that has become the centre of controversy in Ayodhya.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Who is responsible for that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are responsible for it as you have made it a centre of controversy.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : You are trying to convert the whole country into a battlefield and you want to implicate us in this siege. It will never happen and we are not going to be influenced by such provocation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : His quarrel is with Shri Narasimha Rao and not with Atalji.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that Ayodhya has become the centre of controversy and he is asking now as to who is responsible for that. He admits that Ayodhya has become a centre of controversy with which people's sentiments are attached. I have no objection to holding an exhibition or organising Sahmat's programmes there. I would like to clarify it. The artists, who were demanding freedom for organising programmes in Ayodhya prevented Sonal Mansingh from going to Washington for participating in Vision 2000. They criticised her. Freedom of artists does not mean freedom of artists from a specific field.

Organisation of programmes there is not objectionable. It was stopped by district officials first. The State Administration advised not to organise such programmes there, but Shri Arjun Singh put his pressure and took people there to organize the programmes. He himself went there. I have no objection to all this Shri Arjun Singh can go and so I am.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is about the exhibition. An exhibition was held there. Now he says that he was not agreeable to the poster. In the poster displayed there Sita was shown to be the sister of Ram....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is from Jatak.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I know that, but what was the need and rationale for showing all these Jataks in Ayodhya. It is also a historical fact that a Ram temple was demolished there in the past. If such an exhibition is shown there, what will be its consequences. That is why you are not exhibiting it. In the same way structure recently demolished was not exhibited which could have provoked people's sentiments the organisers of the exhibition should have taken care and Shri Arjun Singh should have told that the posters displayed in the exhibition were wrong and these should not have been displayed. if he does not say so, it will tantamount to dereliction of duty on his part. Rs. 25 lakh have been given to lift the siege

*Not recorded.

which was not in existence. I would like to say that the sparks you have emitted will prove to be disastrous.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hold Shri Vajpayee in high esteem. I said clearly that I do not fully agree with this part of the exhibition. (*Interruptions*) Please just listen, there was a cultural programme also along with that exhibition.

[*English*]

...and I must say, hon. Speaker, Sir, that we should be grateful to the cultural community of this country that they have lifted the siege on the conscience of this nation which was forced by these people who wanted to communalise the entire country, who wanted to gain political advantage out of an act which is not only against the interests of this country but it is against all religions, against all confessions of behaviour. This is the reward that they wanted to seek. That siege has been lifted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not continue because there are others to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, nobody has the monopoly of wisdom and patriotism in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary that we should prolong it on this point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is an issue which is agitating the people of this country. I want to convey the gratitude of the people of India to those people who had gone there—these cultural artists and litterateurs who had taken up the cause of the secularism in this country and are fighting this poison, this menace with all their might. We must commend them; we must support them and give them all the encouragement they need. (*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Handique's statement will go on record.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an ugly incident

which is not only a slur on our society but the whole nation....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is an attempt to impose hegemony that they will not be allowed to do. They want to impose a particular type of formulation which is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Hon. Members not to prolong this? I think whatever was to be said had been said on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Sir, I have been asked to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you after Shri Advaniji.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the tradition of this country not to impose any restrictions in the field of art, literature and seminars. A few decades ago there had been no restrictions on even totally opposite views that hurt the feelings of others. Nothing of the sort will do. But now a days the Government takes immediate action if anything has been said about a particular section of the society. During this discussion an hon. Member said a very relevant point. If the Government had a different viewpoint on it. (*Interruptions*) I would like to say that the charge levelled against secularism in our country and the danger apprehended in secularism is due to these double standards which will not pull on for a long you all are responsible for that.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): What is the relevant thing in this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagat-singhpur): Shri Advani has been the incarnation of double standards. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrack-pore): You are inciting the people against the minorities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): It is not Calcutta that you can do whatever you like. (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik, please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must sit down first. What are you doing? This is not correct. Mr. Topdar,—when I say, 'Mr. Topdar', you know the meaning of my saying. 'Mr. Topdar'—hon. Members are quite capable of putting forth their points of view in a very forcible and convincing manner. Let them do it. Now, what is the point in just having the talk across the table? Please don't do that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, I was making a very brief point to add to what Shri Vajpayeeji has already said, namely, that this issue of secularism also, one of the things that are really polluting it, disturbing it, is the approach of double standards. You cannot have double standards about this poster and a different standard about Salman Rushdie's book. After all, Salman Rushdie's book hurts the sentiments of some sections. I can say that I differ with it, but this Government went to the extent of banning it without even reading it, and on the other hand in this case... (Interruptions) without even reading it, that is what the official spokesman said. The official spokesman said that the book has not arrived, but the portions that we have seen, we think that they are objectionable. Therefore, we banned this book. It is the only democratic country in the world, mind you, in which this book was banned. I disapprove of the book, but at the same time you have one standard for that and another standard for Sahmat and that Sahmat which publishes this objectionable poster about which a reference has been made, is given the Government grant.

[Translation]

On the one hand the Government gives them grant and on the other it gives them protection. This double standard will not be allowed. There is resentment among the people against it.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I hope honourable Advaniji understands what the meaning of

'double standard' is. Advaniji, you were in Ayodhya on 6th December. What were you doing about the double standard?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Our outer limit is 12.30 p. m.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Don't join with them. (Interruptions) you have joined with them even for No confidence motion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Why do you have a cross talk like that?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all people of this country have been given the right to expression under the Constitution. Whatever views you have, you can express them according to the Constitution. Therefore, whether you are a political worker, a cultural artist or a writer, you are free to express your views. So far as the question of secularism is concerned, it has been made clear in the constitution that our i. a Secular State and there is no dispute about it. Though, there can be dispute over the definition of Secularism and it will remain because there are different ideologies exist in this country. Just now discussion was held on the controversial Poster, so I would like to know as to how we would fight these fundamentalist forces. Would we fight fundamentalism by raising another fundamental forces or by performing somyagya? We have to think over it.

A discussion was held on the controversial Poster. I would like to quote Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia here. No one can doubt his secularism if any one do so, it would be his own fault and not of Dr. Lohia's thoughts. He accepted that Ram, Krishan and Shiva have a very important place in our country and faith of crores of people is connected with them. They have different aspects of these personalities. Different people get different kinds of inspirations from their personalities. That is why he has mentioned about Ramayana melas in his life time. Today's discussion is about a poster on Jatak Katha. The question is that some people believe in Jatak Katha and some do not. But the point is that the faith of crores of people is connected with it. We may believe it or may not believe it: We may be a theist or we may be an atheist: we may con-

sider Rama a human being or may consider him a Lord; there can be dispute over it. We can deny the existence of Rama, but sentiments of crores of people are connected with Rama and they believe that Sita was the wife of Rama and Rama fought battle with Ravana. I do not know as to how they have strengthened secularism by this act. Therefore, as Shri Arjun Singh has said that he is not agree with it, I also would like to say categorically that I am disagree with such type of posters. This type of posters will not help in creating healthy atmosphere in this country. They may have good intention of strengthening secularism in the country but ultimately such acts would strengthen fundamental forces who claim monopoly on Rama that whatever they say about Rama is correct. Therefore, I would like to request the organisation like 'Sahamat' to avoid such things. If we really want to promote secularism in the country, we should expose their misdeeds and expose their attempt to use religion for political gains. In addition to that we should also give proper definition and explanation of secularism. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Atalji has raised this issue and I think there should have been a categorical reply that as far as religious harmony is concerned the thinkers and other artists have done a great job. They deserve appreciation, but putting such posters in a disputed place like Ayodhya where many people have lost their lives, was not good in any way. They may be great thinkers philosophers or artist of repute, but the work done by them no way was in national interest. Had the hon. Minister said all this the whole matter would have ended there itself.

It is unfortunate that we raised unnecessary matters just to outcompete each other and through this debate in the Lok Sabha the whole issue reaches every hook and corner of the country. It is unfortunate for the country that the situation further deteriorates. We want freedom of expression, but we have no right to hurt the feelings of others. That poster was improper and unforgiveable and the Government should have banned it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadaupur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me for a minute, I have seen the exhibition.

MR. SPEAKER : Sonmathji has already spoken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sant Kabir was born in this country and he was the most secular man. He was trusted by Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians alike. When he was leaving for heavenly abode he also said that once he had also visited Ayodhya. And a Math has been constructed there after his name. People have faith in religion. You all are learned people and you know that no one is prepared to believe that Sita was the sister of Rama. Sita was the wife of Rama and she will remain the wife of Rama. Sant Kabir has said it and the entire country believe so. Therefore, whatever you have said, is wrong and I cannot agree to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How many persons will speak on the same subject? Same things are being repeated. There are other issues also in on which you can speak.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : What will happen to this country if some people do politics in the name of Rama and some by projecting Sita as sister of Rama. Whether it is Advaniji, or Vajpayeeji, Arjun Singh or, Narasimha Raoji, I would request them to stop such things. Like National Front, they should also move in a particular direction in a secular manner.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not saying about *puranas* or otherwise of that controversial document.

There are differences of opinion. Let us not emphasise on that. What we want is that the real message of that function there, the fight against communalism, the fight against fundamentalism for which the cultural people, artists, literators and others have taken part to give the message to the people of this country that the fundamentalism should not be allowed to overtake this country, should not be diluted.

In politics, we should not bring in religion. That is the real message of that function. That should not be diluted. Today the issue has been raised only with a view to dilute that message which has been given to the people of this country. This has been done with that motive. That is why, I say there are differences of opinion. My hon. friends are entitled to object and I respect their objections, their feelings. But that does not mean that the real purpose of that function

should be ignored or should be diluted. That is our message to the people of this country.

I hope Parliament also will give that message to the people.

(Translation)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better had Shri Arjun Singh, Atalji and Advaniji spoken simultaneously on the issue which has become controversial today. About 5-6 months ago I had gone to attend a function and listen to sermons delivered by some saints. If you listen to the story of Kamb Ramayana written in Tamil, you will find it different from the Ramayanas of North India or East India. It does not mean that there is some misgiving in the Ramayana of North India or East India or in Kamb Ramayana. Similarly there is different kind of Mahabharat in Indonesia. What I mean to say is that the organisers of the programme were intellectuals of high order, common people like us cannot oppose them. I agree with Shri Arjun Singh that the poster shown could generate misunderstanding among the rural people. It is not good for national unity. The entire House believes in a pluralistic society. We swear in the name of the Constitution and that is why we all believe in a pluralistic society. Shri Advani, Atalji and all Congress leaders also believe in it. I would like to request with folded hands that we should send such message to the country which could strengthen the foundation of pluralistic society. We should make a self introspection for this. The entire House should unanimously raise its voice against the efforts being made for narrowing down the scope of nationalism.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Sir, some Members are allowed to make such a long speech whereas we are not even allowed to raise some important matters.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise them tomorrow.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I will not be here in the House tomorrow and will sit on a fast. *(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: An ugly incident which is a big slur on the whole nation occurred on 13th August in a DTC bus

when an African girl from Kenya was assaulted and molested by a group of boys.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is going out of proportion. Government will certainly take action against the culprits. It has international implications when we discuss it on the floor of the House.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: The point is the girl and the boys belong to the same College.

MR. SPEAKER: It is going out of proportion.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ: No action has been taken either by the Police or by the College authorities. Our society and the Government have failed to protect the dignity of the girl.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Today is the date. Today election to the Rajya Sabha are being held in West Bengal where only members of Legislative Assembly are the voters. For the first time, in this country, after almost 50 years of our constitutional functioning, five observers have been appointed for the Council of States election and the Election Commissioner has said that until he gives clearance there will be no counting and until he gives further clearance, there will be no declaration of results..... (Expunged as ordered by the Chair)..... Are the MLAs going to rig the election there inside the Assembly building? Is this the way everybody will be insulted in this country? MLAs and the Government are being insulted. This is being done by the Chief Election Commissioner in this country and this Government is sitting tight. This is high time that one must wake up.**How can he? This is a clear reflection on the Members of the Legislative Assembly. Five observers for one election. Rajya Sabha election are there. Has it ever happened in the past? This is nothing but an insult and a reflection. I strongly oppose and I want the Government to respond to this.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12-42 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4319/93].

Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1993 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4320/93].

Madhya Pradesh (Milk and Milk Products) control order, 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madhya Pradesh (Milk and Products) Control Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 589(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1993 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4321/93].

Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods Rules 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules,

19334 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 528(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4322/93].

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science

Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4323/93].

12-43 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1993."

12-43 1/2

The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill—1993

(As passed by Rajya Sabha)

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Prevention of Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12-44 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Second Report

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANLANG (SHILLONG) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Second Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on Government Policy on Private Air Taxi Operation and matters connected therewith.

12-45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to sanction grants under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme on the basis of the total value of the assets under the scheme.**

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik) : Sir, under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP), the Government allows 10 per cent of its annual outlay to be used for the maintenance and repairs. The provision for maintenance and repair of the water supply schemes must be determined on the basis of the total value of the assets created under the RWSP and not as a certain percentage of the total annual provision. Also, the expenditure on maintenance and repairs should be borne by the Central Government, Maharashtra Government and the local bodies. The Central Government has informed that the issue of increase in maintenance and repairs grants is under consideration and it will be resolved in the current financial year 1993-94. I request the Central

Government to take appropriate decision in the matter at the earliest.

(ii) **Need to sanction additional funds as working capital and for purchase of raw materials for N.T.C. mills in Bombay.**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, the N.T.C. mills are making heavy losses due to poor utilisation of present productive capacity ranging between 8 per cent and 60 per cent. In Bombay, the losses of N.T.C. mills were Rs. 47.63 crores in the year 1990-91; Rs. 57.78 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 158.83 crores in 1992-93. This is because of shortage of funds for purchase of raw-materials and working capital.

At present, about 3000 workers in Bombay are paid idle wages in these N.T.C. mills.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Textiles to sanction additional funds as working capital and for purchase of raw-materials for the N.T.C. mills in Bombay.

(iii) **Need to look into reported large scale influx of arms and ammunition through Gujarat.**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to newspaper reports a large quantity of explosive material and other lethal weapons have arrived in our country through Junagarh, Porbander, Jamnagar waterways. It is believed that the Pakistan intelligence agency is involved in it which want to create disorder and communal disturbance in India. It is utilising the services of an Islamic agency based in India for this purpose.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to inquire into these matters and keep close vigil on the border alongwith waterways of the country.

(iv) **Need to provide more funds to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing relief to the people affected by drought in Badaun district.**

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Badaun district, which comes under my Parliamentary Constituency is a most backward district of the State. 85 per cent of its population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This district has 180 km. long border along Ganga river. There are many other small and big rivers passing through this district. Every year it is affected by flood which distroys the crops. This year the

district was affected by severe drought. The only source of irrigation in this area is electric tubewells run by Government and privately. The supply of electricity is so poor that it is not even supplied for two hours daily. Rabi crops were damaged by hailstorms and kharif crops were destroyed because of severe drought and irregular power supply.

Therefore, I urge the Government to provide adequate funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure twelve hours power supply in Badaun district and to provide relief to drought affected people.

(v) **Need to connect Phulparas in Madhubani district of Bihar with STD line.**

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the construction work of telecommunication tower in Phulparas block headquarters in Madhubani district of Bihar has been completed in March, 1993 and necessary equipments have been installed there but STD services are still being provided there through code number of Jhanjharpur as a result of which people of Phulparas are facing lots of difficulties in making STD calls. They do not get the line on time. STD code number has not been allotted to Phulparas so far.

Therefore, I would request the Government to allot STD code number to Phulparas immediately and provide STD service to the people.

(vi) **Need to sanction funds for the upkeep of National Highways running through Assam**

[English]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta) : The condition of the National Highways running through Assam is very bad. The work regarding the improvement of the National Highways and their maintenance have not been encouraging.

It is known that the total length covered by National Highways in the State is around 2030.7 kilometres. These Highways have to bear very heavy load of traffic because of the special geographical location of the State. These Highways, to say the least, are the life line for the six North Eastern States. For many of these States in the North Eastern region the road communication is virtually the only means for surface communications.

But the allotment of funds required every year for repair works of the National Highways and also for works of original nature are very inadequate. The damages done by flood waters are growing. But the Union Government so far is not responding to the growing needs.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Central Government to release the requisite amount of funds so that timely repair work on these Highways would be handled smoothly and quickly.

(vii) **Need to provide more financial assistance to Haryana Government for providing relief to the people affected by floods in Bhiwani district**

[Translation]

SHRI JANGBIR SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the heavy damage caused in Haryana due to floods. There has been heavy loss of life and property this year. The flood situation in the State is still very grave. The Government has not taken any solid steps to tackle the situation. In the districts like Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Sirsa, Hissar, Bhiwani and Rohtak, the flood water had spread upto miles. As a result thereof, standing crops worth crores of rupees were severely damaged. Adequate efforts were not made to rescue the people and cattle marooned in flood water. The foodgrains in the villagers' houses had also got destroyed due to entering of flood water there. The people have become affected with diseases like dysentery and jaundice due to drinking of dirty and contaminated water. 4 to 9 feet deep water is standing in village Charkhi under sub division Dadri of district Bhiwani. The villagers have left the village. The relief fund provided by the Central Government for the people of flood affected areas is inadequate.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government that adequate financial assistance should be provided for clearance of the flood water, rehabilitation of the displaced people, providing clean drinking water and medicines to the people in flood affected areas.

(viii) **Need to protect the interests of workers engaged in glass factories in Firozabad town of Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present there are about 562 glass factories in Firozabad. Mostly child labourers and women work in those fac-

tones. Even-though a strict law was enacted by the Government to stop exploitation of child labourers, it has not been checked fully till now. The owners of the units force the labourers to work for 12 hours instead of the fixed period of 8 hours. I would like to request the Government that it should make arrangement for providing gumboots to the labourers working in front of the hot furnaces and should prepare a draft in consultation with the private factory owners, under which they should be provided free medical aid. When hot glass is taken out of furnace, it is equivalent to hot iron. Earlier, there had been incidents in which the labourers died as hot glass fell on them.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government that it should take necessary steps

14-08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET—1993-94 AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (JAMMU AND KASHMIR), 1993-94

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1993-94. The time allotted for this is two hours and the time taken is two minutes by Shri Madan Lal Khurana. Shri Madan Lal Khurana was on his legs and he will continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): Sir, I have one request to make. Yesterday, as per the Business Advisory Committee decision, we were supposed to sit till 7 o'clock in the evening. But, ultimately because of some Members saying that today we should not sit and from tomorrow onwards we should start sitting late, we adjourned early. I would like to request that today at least we should continue the business before us minimum till 7 o'clock in the evening.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): One amendment Sir. The minimum should be maximum.

for the welfare of these exploited and downtrodden labourers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The next item in the agenda is the Jammu and Kashmir Budget. I think Shri Khurana can speak on this after lunch otherwise there will be break in his speech.

12-54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Somehow yesterday the House was not in that mood; but today the House is in a mood to sit for long hours.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): What about the Departmental Committees? At 6 o'clock there is a meeting of the Departmental Committee on Commerce. That should also be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us take it up now.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (SOUTH DELHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to start discuss on the third Jammu & Kashmir Budget. We had discussed this budget, including the supplementary Budget, six times but without any outcome. The suggestions given by us are merely printed in the books and are not implemented.

I would like to give two examples here. We have been making a demand for several years that until the performance report of last year is given, this budget has no meaning. What was the amount allocated during 1991-92 and

1992-93. The performance report tells about the Budget allocation, the items and the amount of allocation made under them, whether it was spent or not and if diverted, the reasons therefor. We do not get this information. We get performance reports regarding the Budgets of the Centre or other states. But despite our repeated demands, we did not get the performance report of Jammu & Kashmir, through which we could have known how much of the allocated amount has been spent. The Government adopts the same casual policy towards the Budget as it adopts towards Kashmir.

We saw a very surprising thing in the current Budget. The total Budget is of Rs. 2800 crores and the deficit is Rs. 1240 crores. Nothing has been said about how this deficit will be recovered and from where funds will be taken. This is fraud because no one knows about it. If any state is in deficit, it has to take loan from the Reserve Bank of India. But the state of Jammu and Kashmir takes loan from J.K. Bank on an interest of 20 per annum. Last year, it gave an interest of Rs. 250 crores to the Bank. This money, which should have been utilised for development works and for improving the situation of farmers is being paid by the State to the bank as interest. The Jammu Kashmir Bank should have provided this loan to the small industries and for the development of the State, but it is being taken by the State. So, no development is taking place in the State.

This Budget also does not show the revenue earned on electricity and sales tax. So, a budget should be prepared in an honest and disciplined way. Nothing has been told as to how the deficit will be recovered and interest will be paid. It is not known how much recoveries made out of the total liabilities.

We raised the issue of Laddakh also. Our team had gone there. The people there have a very small demand that butter should be freed from sales tax. The people of north-eastern states do not pay any sales tax, but this tax has been levied on the people of Laddakh from this year. The traders there have business only for 3-4 months, but they have been asked to pay lakhs of rupees as sales tax. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the Government adopts a very casual policy towards Kashmir. I would like to give an example.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was announced last year that a Parliamentary Delegation will go to Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh to review the situation there. After 9 months a delegation

of 20 members went there on 27th and 28th of October. Our Mullaji was also in the delegation. Although, they were informed two days in advance, they could stay in Jammu only for few hours and then went to Leh. So every thing is taken in a very casual way and as a result thereof, the situation in Kashmir is getting worse.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs was very proudly saying that the terrorists in Kashmir valley have become frustrated due to pressure from the security forces and the incident of 14th August, which took place in Doda district and in which 15 innocent persons were killed, was an act of frustration. It was also said that the Pakistani flag, which was hoisted on 14th of August, was removed within one hour. So, this is your achievement. In fact the reality is that Pakistani flags are being displayed in the streets of Kashmir valley.

The Government may have removed the flags displayed on the poles in the city. I would like to give another example. Every year, on 26th of January and 15th of August, Indian tricolour used to be hoisted at the stadium and at the Lal Chowk by BSF to prove that this territory is also ruled by our country. But they did not had the courage to hoist the Indian tricolour there this year. This is the present state of affairs in Kashmir. I would like to submit that the terrorists have not become frustrated, but they have spread their activities in Doda, Kathua and Udhampur districts of Jammu also in the last two to three years. The terrorists have set up their training camps in these districts. The fact is that the Union Government has reached a blind alley. Either it never considered the seriousness of the situation or it is hiding the facts from the people of this country. It is surprising that even though the situation in Kashmir is getting worse, the Government is not at all concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the views about Kashmir change with the change of season. The main problem is that we are grouping in the dark. Like a pigeon, the Government simply closes its eyes after seeing these grave problems. The hon. Minister has recently stated that today, Jammu & Kashmir is not only facing the problem of law and order, insurgency is also there, which is being propagated by some misguided persons. If the disease has been diagnosed, it should be cured. I, therefore, would like to submit that this issue should be considered very seriously. Are you taking it

seriously? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Kashmir is not apart of our country? None of the Prime Ministers, whether it is Shri V. P. Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar, Shri Rajiv Gandhi or Shri Narsimha Rao, have ever visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If an incident takes place in any other State, all go there. The country had four Prime Ministers during the last few years, but no one ever tried to understand the situation of Kashmir by going there.

The Government should adopt a clear cut policy towards Kashmir. A national policy should be framed. In our Puranas, the God is described as "Neti-Neti". That means He is not this, He is not that. He is many things at a time, He is with qualities and He is without qualities etc. The same can be said about your Kashmir policy. Sometime you say elections will be held there, sometime you say these will not be held there; then, will be held when the situation improves or will be held in December if the atmosphere is congenial. When the situation improves? Therefore, please do not say 'Neti-Neti' about Kashmir also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever happened there on 14th and 15th of August did not happen suddenly. I have the Delhi edition of newspapers of 12th of August. These national newspapers are 'Pioneer' and 'Dainik Jagran'. The photographs on the front page of the Pioneer shows that the terrorists are doing rehearsal for 14th of August. They are holding a large banner in which it is written—

"Bharat tere hathon mein woh lakir nahin hai, Kashmir tere lea aap ki jagir nahin hai. Ambala Khalistaan ka, Kashmir Pakistan ka, Crush India, Crush India—JKLF".

By covering their faces, they parade in Srinagar and raise such slogans and the Government says it does not know anything. The newspapers are aware of it and they take photographs also. I have several cuttings. This is the cutting of the 'Pioneer'. What I want to say is that although this news came out in the newspapers on 12th of August, no step was taken by the Government to prevent such things. This is the first time that pilgrims going to Amarnath were fired at. The Government should have known about the situation prevailing there at that time. It was only said that a red alert has been sounded, but whatever happened during the red alert has been mentioned here. For the last two and half years, such incidents are continuously taking place in Doda district. Another similar incident

also took place on 14th of August. Two months ago, the Dak Bunglow and the Sheep Breeding Centre situated on the border near the Kathua district, were torched by the terrorists. The forests are infested with the terrorists. They forcibly took 300 sheeps from the shepherds. The shepherds made a request to the District Magistrate there in this regard. But he sent them a letter replying that that area was very dangerous and so they should come through the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. The D. C. of Chamba region is sent a letter asking him to allow these shepherds to pass through this region. Then, on the 14th of August, passengers of a bus were asked to get down and were massacred in the same region. This makes it clear that that area is not ruled by the State Government or the Union Government, but is ruled by the terrorists. What more evidence do you want than the letter of the District Magistrate which states that the situation there is not under the control of the Government?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several serious events have taken place there. One of our activists and the General Secretary of Doda district, Shri Sontosh Thakur was openly gunned down. One week before his death, he had written to the Deputy Commissioner expressing danger to his life. Similarly, the General Secretary of the Hindu Suraksha Samiti of Jammu & Kashmir, Shri Satish Bhandari was also murdered, but his murderers have not been apprehended till now. Several of the police posts in Doda district were attacked by the terrorists last year and arms were also looted from there. It is a matter of great concern. One of the police post was attacked three times and all the weapons were looted. This is taking place in Doda. Two months ago, a B. S. F. patrolling party was attacked by the terrorists on Doda-Srinagar road in which 15-16 soldiers were killed and the same number of soldiers were injured. The hon. Home Minister was saying here yesterday that the security forces have increased pressure in the Kashmir valley, but I would like to submit that the terrorists there have become bolder and had spread their activities in several places in Doda district under Jammu Region. I would like to know about the steps taken by the Government to check the terrorists and I would like to demand that the Government should take immediate action in this regard.

I would like to express a few things about refugees also. We say a lot about the observance of human rights in other countries, but we have

never paid attention towards the two and half lakh refugees in our own country, who had to leave their homes and hearths and are living a hellish life for the last four years. None of the Prime Ministers ever went there to enquire about their situation. Two families live in a single tent. They have been ruined. When male and female members of both the families live in single tent, how they can take bath etc. and go through their daily routine. They are being given Rs. 1000 per month. If there are 5 members in a family, it comes to Rs. 200/- per person per month. I would like to ask whether they can rent a house or bear their expenditure with this money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Sayeed, is sitting here. He had went with us and had promised that he will again go there to review the situation during the session.

I would like to say that you should see their plight with your own eyes.

10 per cent, families, i.e. 4500 families out of the total 45 thousand families in Jammu are living in tattered tents. Their plight could be imagined in rainy season. Students, who took examination from Kashmir University three years back has not yet got their results. They have already met you and have apprised of their difficulties. They cannot appear in any competitive examination and thus their career is being ruined. I urge upon the Government to pay attention towards their problems and help them in finding jobs. Traders movements has entered into the 10th week. They want to earn their livelihood honourably. The former Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had assured that bank loans will be made available to persons who have left their property in Kashmir so that they may stand on their own feet. The bank loan which was assured to them in lieu of their property, has not been provided till date. For this they have been sitting on hunger strike and launching an agitation. You have promised to meet them. Their only fault is that they have not raised the Pakistani flag while living in Kashmir. Had they been raised Pakistani flag and raised slogans of Pakistani Zindabad they would have been living there comfortably but they were not prepared to do so. Is the act of patriotism crime in this country? I would like to know whether the Government has any duty towards the people who have become refugee in their own country. I would like to know whether the Government

has ever raised the issue of human rights in U.N.O. Pakistan is talking of Human Rights today, then why our Government has not raised the issue of Pakistan's undeclared war against India in UNO. Pakistan is providing training to terrorists as a result of which 2.5 lakh people have become refugee in their own country. Pakistan is responsible for the violation of human rights and therefore our Government should raise this issue in UNO.

I would like to say that the double standards, as also pointed out by Shri Advaniji, should not be adopted in the country because it causes resentment among the people. It is very good decision and we have no objection to it if the Government gives compensations to people whose houses were set on fire in Sopore but it is objectionable if no compensation is paid to those people whose houses were burnt in Srinagar. Similarly you have promised to provide economic package for Kashmiri youths. We also want that each and every youth of the country should get employment. But why it is for Kashmiri youths only and not for the patriotic persons who have become unemployed for the last three years. I would like to know from the Government that how long it will go on practising double standards in this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make some suggestions in this regard without taking more time of the House. My first suggestion is that the Hon. Prime Minister should convene a high level meeting of all the political parties for framing a clearcut national policy regarding Jammu and Kashmir and before this meeting the Hon. Prime Minister should visit Jammu and Kashmir for on the spot study of the situation. The third point is that the Government should change its ambiguous policy towards Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the changing scenerio in the State. I would like to say that the Government should present a White Paper in the House describing the present and past situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the measures it is going to take for normalisation of the situation.

My next suggestion is that the Government should make a categorical announcement that no elections will be held in the State before normalisation of the situation. We, alongwith the Home Minister, had gone to meet the Governor of the State. I would not like to discuss the treatment meted out there but he ordered the paramilitary forces that elections should be

held in Jammu and Kashmir by December, 1993. But when I met the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, here, he categorically stated that in present situation, holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir is not in the interest of the country. The Home Minister of the country says.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): No, it is not correct. He has said that situation in Jammu and Kashmir is improving and elections will be held at earliest after normalisation. He has not given any orders to the Army and paramilitary forces for holding election at the earliest. What you are saying is not correct.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Sayeed, you can read his statement published in the next day 'Hindu' newspaper, in which he has said that he told all this while briefing the M. Ps. The new item report as if we had gone to meet our boss. Next day the news was released to newspapers, radio and T. V. and I myself had read this news item in 'Hindu' in which he said that he had ordered to hold elections in the State by December next.

I would like to say one thing that Pakistan should be warned against interfering in Jammu and Kashmir or it should be prepared to face consequences. In addition to the warning an action plan should also be formulated in this regard.

The Parliamentary Committee should be sent to Jammu and Kashmir to solve the problems of refugees. We have also visited Laddakh. The agreement made regarding Laddakh for setting up Autonomous Council should be implemented immediately.

The Minister of Home Affairs who is sitting here, has promised to make statement on Kashmir. The Finance Minister will reply to the discussion on the budget and alongwith that Home Minister should also make a statement on the conditions prevailing in the State.

With these words I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sharad Dighe, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta wanted to go to some Meeting, if you oblige. Mr. Indrajit Gupta may speak now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Thank you. Actually, I can speak a bit later if you want. The meeting is at 3.30 p.m. Let Mr. Dighe speak now.

14-37 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, both of us going to the same meeting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1993-94 had already started. I would like to take this opportunity to speak on the situation in Kashmir itself. Really speaking, this is an opportunity to speak on this subject because while passing the Demands for Jammu and Kashmir, we can express our views as far as the Government is concerned.

Now, Sir, the only difficulty is that the Demands are put by the Finance Ministry and really speaking, the problem of Jammu and Kashmir is dealt with by the Home Ministry. So, whatever we shall say, though, it would be addressed to the Finance Ministry, really speaking, it would be addressing, the Home Ministry itself. But, there would be no reply from the Home Ministry. The burden of meeting the criticism would fall on the Finance Minister.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Yesterday, Mr. Rajesh Pilot promised us that he will be here, listen to the debate and intervene. But, he is not here.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That would be gratifying, if he does so. Now, the time has come when we should seriously put an end to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. We must seriously have ways and means to come to that particular result because as far as the Constitution provides, now July 1994 will be the dead end so far as this proclamation is concerned. Therefore, we would like to see that day when proclamation comes to an end and popular Government is restored as far as this State is concerned. But that depends upon the policy of the Government and the ways and means adopted by the Government to achieve that objective.

While discussing this demand, I would also like to see whether these demands have anything to do with the Government policy. Whether they reflect these signals which the Government is giving from time to time when these demands are being formulated and put before this House? That apart there are certain

signals given by the Government from time to time. The last one was, of course, the speech of the hon. Prime Minister on the 15th of August where he reiterated that Kashmir was an integral part of India and Pakistan should have no illusion on this count. So that should be, really speaking, sufficient warning to the terrorists and militants that this Government means to have a policy by which the extremists and terrorists will be dealt with seriously and very severely.

However, on a day before itself, unfortunately there was a very serious incident where 16 people were killed by stopping a bus and asking the commuters to come down and then they were shot dead on the spot itself. On the next day also there are reports of the sporadic attacks by these militants. Therefore, the situation continues to be very serious, nobody can deny it.

As far as the Government policy is concerned, as I said, there are sufficient signals, but this Budget also, in consonance with those signals and the announcement and pronouncement of the Government, should be seriously pursued as far as the Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

We were very happy when the Governor was changed and Gen. K. V. Krishna Rao was posted in the State. That was also a warning to the militants and terrorists that very severe action will be taken as far as the militants are concerned.

Now, Sir, the Centre's too proud strategy of pursuing the relentless drive against militants and pumping in massive funds to repair the shattered economy of Kashmir valley no doubt appears to be yielding some results and there are reports that the people of Kashmir themselves are coming forward to meet the situation. I read the reports that at some places even the women came forward to fight with the terrorists and beat them when they were trying to lay the bombs or other explosives as far those villagers are concerned.

So it is a good sign that people are taking courage and trying to come up to meet the situation. That was our experience as far as Punjab is concerned. When people themselves came forward to help the Government to meet the terrorist problem. Then the situation started changing very rapidly. Here also there are some signs that people are taking courage not only to meet the terrorist challenge but now they are coming forward, as the reports go, to meet the Ministers to put their grievances before them.

They are taking little courage as far as the solution of this problem is concerned.

But that indication should be taken advantage of. More and more people's agitations should be encouraged and wherever there are grievances when they come with the grievances, the Government should seriously follow them and try to tackle them.

I see that some attempts were being made to organise even cooperatives in these areas. Even the Governor had taken some initiative to organise ex-servicemen's cooperatives and that is also a good sign.

I am told, that now decisions are taken at high level meetings held at Delhi to evolve a pack of comprehensive measures to restore normalcy in the tourist-ravaged State and, therefore, the four monitoring groups that were set up to work on different sections of the States's economy are expected to go into the various aspects of reviving industrial units. Therefore, from this point of view, the Budget also should give some indication of implementation of these policies.

I find, when I see this paper that is circulated here — I think this is the only paper that is circulated — that there is a List of Demands for Grants-Budget Jammu and Kashmir 1993-94 to be submitted to the vote of the House. It is divided into two parts. The first part refers to the Vote on Account taken on the 29th of March, 1993 and the other part refers to the amount of Demands that would be submitted to the vote of the House. Of course, the figures are identical; they are common. I am told that this was for six months and the Demands which are being presented to us are for the remaining six months. Therefore, the figures are absolutely identical. There is no change at all. Therefore, I doubt whether any serious application of mind has been there as far as the appreciation of this Budget is concerned. Has it anything to do with the solution to the Jammu and Kashmir problem? Does it at all reflect the proposed measures the Government wants to take for the solution of Jammu and Kashmir as far as the remedies are concerned?

For example, here I find that even though the Government policy pronouncement also is to pump in monies for industrial development, a comparatively low figure has been provided for Industries and Commerce Departments. It is Rs. 15.57,35,000 as far as the first six months were concerned and a similar amount is provided for the next six months.

Now comparatively the Department of Industries and Commerce has not found that priority, which it should have found, considering the Government pronouncement as far as the encouragement of industries is concerned. Similarly, I find that the main question in Jammu and Kashmir would be tourism. Tourism is the main — I should say — occupation as far as Kashmir is concerned and here also we find very little provision as far as tourism is concerned. I find only Rs. 36,29,000 for the first six months.

And the similar amount as far as these six months are concerned. Therefore, when we say that we have got reprimanded for the solution as far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we do not exactly see reflection of that policy in the Budget itself. Therefore, I feel that this Budget is casually prepared. It has no relation to the solution of the problems of Jammu & Kashmir. Some figures are prepared and put before this House. Then I say that we should be committing a grave mistake if proper funds are not provided for the proper heads and we shall never see that when the Jammu and Kashmir problem is solved and elections would be held.

Every time we say that elections would be declared as soon as the situation would improve. But what are we going to do and how do we formulate our Budget to solve those problems, that is not clear from the demands which are put before this House. Therefore, I would also request the Finance Ministry to apply its mind from this point of view and put before this House, as demanded by the opposition member, the performance budget also. We must know, casually putting this paper before this House does not show, does not indicate anything as far as the Government policy is concerned.

Therefore, even though we say that there are good indications in the pronouncement of the Government policy but the actual implementation depends upon the Budget, upon the money we spend as far as that State is concerned. Therefore, I feel that at least next time the Finance Ministry will apply its mind from that point of view and formulate the Budget as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of course, we are discuss-

ing this subject within the constraints of Budget, the problem is actually not a financial one but a political one.

As far as the financial provisions are concerned, I do not have much to say because this kind of Budget is really illusory in the sense that the massive amounts which are having to be spent on security are coming from the Central Government and obviously not reflected in the State's Budget.

We would like to have known though how much is being spent in the last year, purely for security operations, even though it is provided by the Centre. I think the amount is going up, it is not going down. Recently, from what we are seeing everyday the security situation, I do not know how the Government goes on saying every now and then that it is improving, it seems to me that it is getting worse. Recently, there has been what appears to be a spurt in the activities of the militants or whatever you like to call them and some serious incidents have taken place.

As far as the financial point goes, I have only one point to make because I may forget it later on. I do not know if the Government has paid any attention for some years now to the long demand of those refugees, I do not refer to the recent spurt of refugees but those who had to leave what is now Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir as long ago in 1947.

They are still waiting for some kind of a settlement to be given to them. They have received neither compensation, nor rehabilitation, nor was any arrangement for settlement announced. A delegation on behalf of those refugees is at present again trying for the umpteenth time to get some succour from them. They have estimated their claim at a very minimum modest amount of Rs. 112 crore altogether as compensation, rehabilitation and so on. But up to now they have not received a single penny. So, I think when discussing this Budget the Government might also tell us something about how they propose to deal with the problems of these Pak-occupied territories. It is such an old story. In fact, they came away in 1947.

Now, as far as the other side of the question is concerned, I only want to draw the attention of the Government to the very sinister game which is being played presently behind the scenes in which an attempt is being made to bring about another partition of Kashmir, purely on communal lines. In this game is involved — are involved I should say — not only certain

interests which are speaking from this country, but I think my BJP friends also sometimes are adding fuel to the fire.

For example, they are demanding at this critical juncture — they go on repeating — that this Article 370 should be revoked. I am not one who thinks that Article 370 should be there forever and ever, nor when Article 370 was introduced in the Constitution was it said that it was something permanent for all times to come. But is this the time to raise this demand? That is a thing which will encourage the militants more than anything else to re-double their efforts.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Today, Khuranaji, did not say this thing what you said.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He did not say. He might have forgotten. But this is one of their permanent demands. What I am saying is, recently — I hope you have seen it — Mr. John Mallot, U. S. Principal Deputy Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, who came here, has said that a new settlement is necessary in Kashmir and that this settlement should take into account the views of both Muslims and non-Muslims in Kashmir.

First of all, I would like to make it clear that in Kashmir there is a thing called 'Kashmiriat' which cuts across Hindus and Muslims. That is an entity of Kashmiri people irrespective of the religion which they may be professing as Kashmiris. Today, unfortunately, an idea is sought to be fostered that it is no longer possible for Hindus and Muslims to live together in Kashmir, because some refugees, of course unfortunately have had to come away from Kashmir recently. Nobody has said that they would never go back. But I think conditions should be created in which they can go back. Otherwise, if a situation is sought to be engineered in which people believe that Hindus and Muslims can no longer live together in Kashmir it will be an end of all that old tradition and history of Kashmiriat.

The large number of Muslims, in Kashmir, for example, the Muslims in Kargil, Muslims in part of Laddakh are not taking part in this so-called insurgency movement at all. They are part of the old Kashmiriat tradition. Now, the Americans — I would like my BJP friends to note this and not to unwittingly fall into this

trap — Mr. Mallot has suggested, that the cease-fire line, the old cease-fire line which is later on called the line of Actual Control divides Kashmiris from non-Kashmiri communities.

15.00 hrs.

The idea is that the Muslim communities of the Valley — the Muslims of the Kargil part of Laddakh and the Muslim majority districts of Jammu, that is, Rajouri, Poonch and Doda — should be bound together in a new State. This can only be done, as far as I understand it, on the basis of an appeal to Muslim fundamentalism. Only Muslim fundamentalism, if it makes headway, can bring together these different Muslim communities into one State, if you like to call it, or one region. But the formula, as it is being mooted, suggests the division of the State along communal lines afresh. Even Mr. Selig Harrison, who is a very well-known judge, who is supposed to be an expert on India, has suggested that as a first step towards the solution of the Kashmiri dispute, India would have to split the State, integrating most of Jammu and Laddakh with the Indian Union, by giving status of a new State, in which the Valley would be united with the sizeable Muslim pockets in Jammu and Laddakh. A new game is going on. It is a sinister game in order to further divide the people of Kashmir and split that whole State again into two different regions, seeking to polarise the politics of the State between Kashmiri Pandits, Jammu Hindus and the Buddhists of Laddakh on the one hand and the Muslims on the other.

(SHRI NITISH KUMAR in the Chair)

15.02 hrs.

There was a report in the Papers some time ago when an official delegation from Israel came here for the first time. They had a meeting with Mr. Advani and Mr. Advani is supposed to have suggested to the leader of the delegation, the Foreign Minister of Israel, — or may be it is the Israelis who suggested it to Mr. Advani — that why not you think of a solution in Kashmir along the lines that we had tried to do in the occupied territory. . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: You are not sure whether it was the Israeli leader who said it or Advaniji said it, but you find it necessary to quote every time BJP for something.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is no question of every time. The point is, this was an issue

that was discussed, that is, how to bring about a change in the composition of the population in Kashmir — the demographic change. The phrase used was 'the demographic change in Kashmir may help to bring about a solution of this problem which has been vexing us for so many years'. Since one of the parties to the discussion was Israel, which, we know, has been carrying out demographic changes by force in the occupied territories of the former Palestine, it does acquire a very sinister significance. I do not know what Mr. Advani's response to this was. Whether he rejected it or whether he is willing to discuss it further with them or discuss it some time here in the House, we would like to know because demographic change in Kashmir is something very sinister. It means that the basis of Kashmiriat is sought to be destroyed in favour of a purely communal alignment of Hindus and Muslims, which is not a safe thing at all.

So what I would like to say is that apart from this cut and dried financial accounting of the budget, and all that, the Government of India should tell us something about what is happening there now and what is our policy. I do not find any policy. Has the Government of India got any policy, apart from carrying out security operations and periodically saying that when the situation improves, if it improves, then we will consider starting the democratic process in the Valley? But the point is that there are so many factors intervening. I think we should be very conscious of the conspiracy which is going on. The Americans or at least a part of the Americans, seem to be again showing interest in Kashmir in a new way in which they would like to divide and split up that area, in a way in which they would make foreign intervention much easier. Therefore, I take this opportunity only of warning the Government that they should be sufficiently wide awake and vigilant about the moves which are going on behind the scene in which we find the Pakistani Government is also involved.

Pakistani Government also wants this area to be divided up further. A section of the Americans are involved — policy-makers — and I do not know what my BJP friends want. They also might like that. This is the first time I regret to say — that the selective killing of Hindus in Doda district by the militants has taken place. Previously there was no selective killing of Hindus as it was being done some time ago in Punjab by the militants in Punjab. In Kashmir

it was not like that. But now we suddenly find — with the spurt of the terrorist activity — that there have been selective killing of the Hindus in Doda district. This is nearer to the border. Therefore, I feel that certain American policy-makers plus the Pakistani Government plus some friends of the BJP — perhaps for other reasons because they think of nothing except communal alignment. . .

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Not C.P.I.?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, not the C.P.I.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : You align with the ruling party at the appropriate time.

(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are trying their utmost to divide up Kashmir again. That was the previous thing. Now they have come back to it again. That is what I am saying. But the Government of India does not seem to be awake to this danger and vigilant enough to forestall it by some counter move. They should tell us what they are trying to do; how they propose to meet this new threat. It is not simply a question either of security forces or of providing some money for some constructive or development works. That, of course, is necessary; no need to dwell on that.

But in this present international scenario, where India's position has obviously become much more weak than before, we should all realise that the change in the balance of forces in the world is such that no doubt India's position is much more weak than it used to be. We know that previously India was confident that whenever any move was made in the international fora against us using Kashmir as a handle for that or bringing up the Kashmir issue against India, certain forces used to stand with us, behind us. The Soviet Union — time and again — in the Security Council and in the United Nations firmly defended India's position on Kashmir and voted every move by the Americans or British or other western power to isolate us on this issue. Unfortunately now the situation has changed completely. We are without that support. We are without that big super power supporting us on this issue of Kashmir. Therefore, our position is relatively much weaker than it used to be and taking advantage of that — I have no doubt — that those people who consider themselves to be the only remaining super power in the world now,

namely the United States of America — with the support of Pakistan and I hope not with the support of the BJP will again try to intervene in this region for their own sinister motives and for that reason all these things which Mr. Mallot or Mr. Selig Harrison and others are putting forward these new theories and ideas of how to divide up Jammu and Kashmir again on Muslim and Hindu lines is something which is very sinister.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: You have a B.J.P. phobia.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I call upon the Government to study this matter much more seriously than they are doing and to come before the country with some strategic idea of how we propose to counter these threats and how we propose to safeguard the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir.

This is all I wanted to say on this occasion. I thank you very much. I hope the Government will pay some attention to what I have been saying. They may not respond to it just now; perhaps they will not. But they should at least give some thought to this matter and later on when an opportunity permits during some debate on External Affairs and all that, I hope the Government will be in a position to throw some light on these moves and counter moves which are going on—strategic moves in this region—which are sought to be done at the expense of India and India's sovereignty over Kashmir.

1510 hrs

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to condemn without any reservation the massacre in Kishtwar in Doda District. As I have said in the House in the past no civilised society can accept terrorism or use terrorist methods as a means of resolving political situation. However, Sir, I also recall at this moment that there have been many a massacre in our country which have gone unnoticed. At this specific moment I recall the Hashampura massacre in 1987 in which a group of our young citizens were taken away in a police vehicle and taken 30 kilometres away from their mohalla and shot to death in cold blood and many a Minister sitting on the Treasury Benches opposite have promised to me to look into it to find out the culprits and to punish them and express their remorse. But I am sorry to say that the governance of our country has gone to a

point where whether it is an act of atrocity by the terrorists or by the security forces, the citizen feels helpless before this reign of blood and tears. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that whatever Mr. Pilot has promised in this House day before yesterday, they must fulfil, they must find out the culprits who have tried to give a new turn to the situation in Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman, I listened to the Prime Minister's speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort on the 15th of August. I am sorry to say that his speech created the impression in me that he has lost all touch with reality. He does not have any feel of the situation any more. Either he has turned blind to the situation or he has lost sensitivity to what is happening at the grass-roots in Kashmir. The Government with all their diverse expressions from time to time give us a feeling that there are parallel policies being conducted at various levels. The Governor has his own policy, the Minister of State has his own policy, the Home Minister has his own policy and perhaps the Prime Minister has his own policy and they really do not know where they converge and meet or whether they converge at all. I would like to make a categorical assertion on the floor of this House, Mr. Chairman, that this Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao has never discussed the Kashmir question in the Cabinet. Never. Is that not a matter of shame that the most serious national problem of the country has never been formally discussed in the Cabinet of this country? I am making a categorical assertion and I would like the Treasury Benches to contradict me if they can. That is a measure of insensitivity and inactivity and inaction of this government. I am not going to tell you my source, I do not want any Minister to lose his job, but I am telling it to you as a matter of fact.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): The Hon. Minister is present here.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He has recently joined it and he is not aware of this matter. I am talking of the earlier days.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not in the Cabinet (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: But he might be invited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : We are not supposed to discuss the details of discussions in the Cabinet but I would like to state that his statement is totally untrue.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, the government's statement shows, particularly the Prime Minister's statement, that the Government has no long-term vision, no sense of direction, it lacks will and courage and if I may say so, it perhaps lacks information, what to talk of wisdom. I cannot accuse this Government of wisdom, but at least it should have the necessary quantum of information. I do not think it has even the necessary quantum of information on which they can base a wise policy decision.

Sir, the ground reality is this that the alienation of the Kashmiri people in the Valley has perhaps reached the point of no return. The area of insurgency, as has been pointed out, has gone beyond the geographical limits of the Valley and has spilled over into the other parts of the State. The ground reality is that there is virtually a political vacuum in which only there is arms clash and bullets are exchanged. There is no political activity of any sort. All the known political leaders of Kashmir with great history behind them have all run away from Kashmir and they do not have the courage even to walk in the streets of the towns of Kashmir. That is the ground reality. And in this we are told from time to time that 'we propose to have elections'. I do not know what sort of elections are they going to have and we are all told, 'Look, how we have controlled Punjab? Yes, we had an election of sorts. We had a nominal election' if you might say so. But look how everybody has taken to Beant Singh. Somebody was projected, somebody became the Chief Minister. I am told a gentleman who secured only 130 votes in his constituency is now adorning the Punjab Cabinet. But you might have created a semblance of order in Punjab, but I have always maintained on the floor of the House that you must have the wisdom and sensitivity to see the difference between Kashmir and Punjab. The situations are not alike even in their broader framework. Punjab has no counterpart of POK. Punjab has no counterpart of an international or foreign claim. Pakistanis may have been intervening and have intervened and like twist-

ing our tails wherever they can; but at least in Punjab they have no claim. They do not occupy a part of Punjab. Therefore, the Punjab situation and the Kashmir situation are totally different. Punjab was never an international question in any sense of the term, while Kashmir has become more and more internationalised with every passing day particularly with all the horror stories emanating from the Valley about the atrocities being committed thereby the security forces and the Government machinery.

The whole world is looking at Kashmir and what is the greatest difference? When I go to Kashmir, they ask me: 'You say we are Indian citizens, but why you treat us like enemies? You say that Kashmir is a part of India. Why do you turn it into a theatre of military operations? You say that we are a democracy. Why do you submit us to military rule, army rule, police raj?' They ask me, Mr. Chairman, 'How many villages and towns have you burnt in Punjab? How many bazars, how many shops and houses have you torched in Punjab? And yet you come to us and say that we should call ourselves Indian and swear by the Indian Constitution.' This is the question they ask. So, these are the major points of distinction. The nature of internal repression, the sort of measures that we have taken over a long period of years, the way we have blotted our copy book in Kashmir, the way we rigged the elections and the way we threw out elected Government, I tell you, even the Mizoram and Nagaland insurgency cannot be compared to the insurgency in Kashmir and therefore, we have to apply our collective intelligence and wisdom to find the way out. They cannot merely say, 'Oh, we have succeeded in Mizoram and Nagaland and Punjab'. In Punjab we could establish a government of sorts and therefore, just hold a election, people will come to that government when the Government has so much power of patronage, so much capacity for doing good or evil.

And therefore people will come to them with their petitions and representations and they will like to take advantage of their so-called MLAs and so on. They think that peace will be established. I would caution the Government and I think there is a voice even within the Government which realises that premature elections will do more damage, more harm than good, it will not carry any conviction internally among the people of Kashmir or externally in the wider world.

Mr. Chairman, everyday when we open the newspapers, we see the daily toll that so many insurgents were killed and so many persons were killed. Sometimes, the terms are interchangeable because nobody carries the mark 'terrorist' on his forehead. On 1st August, the police, the security forces ran berserk into a house in Srinagar and killed a father, a mother and their 10 year old son and the first report was, they had killed three terrorists. I would like to ask the Treasury Benches to recall as to what have they done in the last one year to pacify the people of Kashmir to give them a semblance of hope. How many Sopors do you need before you come to your senses? In Sopore, we were stirred. Was it in January? And a team of Ministers was rushed and the Ministers made recommendations. They even spoke to the Prime Minister and held a discussion with him and nothing has been done. You announced a Judicial Commission of Inquiry and that Commission is yet to take off. I am told that the poor Judge in disgust is about to resign his Commission. This is the way you move and from Sopore you come to Khaneyar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I remember the last incident in Khaneyar when I went to Kashmir and I spoke to the then Governor. The then Governor—I am not revealing any State secret—told me, "we had made some progress". And there was a Sopore at that time also and 13 people were killed and in Khaneyar there was a firing on a funeral procession and people were killed in Chhota Bazaar at that time, there was a firing and innocent shopkeepers were killed, and he told me, "I am sorry Mr. Shahabuddin, but I must admit everytime one act of atrocity takes place, we go back to square one and whatever we have achieved is completely erased." And he was right. But we learnt nothing. A year later, we have a Sopore on a much larger scale, on a grander scale as if the previous one was merely a dress rehearsal. By Government count, we killed 52 people and we gutted. I donot know, how many hundreds of shops and houses and then you come to the latest Khaneyar in which once again, a place of worship has been desecrated. Two young men were killed right inside Khanqah-e-Moalla and the people allowed the blood to remain there for a week or 10 days and only recently it has been washed. Now, in this situation of continuing atrocities where do you see the light? Can we possibly see any light at the end of the tunnel? Do we propose to change the demography of Kashmir, not by inducting non Kashmiris into it, but by killing all the kashmiris? Is that the

final solution that you envisage? Are we anxious just to keep hold of the territory of Kishmir? I do not see any sign, any change of heart or any change of tactics.

Recently, you unified the operational command to make military control more effective. I thought the Army is far more disciplined and therefore, it will not only mean a more effective control, but it will mean more discipline, less confrontation directly with the people, less killing of the innocent people and less atrocities. I am sorry to say that even after this so-called centralisation of the command, nothing seems to have changed. We had the police revolt but I do not want to go into it. I know the atrocities are also being committed by the insurgents and the militant elements, but for the Prime Minister of India to stand up and compare the atrocities committed by the security forces and the atrocities and the criminal acts committed by the criminals and insurgents is, to my mind, an incredible piece of fiction which nobody will understand.

There are criminals in every society. The *raison d'etre* of a State is the rule of law. The State rules by law. The State has no option but apply the law that it makes. Whose duty is it to enforce the law? Yes, by all means, punish the culprits, punish the militants; identify them. No criminal act should be permitted. Criminal action must have retribution. Nobody will disagree with that. But you cannot say, "No, no, we shall go on violating human rights, so long as terrorists violate human rights". This, nobody will buy. Forget the Amnesty International. Forget the Asia Watch. Forget everybody who is against you. Forget what Pakistan says. A common man with common sense will not accept that a Government will go down to that level comparing its acts with the acts of the criminal guys. That does not make any sense to me. One thing you must remember from the political angle. What is a loss for the terrorists is not necessarily a gain for the Government. That is the situation. Yes, some terrorists do get a bad name. People are not happy with them. People may even denounce them. People may want to get rid of them. Primarily people want peace; people want order; people want development; people want democracy; people want a corruption-free administration; people want light and happiness. Therefore, people will be against terrorism and against insurgency. But you do not think, when they get disenchanted with the criminal activities of the insurgents,

they will be happy to live as the target of your guns. No. They will not. This is the point you are missing. That is why, you have lost your way in Kashmir. That is why, you have come to the point where you do not see any light at the end of the tunnel.

I ask at least dozen colleagues today, supposing we were to advise the Government, what shall we say. It is easy to criticise, I know. I am telling you, Look at Kashmir as a national feeling, as a national problem. They are in power. We could have been there. And the whole House has to sit together and find a way, apply our collective intelligence and wisdom, if Kashmir has to remain a part of our country. But their statements do not give me any hope. While you say, you are prepared to consult the whole range of national opinion, you are not going to move even one bit away from the narrow groove in which you have place yourself.

I would like to say one word about the Budget. I fully support Mr. M. L. Khurana's demand that when you come to us with a demand, please tell us what you did with the money that we granted you last. We know nothing about it. You talk about development schemes. At least tell us about major projects and what progress you have made. Where have you spent the money and what is the progress?

I am happy that some years back, when we were in power, we changed the pattern of Central loan to Kashmir. We made it 90% grant and 10% loan. But I made a demand last year on the floor of the House that equity and justice demand that in order to reduce the credit burden on Kashmir, You re-calculate it.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Now a days they take loan at the rate of 24 percent interest from the J & K Bank.

SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: That is what I am saying.

[English]

I said, please re-calculate or convert all the loans that you gave in the past to the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 50 : 50 basis into 90 : 10 basis of grant and loan and re-calculate the interest. Today, Kashmir like Assam and Bihar, is on the brink of a debt trap. Whatever

the centre gives is consumed largely in meeting repayment and service charge.

So, please tell us about what have you done about that gap. How are you going to meet this gap of Rs. 200 crores? That is an essential element in the Budget. Otherwise, you can as well make it not Rs. 2800 crores but Rs. 28,000 crores, for all we know. It is just a game of figures, adding a zero. Unless you tell us what you did with the money, how the money was collected what were the major items of expenditure, how do you propose to build and promote the basic economy of Jammu and Kashmir as a State and how do you propose to fill the gap this year, the demand debate will remain on paper exercise.

I am of the view that the State terrorism must stop. I am of the view that a dialogue must be established without any pre-conditions with the known, responsible, politically motivated Kashmiri elements. I have a feeling that we can sit across the table and convince them that in India they have a sort of life that they cannot have in an independence of State and they cannot have future with Pakistan. I am sure we can convince them that independence is not a viable proposition for the Valley of Kashmir. I am sure we can convince them that this future and destiny lies in being a part of Indian Union.

What happened in Ayodhya in December, 1992 has cast a shadow—Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, please don't laugh—a deep shadow, over our relations with Kashmir, not only with Kashmir, but with all the fringe areas of the country, with all the marginalised people of the country. This is the threat of chauvinism, this threat of facism which the demolition symbolised. But I am not here to talk about that situation. I am here to make the point "Don't place any conditions on talks or make any conditional offer for dialogue." I am sure the people of Jammu and Kashmir want to breathe the air of freedom and some of them shall prefer to be a part of the Union of India. I would say you must compensate all the victims, whether they succumb reportedly to the Police bullets or to the bullets of the insurgents. They lost their lives because the government failed to fulfil its primary responsibility of maintaining orderly life in the Valley. Therefore, let us apply a little balm. Let us give some compensation to everybody whose next of kin has lost his life, who has lost his house, who has lost his shop. And you must punish the culprits. Many a time, the Home Minister has made a statement. The

Prime Minister has made a statement. They said that no one shall escape punishment. I want to know from the Hon. Minister how many people have been punished during the last two or three years. We do not know. The culprits, whether they wear uniform or not, must be subjected to rule of law.

We talk about the regionalisation of Kashmir. We have been talking of it for a long time. But I would like to make one point. I would not like the Valley to be placed on a higher pedestal. I am one of those who prefer that if there is regionalisation, there has to be one Regional Council for Ladakh, one for Jammu and one for the Valley and the government of Jammu and Kashmir must be equally placed towards all. I would like the Kashmir problem to be treated as a national problem and I make a humble suggestion. I go a little beyond what Shri Madan Lal Khurana has said. We have a Standing Committee of Home Affairs where we have the presence and participation of all political parties. Let the Standing Committee have a Special Committee on Kashmir which should be continuously in session and which should be continuously available with the highest possible representation of all the important political parties in the country. Whenever it is opportune for the Prime Minister to exchange ideas with the leaders of the parties let them do so but, let there be an advisory body for the Government that before they decide on any crucial points, they take the opinion of this Committee.

I suggest that international pressure which is going up has one more aspect. Inderjitji pointed out one aspect.

I would like to caution the government. The Americans have a plan. The Americans have a strategic plan of using Hindu India along with Christian Europe to fight the Islamic Crescent. Now, they have become the arbiters of the destiny of the world. But, look at our neighbourhood. The Army has already become the arbiter of the political destiny of Pakistan. I would like to caution the government. You have to prepare yourself for the day when Pakistan has elections behind it, because, then, you might face tremendous, pressure on the question of Kashmir. Today, there is a transitory Government. They cannot do very much. But tomorrow, I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, when Pakistan has an elected Government but supported by the Army—in fact, keys lie in the hands of the Army—I do not know what course shall be adopted; I do not know how will they try to hot up the situation. Therefore, we do not have

much time to lose. I think the time has come when the Government must discuss Kashmir on the one hand in the Cabinet and on the other hand outside with all the political parties and come to a clear-cut policy in which not force and coercion but love and compassion will play their role.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Indian Parliament is taking the place of the State Assemblies in passing this Budget. We are doing what, in our democratic and federal system, the States should do. We are unfortunately performing the duty of the MLAs. Anyway, certain issues have been raised. I agree with my earlier speakers on the question of performance. We are granting the fund but we do not know what is the fate of that fund. Recently we have seen it. We have granted crores of rupees for JRY in Kashmir. One officer in Anantnag has siphoned Rs. 8 crores. We all know that. It is a very famous story. When you were also with us in the team, we had seen the situation in Kashmir. I am talking of the non-performance. We are granting indeed for the non-performance and because of that, there is no Performance Budget. That is very unfortunate. Without seeing the performance, how can we grant money? It is a very complicated situation.

Sir, I want to remind you that we together made some suggestions. Regarding economic aspects, certain issues have been raised here. I also want to know how much we are paying for keeping Kashmir as an integral part of our country. That has not been included in the Budget. But, at the same time, I would like to recall one thing. We all together tried to prevail upon the Prime Minister during last October. What he did is also before us. We impressed upon him that the situation was very serious and we should not think of elections. Even we said the talk of election also would send a very wrong message because earlier all the elections in Kashmir were rigged. The people of Kashmir have no faith in elections. In this critical situation, they will never accept the elections. They will think that it is another imposition of some favourite people over Kashmir. Because of that, they do not talk of elections. We came out of the meeting; But, within a week, the same talk of election started. Recently also, when we met the Governor, he also said that the government is preparing for the elections. But this is sending a very wrong message. We tell them not to talk of elections. It will take its own course, it will create

a situation. The election will take its own course. But nobody is there to listen to this.

Secondly, we suggested to the Prime Minister to start the political process. We unanimously suggested that political leaders in Kashmir from Valley to Jammu should be brought to establish an all party advisory committee. it is a useless committee, nobody listens to them. They do not have any power. We told them to give them power, real power to advise. Let them do some work based on their advice so that when they advise and things are done, then people will see their power and they will come to them, tell their problems and in that way, interaction will start between the political leaders and common people. In that way, political process will start. But instead of that political process, a few months back Shri Rajesh Pilot declared that such a powerful Advisory Committee would be constituted. But still that has not been done. On the other hand, they called all political leaders from Kashmir to Delhi. after our visit, and tried to see whether election was possible. They are going again and again in the same way. We suggested something unanimously and they did something else. They never listen to us. We, including Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad suggested unanimously on this. But there is nobody to listen to it.

Thirdly, we suggested about the question of autonomy within the framework of Indian Constitution and within the framework of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution—how we can convince the people, how we can start the dialogue with the people, how we can distinguish people of Kashmir, a section of whom are criminals, a section of whom are anti-nationals. But others are there with whom we can even start a dialogue and try to convince them. The question of autonomy must be the main agenda. On the basis of that only we can convince. But no effort is done on that also.

Then we have seen that about 500 army personnel have been killed and about 8000 common people have been killed. It is a situation of army versus common people. This is the most unfortunate situation and it cannot be allowed. I agree with my earlier speakers that we can stop that. How can these atrocities be stopped? One killing of an innocent person destroys and arrests all the achievements of earlier days. That is one major problem. When we meet the people, they always say that they are not treated as human beings, they are not treated as the countrymen, they are treated as enemies. Instead of criminals, anti-nationals,

terrorists, common people are treated as enemies. In the name of retaliation, in the name of cross-firing, all these things are happening. On that issue also, we said that cautious efforts should be made. But we have not seen much on that also.

We also suggested about an all-party meeting at the national level to try to reach at a consensus. We also suggested a meeting with the Kashmir level political party leaders and to meet them, discuss with them and try to come to certain consensus. We request our BJP friends also that for the dire need, for the national interest, they should keep themselves away from certain of their old demands and try to reach at a certain minimum consensus. A message should go that the Indian nation, the Indian Parliament and the Indian political parties are all together with the minimum agreement and they want to solve the Kashmir problem. In that way, we can try to find out a consensus at the Kashmir level and at the national level, But till date, that is not there. We all suggested that priority should be given to it. You also were there, Mr. Chairman and you had also suggested that priority should be given. Where is the priority? You know, even the Cabinet has not met on this issue. Only a Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs had a small discussion on Kashmir, as per my information. The Cabinet has not discussed this issue. This is the situation.

Pakistan has given first priority to Kashmir whereas, our Cabinet cannot discuss what should be our first priority. This should be our first priority. This is the situation. We demanded in the meeting that Kashmir should get first priority. But, what happened? We have not seen any such priority being given to it. We have suggested for the coordination of administration between the police and they army, But, I do not know, what is the situation today? We also complained that our media has failed. Pakistan's media is doing false propaganda and is taking the people with it. But, we are not in a position to counter even one per cent of Pakistan's propaganda through our media. That is the situation today. How are they doing? They are saying that we are killing the people, raping the women and that the Government is destroying beautiful places in various parts of Kashmir. Our propaganda machinery is not highlighting that it is a false propaganda.

Even in the recent meeting of the Human Rights' Commission held at Geneva, there also, Pakistan and other countries were propagating against India. There is a huge propaganda against India. Our counter propaganda on the issues of Kashmir was not properly organized. We failed both in the political forum and also in media.

We also suggested for announcing an economic package. That also was not done properly. There were only some announcements here and there. This is the situation. We all unitedly suggested in last October to the Prime Minister but those suggestions were not implemented. We have seen only the change of Governors, the change of Chief Secretaries. But, there is no application of mind in the functioning of the Government. As he was saying Nirgun, Sagun. I do not know, what this Government is doing? They are not applying their minds while functioning. They suggested that we would go there to see other parts. And you know, after nine months, suddenly they remember that we should go there, just before the session. I objected to it and I also wrote to the Home Minister. This casual attitude shows how much importance we are giving to the problems of Kashmir.

The second point which I want to make is that we are going in a particular way and our continuing with it will force Ladakh, Kargil and Jammu also to go in Kashmir way. That will be another new development and that should be stopped.

We have visited and discussed with the people of Ladakh and Kargil regions. People in Ladakh said that there is no development of whatsoever nature, where is the money that we are giving and that massive discrimination is there amongst Ladakh, Kargil and Jammu regions. People are very frustrated. They feel that injustice is being meted out to them and that the plan budget is coming down. The transport cost is tremendous there. We do not know about that here. One quintal of coal in the Ladakh region costs you Rs. 545. How can the poor people pay for it? We do not provide them with free transport. One quintal of coal there costs you Rs. 545. Why? It is because it is sent there by plane from here.

The schools are not there and if they are there, there are no teachers; in hospitals, there are no doctors and the people are not recruited in jobs. In the Kargil region, people said that

they were with India and that they were not joining hands with the Kashmiri militants, Kashmiri Muslims. Even then, they are not being recruited in army, in paramilitary forces and in other forces. Why? It is because, they are under doubt. If this is the attitude towards the people, how can they have any confidence in the country and how can they feel that they are part of it?

You will be surprised to know that the benefit of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was extended to Kashmir. But, in Ladakh, Kargil and in other parts of that State, that benefit under Tribal Sub-plans and other programmes, they are not getting. This is the situation.

Regarding education, as already mentioned by the Member here, there are no examinations being held there, especially for those migrants, who are in Jammu. They are not in a position to study, sit for the exams and get their results. You will be surprised to know that there are seven flights in a week to Ladakh region but, there is no flight to Kargil. The people in that region are demanding an airport for a long time. But, nobody is there to listen to them. In Kargil, there is no power. In the city, only for four hours, in the evening, they get some power. Otherwise, there is no power there. For 25 years one Suru project has been going on; but its completion is not in sight. This is the way they are working. We are granting money in this Budget; but this is the situation there.

Agriculture and industry is not there. So there is nothing to say in that respect. Regarding language and culture of Ladakh and Kargil also they feel insecure. In Jammu they wanted the Dogri language to be included in the 8th Schedule; but nobody is there to listen to them.

In Jammu the question of migrants and the old refugee problem is there as Comrade Indrajit Gupta mentioned. The new migrants are about two lakh people and they are living like animals in tents. There is nobody to look after them.

If we do not take adequate measures to solve these problems and try to build up some consensus in this country to deal with the Kashmir problem, we do not know what will happen tomorrow.

I would like to make a few suggestions on the floor of this House in this regard. Firstly, there should be a demarcation between militants who are anti-national forces and other sections of the militants with whom we can pursue and some sort of a dialogue can be opened. By this we can try to solve the problem and keep Kashmir as an integral part of the country. Only announcements from the ramparts of the Red Fort will not solve the problem. We have to take concrete measures to keep Kashmir with India.

There is another problem. People are coming crossing the actual line of control. But the Government is saying that crossing of actual line of control has been reduced and from Pakistan terrorists are not coming and going. This is not correct. Our information is that it is increasing. We want to know the actual situation there. More militants are coming and going to Pakistan, getting trained and are coming back. That is the serious situation there. We want to know the Government's information and how they are combating it. Some terrorists from Afghanistan are also coming to that area.

About the political process, I would demand that political process should start; but not in the name of election because it will have damaging effect. A meeting at the national level of all political parties should be held immediately and leaders of the recognized political parties in Kashmir also should be called in order to try and reach a consensus approach to solve the Kashmir problem.

Shri Rajesh Pilot announced about the Advisory Council; but it has not yet been constituted. It should be immediately constituted with the leaders of political parties of Kashmir and their advice should be given some weight. The Governor just calls meetings but does not listen to their advice. This is the complaint. What is the use of the Advisory Council then? So a powerful Advisory Council should be there, so that the political process could be strengthened. There should be no talk of elections now. It will take time for the situation to improve.

Regarding the Kishtwar incident, it is a ghastly killing. It is one of the most inhuman and barbaric incidents. There is a conspiracy to divide and to inject a new type of communal problem in Jammu. If the Hindus from Dodha and Kishtwar start coming back to Jammu, then the communal problem will spread to Jammu

also. This is a very bad situation. That question also should be considered seriously to see how we can solve the problem.

The political problem should have a political solution. For that we need a comprehensive policy, a correct perspective, an unified understanding and a common approach, so that we can solve the problem of Kashmir. There is a new attempt of introducing a tribalism into the Kashmir situation, as if Ladakh, Kargil, Jammu and Srinagar all should be divided on religious line. That is a big conspiracy within the framework of our Constitution. Autonomy should be there; autonomous council can be formed for Ladakh, Kargil, Jammu and Srinagar within the framework of the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution and within the framework of our Constitution. That can be done; and without that this problem cannot be solved.

I will urge upon the Government that the Government should start acting on the lines of what we have suggested nine months earlier and what we are suggesting now, again, after visiting certain parts of the city, so that we can solve the Kashmir problem. Thank you for giving me the time.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with great distress I again rise to speak on the Budget of Kashmir today. When the budget comes, everytime the Government says that elections would be held but in reality they are not in a position to hold the elections in Kashmir. It is not good to make such type of announcements time and again. This will undermine the credit of the Government with people. This budget is of Kashmir and it is being passed by the Lok Sabha. At the same time elections cannot be held. There is no co-ordination between these two prepositions. Therefore, we are helpless to bring forward the Budget here and hold a discussion on it. I would like to mention two three points. Is the money spent in Kashmir which is provided through the Budget. I have a doubt. The people of Kashmir are terrified, then how they will spend the money. Now a days tourists do not go there. So we have to make provision in the Budget to increase their number. We allocate at the rate of Rs. 12/- Crores after every six months. A meagre amount of Rs. 24 crores annually does not have any effort on tourism of

Kashmir. We have seen about agriculture? What much funds have been allocated for it. They grow fruit which is very costly. The funds allocated for this is not sufficient. It does not meet their demands. This money can be spent for bringing peace in the region. The situation is deteriorating instead of showing any signs of improvement for the last four years. Earlier it was confined to Kashmir valley alone but now it has spread to districts and towns. The incidents take place as and when Rajesh Pilotji visited the area. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were also a member of the delegation that visited the area. When it was discussing with Rajesh Pilotji, I was also present. He implemented the suggestions. A meeting of all recognised parties of this country should be convened and discussion should be held with all the leaders. When Shri Rajesh Pilot visits the area, he makes a speech and comes back. It no way solves the problem. People come to talk to you. Do they live in villages or towns.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

When we come to know in newspapers that Pakistani flag were hoisted there and after sometime they were withdrawn. It is a matter of shame for us that when we have entrusted Kashmir to our army and spend such colossal amount on it, it will be shameful if Pakistani Flag is hoisted there. The Government should resign and hand over power to some other agency to run the administration. I do not say that people should be massacred there but if anybody comes a forward then he should not be spared. Please take stringent action against them. I have said this thing many a time. Firm steps should be taken against those who do not have faith in dialogue or who do not want to understand the language of dialogue. The Government takes strong action only when many people have lost their lives. Government's action shows that there is no Government. There are only militants. If they kill people travelling in buses, the Government kills only 10 extremists. Peace can be established there through dialogue. I can say that the people of Kashmir should be given the right to pass their own budget as it was done in Punjab. Please go to the people of Kashmir and talk to them. Please talk to different political parties. If they were not prepared to stop extremism, please take stringent action against them.

Sir, Kashmiri refugees are coming here. People say that they are Pandits. They are Brahmins. No matter whether they are Pandits or they belong to some other caste. After all, they are refugees. The refugees who come from Kashmir, do not say that they want to live here in Delhi. They say that please maintain peace in Kashmir and they will go back. The Government has promised many times that people, who came from Kashmir, will get loan. They will get employment. Did they get employment uptil now? You have given Rs. 1000 per family. I would like to know whether it is possible to run a family with Rs. 1000 in a city like Delhi? This way you are asking the refugee to become extremists. If you do not mean that then it is your duty to arrange for their rehabilitation until peace is restored in Kashmir. This has not been done. Today I repeat that you should make such arrangements for them. If you fail to do so then people will be misguided and indulge in wrong deeds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I viewed on T. V. an interview that some extremists were nabbed. They were saying that they were taken forcibly blindfolded and after reaching a certain place they removed their fold and threatened them to kill if they do not turn extremists. I want to ask the Government if this is true, then what the Government is doing? Cannot it save them from becoming terrorists? Cannot you protect them? We have become so incompetent among the people of Kashmir Valley that we are not able to stop extremism even after deploying army there. Extremists are so daring that they get training from Pakistan and spread disturbance in this country. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister of this vast country cannot do anything in this regard. What could be more shameful than this? Balram Jakhar Sahib has come here. Earlier he was our Hon. Speaker. He delivers very good speeches and he is fond of travelling. I would like to tell him that he should visit Kashmir and can see the situation prevailing there. Sir, you should visit Kashmir. It is possible that the situation could improve there after your visit. I would like to submit that you must visit Kashmir once. . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : I will definitely go there.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Jakhar Sahib cannot take me with him. I will go there as per my convenience.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : We are colleagues. We will go there like brothers. What are you talking?

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Do you have such a notion... (*Interruption*)... I would like to submit that in regard to Kashmir, whatever is said or discussed about it, will be less. For God's sake you must do something to give them relief. I would like to make some suggestions but I have an appointment with the Hon. Speaker at 4.00 P.M. It is already 5 past four. Therefore, I conclude my speech here. I would like to add something while congratulating you. The Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here. Finance Ministerji, this time you have cut the budget for Jammu and Kashmir. Please increase it. The youths are unemployed. There are educated unemployed People. You should do the first job to give them employment. If you give them employment and trained them then they will have courage to fight against extremists, they will be capable of fighting them back. Today the situation is that educated unemployed persons have no means of livelihood and therefore they are bound to become terrorist. With these words, I conclude.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir is being presented in the Parliament continuously for the last few years and today we are making a discussion on it. The members who spoke prior to me stressed the point that the Parliament is doing this job which should have been done in the State Legislature there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the treasury benches, you had initiated this discussion by saying that when General Rao was appointed as the Governor of Kashmir, a warning was issued to the terrorists that a strict action was for them in store but I feel that it went unnoticed.

If we go through the history of Jammu and Kashmir, we will come to know that the situation in Kashmir worsened when General Rao became the Governor of the State for the first time during the tenure of Farrooq Abdullah as the Chief Minister of the State. The situation deteriorated so much that General Rao had to be replaced and Shri Jagmohan came on the scene. I want to bring this fact on record that it was General Rao, who was once responsible for the failure of administration there and now once again due to him only, the situation is wor-

sening there as a result of the statements being issued by him as well as his advisors. One of their statements is that our B. S. F. is a low paid mercenary, its level is low. This is something very strange that the reign of Kashmir has again been entrusted to such people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now we can discuss the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir over here. Every speaker spoken so far have stressed that a performance budget should be there. What happened to the funds sanctioned previously. Nobody is there to keep a vigil whether the funds are being spent for the development works or it is being funded for the purchases of arsenals for the use of militants. Though providing Benami contracts, every State Legislature has a budget session, like ours. It takes the whole session to discuss the budget but here we discuss the State budget within two hours, which is a formality only in which we just put a stamp on it that it has been passed by the House and that is all.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the position of the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir. The deficit due to militancy prevailing in the State has increased this year to Rs. 1246 crores which was Rs. 1225 crores during the last year and the reasons responsible for it are given as such.

[*English*]

"Non-recovery of sales tax and other tariffs and the inability of the Government to resort to additional resource mobilisation in the Valley, besides an annual expenditure of over Rs. 150 crore on maintenance of security forces has resulted in a severe financial crisis in Jammu and Kashmir."

[*Translation*]

Not only this, the Jammu & Kashmir officials further say :

[*English*]

"Government suffered a loss of over Rs. 225 crore by way of non-recovery of sales tax and excise in the Kashmir Valley during the past three years".

[*Translation*]

How this deficit will be covered. The Member, speaking prior to me had also inquired about how the Government is going to cover this deficit, have any arrangements been made in this regard? The law and order situation has

deteriorated to such an extent that one does not see any hope of any sort of improvement it is in the near further. Further he says:—

[English]

“Excise tax on liquor and entertainment tax on cinema halls had been completely lost in the Valley since December 1989”.

[Translation]

And you will be surprised to know Mr. Chairman that about the nominal income in the form of Excise Duty recovered in Jammu and Kashmir.

[English]

There was no excise collection in the Valley excepting 50 per cent of Rs. 6.5 crores paid by the Army and CSD on account of liquor supplies.

[Translation]

A sum of Rs. 6.5 crores has been earned as excise on the liquor supplied to the army. Besides, you neither earned any income from excise nor from entertainment tax through cinema halls.

Every time, the figures which we get here, gives this sort of feeling that you divide that amount by 2 and keep half of the amount for first 6 months and another half for the rest of 6 months. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance, whether it is possible that the same amount equivalent to the amount spent in first 6 months is also spent in another 6 months period. Are we following a blind policy, are we preparing the Budget with blind eyes? Most of the Members, spoken prior to me enquired about your policy but you could not throw a light on it. I feel that you do not have a policy on Kashmir except on insurance policy for the Ministers.

I do not want to mention the name of our colleagues and leaders of opposition because they are very senior to me but I am helpless and I am compelled to mention their names. Shri Indrajit has mentioned in his speech that India has always been an expert in preaching the world, likewise our Communist colleagues complete their speeches by preaching B. J. P. people. He says that the situation there can be improved if B. J. P. people do not talk about the Article 370. I want to make him remember that in this very House when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee proposed to withdraw the Article 370. at that time

leave aside our leaders even their leader Shri Sarjoo Pandey supported this proposal. If Gup-taji wants, I can make him available the particular records, he supported the idea of removing the Article 370 as its provision was made for a little period. And when our B. J. P. member reiterated, you started mentioning the statement of Jhon Mallot, the intentions of America, Pakistan and B. J. P., I went to make it clear in the House that B. J. P. takes everything from the national point of view. We are not guided by Russia and China as you are. Before Independence they were guided by the British and after Independence during the period of emergency they were guided by the Congress. They keep on changing sides at best available opportunity. The B. J. P. has an original thinking. We consider the national interest as supreme. The friends, who want to preach us, should first go through the speeches of their leaders.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also happened to be a member of a delegation. Some delegations were sponsored by the Government and some were sponsored by our party. Thereafter some recommendations were announced, which also featured a politics economic package for Jammu and Kashmir which said :

[English]

“The package finalised at a meeting attended by Senior Central and State Government officials. last Wednesday. envisages construction of roads, bridges and generation of employment under a crash programme.”

[Translation]

Hon. Minister of Finance, when you give reply please furnish information about the crash programme, I suspect that the programme has crashed even before its implementation.

Further, it has been stated :

[English]

“Tourism, the mainstay of State's economy, would be declared as Industry”.

I would like to know have you really declared it as an industry?

“And, over 1200 Shikara owners could be rehabilitated in alternative vocations under special scheme.”

I would like to know what is the alternative vocation that you have found out for these Shikara owners.

[Translation]

There are many points with regard to Kashmir. Whenever we discuss the Budget, it is less the discussion on Budget and more on the political situation of the state. What is the prevailing law and order situation in the valley? We have been pointing out again and again that not only situation in Kashmir valley is changing, but the proportion of the population of Doda district adjacent to the valley is also being made distorted; such a situation is being created deliberately. This situation has not emerged only today; it is being created for the last so many years. A Parliamentary delegation which visited the valley three years ago had warned the Government in writing that the circumstances were changing there and that deliberate efforts were being made to disbalance the proportion of the population. Some of the hon. Members pointed out that perhaps Israel had suggested that a little variation in the proportion of population might improve the situation. Though the State Government disliked the idea but the terrorists are trying to create such a situation particularly in Doda district.

Hindus have migrated from Kashmir either to Jammu or Delhi. If a similar situation arises in Doda district having about 45 per cent Hindu population, there would cause a demographic change as has been pointed out by the hon. Member; It distorts the proportion of the population.

I hail from Himachal Pradesh. When terrorists were active in Punjab, this state had to suffer. Though it is a peace loving state; yet it being an adjacent state has to suffer, and now the terrorists of Jammu-Kashmir have also entered Chamba in Himachal Pradesh. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has advised the people to divert their path because their cattle are not safe there. The law and order situation is not sound; they have been asked to seek the permission of DC of Chamba in this regard.

Recently I had been to Saluni in Chamba district. After 15 days of my visit I came to know that terrorists attacked a police station in the same area. The Government is of the view that the Kishtwad incident that took place on the 14th was just an effort to divert the attention of the Government. As a result of this incident all are worried; but worry is not the solution of the problem, we will have to adopt a concrete policy in this regard. Unless the terrorists get the impression that they are not going to be spared

for their evil deeds, the situation cannot improve. Otherwise, the general tendency is that on one side the Government gives assurances of starting a political process to solve the terrorist problem but on the other hand it releases the terrorists who have been apprehended for their terrorist activities. I do agree that the situation really deteriorated in those days when daughter of Shri Mohammad Sayeed the ex-Minister of Home Affairs in the Central Government was kidnapped. I do also agree to it that we also supported the then Government. Though there was no risk to her life, yet the terrorists were released to get her freed. This created an impression that the terrorists could do anything they could kidnap, black mail or kill anyone to whom they wish. The Vice Chancellor of a University was kidnapped and killed. But then the Government did not get ready to release any of the terrorists. The General Manager of HMT was kidnapped and killed but the Government did not bother about his life. However, when the daughter of a Minister was kidnapped terrorists were released at once. It was the blunder committed during the Janata Dal regime. The same thing is being repeated by the Congress Party. Therefore, we want the Government to adopt a clear cut policy. The Government should take stringent action against the terrorists involved in any untoward incident. While taking action, the Government should not make any distinction between the crimes whether it has been committed either against A or B.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to talk about the refugees. There are two categories of refugees—the refugees who came from Pakistan in 1947 have no right to vote till today. My previous speakers have talked about it extensively. I would no more like to go into those details. The situation is very bad in J&K. Nothing is proposed to be done for the people who have become refugees in a free country. The hon. Minister of Finance may give clarification in this regard while giving his reply on the Budget.

[English]

I would like to specifically know from you what are you going to provide for the rehabilitation of those refugees who have been forced to leave their homes in the Valley and are now living in Jammu or Delhi or anywhere else in India. There is no specific arrangement, no provision in the Budget as far as I can see it.

[Translation]

Secondly, there is not only the question of the result of the students of Jammu-Kashmir, the results of many students who go from other states to get education there and did their B. Ed. course, have not been declared so far. Three years have passed and they are still unable to know whether they have passed or not.

The Government should clearly state as to what provision has been made for the rehabilitation of the refugees. Unless the Government gives any clarification in this regard, the Members won't be satisfied. It was said that the matter had not been taken up in the Cabinet, now the hon. Minister may at least please tell what policy is proposed to be adopted? The Government should not present the Budget in respect of J&K just for the sake of formality. Next time there must be a performance budget. The details as to how the funds allocated have been used, may also be given. Regional imbalance should be removed. The Government should ensure that every region gets adequate grant. With these words, I am grateful to you for the time given to me to speak.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : We are discussing the Demands for Grants, 1993-94 of Jammu and Kashmir. Khuranaji, during the discussion, pointed out that the Government made no reference to the performance of the State Government during the previous year for which the last Budget had been passed. I do agree with him. We have two hours at our disposal in the Parliament to discuss the Demands for Grants of a State. At least the performance report of the previous year's budget must have been issued, so that we could know as to how the funds allocated in this Budget in the previous year were used, what the shortcomings and how can they be rectified. But the House has got only two hours to discuss the Budget of a State. I am confident that the hon. Minister would take up this matter while giving his reply.

The problem of Jammu Kashmir is a serious problem which our country is facing. It has taken a serious shape for the last several years. It is a challenge to the unity and integrity of our country, it is a question mark. How the prevailing situation should be improved and confidence be created in the people as also how the life of the people may be made prosperous. All this aspects should be the issues of the discussion on Demand for Grants.

Detailed discussion has also taken place with regard to the incident of 14th August. Such incidents took place in Punjab earlier. But it is the first time that such a situation has arisen in Doda in which the Bus passengers were forced to get down and were fired upon. We will have to take the matter seriously, because it has been the first instance in Kashmir that people have been gunned down in the name of a caste or a religion. It is just the beginning. If the Government does not take strict action in this regard the situation may deteriorate further. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government not to take the matter lightly and the incident should be viewed as a first episode of the future story, so the Government should take stringent measures to solve the problem.

Our colleagues discussed various aspects of the incident, all of us are aware of the Pakistan's involvement in it. Terrorists are being provided sophisticated weapons and training by Pakistan. The statements made by the Government and the political leaders of Pakistan reveal their attitude. They are trying to separate Kashmir from India for getting political mileage. What is the reason behind their logic to separate Kashmir from India? The simple reason is that Kashmir valley is inhabited by majority of muslims.

We cannot accept this argument of Pakistan as ours is a secular State where people of various Castes and Communities are living together and being respected by each other. Will USA and Europe be included in North-East of India on the plea that christians are in majority in that region; while speaking from the Red Fort on the 15th August, our Prime Minister has warned Pakistan for its activities and the country's policy towards Jammu and Kashmir was also clarified. We should take seriously the challenges posed by Pakistan on this issue. We cannot decide the issue on the basis of religion. so this argument of Pakistan can be held baseless and irrelevant.

As you all know that during Zero Hour too. I have raised the issue regarding the statement made by the acting Prime Minister of Pakistan that it has developed the technique of manufacturing the Atomic bomb. It is a challenge before the country. India should take this statement seriously. Various newspapers have published the statement made by the acting Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto that Pakistan is planning to drop atomic bomb on that part of India where defence exercises are going on. So in the present

conditions I urge upon the Government to adopt suitable measures in this regard. We have enough evidences that Pakistan is providing training, protection and weapons to terrorists. Alongwith that it is trying to get passed a resolution against the Indian Government on international forum as well as it is also trying to develop an anti-India opinion in the world with the help of other countries, so we should try our best to take precautionary measures to check the Pak anti-India activities. People from BJP and other political parties say that Kashmir problem could be solved in one day but it is not so. In this context, I would like to mention the example of Punjab which has been a terrorist affected area. Now the Govt. is smoothly functioning there and it is the strength and desire of common people which has enabled the Government to take action for formation of Government in Punjab. The functioning of this Government is being praised by people all over India. Mr. Shahabuddin says that Kashmir problem is deferent but I would like to tell that Punjab terrorists were also getting support, protection and assistance from other countries. Our Government has taken several steps to solve the problems of the people of Punjab and is trying its best to solve the future problems too. Similarly, the Government is trying to solve Kashmir problem in the same way as it has solved the Punjab problem with the help of common people. It cannot be solved in one day. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are hard workers. They are honest; but the attitude of officers and the prevailing corruption on all levels in the valley have hurted their feelings because the officials there are looting the people in the name of progress. The feelings of the people of Kashmir also have been hurted due to demolition of Babri Masjid on the 6th December.

Tourism has also been affected by terrorism and several people have become unemployed. The problem of educated unemployment is increasing there. A number of people have lost their employment due to sharp fall in tourism. The Government have to think over this problem too. Corruption and loot have increased in the name of progress. The Administration has failed completely in every sphere, whether it is the problem of rehabilitation or any other problem. The plight of refugees is unthinkable. They are living in groups in the tents and several people are living in one tent. They have so many problems which are not being solved by the concerned officers. Despite lodging their

complaints with the Commissioner, they are not getting ration in time. The officers do tour those camps to have a look on the problems of these people but none of the problems is being solved. The Government should take every possible measure for rehabilitation of Kashmiri refugees.

Sir, the terrorism was earlier limited only up to Kashmir Valley but now it is spreading in Loda, Anaspura and Poonch-Rajori areas. The Government should think over this. I would like to congratulate our security forces which are working in such a difficult condition and implementing the orders issued by the Government. Mr. Shahabuddin has raised the issue of Human Rights but neglected the difficult condition in which our security forces are working there. He has completely ignored the problems being faced by these soldiers and their families. He has completely ignored the number of soldiers who are killed there while performing their duty in that difficult situation. He has not spoken any word about the plight of their widows and families.

So, I urge upon all the political parties to think over the Kashmir problem collectively. This problem relates to the whole country and not to one political party. We should think over the solution of Kashmir problem. The Government should convene a meeting of all the political parties to solve the problems of economic development, unemployment and rehabilitation. I hope that the Government will try its best to solve the Kashmir problem. I request all of you to work collectively for the solution of this problem.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I rise to support the Demand although I do agree with some hon. Members who have asked for the production of a performance Budget alongwith the Demand. I am prepared to agree with them that it will be better for the Government if the Demand is placed alongwith the Performance Budget showing the amount spent in the last year. Still, I am prepared to support the Demand.

The Demand is for taking up programmes for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a good idea. So, we have to support it. But my query is whether the beneficiary will be benefited by the Demand. Are they happy in their State? Are we successful in winning over those people who are

hostile to the Government? That question crops up in my mind and on that only I rise to express my views.

Although almost all the leaders have announced that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the country, even though it is pronounced by the hon. Prime Minister on many occasions and even recently on the 15th August from the Red Fort, it is my impression, that the people think that something is missing. Something is missing from our side. That means some feeling of uncertainty in respect of Kashmir is in the minds of those people who do not think as the leaders feel.

So, this has to be taken care of. Otherwise, the public opinion would be very doubtful about the determination of this Government in restoring a popular Government in Kashmir.

Sir, it is my consideration that since independence of this country, we have been committing mistakes in respect of Kashmir. When the question of annexation came up, there were two opinions. One was led by Sardar Patelji, who wanted to deal with Kashmir in the style in which he dealt with Hyderabad. But, Nehruji's decision has prevailed. So, since then, there has been a confrontation in respect of the affairs of Kashmir.

Now, simply I would like to express my consideration in respect of making Kashmir an integral part of the country. Many bureaucratic officers who are posted in that State sometimes deal with the people as if they are masters; they dominate the people and they treat them as if they are in the occupied area. That attitude must be changed. They must change their outlook and their approach. Even in our State, in the troubled areas, when President's Rule was imposed, practically officers run the Government and with the bureaucratic attitude, they dealt with the people and their attitude was against the interests of the people. So, I would propose that when posting officers to such troubled areas like Jammu and Kashmir, we must select officers who would treat the people with a great sense of responsibility.

The sooner the popular Ministry is restored in Kashmir, it will be better and it will be in the interests of the nation.

With these words, I support the Demands.

(16.44 hours)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWAR RAO VADDE (VIJAYAWADA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

With a heavy heart we are doing this because this Parliament has been burdened with voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of Kashmir since quite a long time. Each and every time, we were wishing that normalcy will be restored in Kashmir and Parliament will be relieved from this responsibility. Unfortunately, it is not happening.

The situation is going from bad to worse. You are aware, Sir, that Kashmir was considered as one of the most attractive places in our country and, in fact, many newly wedded people used to go to Kashmir to have their honeymoon there. But things have completely changed, as a result of which the revenue that has been accruing to the State, is going down and down. The tourist travel itself has almost come to a grinding halt. This also has a tremendous bearing on the financial condition of the people of Kashmir. Most of them are poor. In spite of the fact that the Government of India has been spending a lot of money for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, unfortunately, that money has been going into the pockets of the politicians or the bureaucrats. Not many of the common people of Kashmir derived the benefit. It is a fact. My only query to the Government is that is it not a fact that a considerable percentage of population in Kashmir appears to have been alienated from the mainstream? Is it not a fact that a very large number of people are having grouse, discontent and anger against the Government of India? And Sir, this to happen in Kashmir is really most unfortunate because that great man, Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah, had played a very pivotal role in seeing that Kashmir continued to be a part of India, apart from our great leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. We cannot belittle the stature of Sheikh Abdullah. He was the man who opposed Jinnah's two-nation theory. When Jinnah was touring Kashmir to lend support for that, it was Sheikh Abdullah who fought against that and who ultimately saw to it that Mr. Jinnah went out of Kashmir. In spite of that, why today a large number of people, especially the youth are acting in different way? Has the Government analysed the reasons? I only appeal to the Government to give a deep thinking to the reasons that are behind this aliena-

tion of a large number of people in Kashmir.

Several omissions and commissions have taken place. Is it not as fact that many a time elections were rigged in Kashmir? Was opportunity given to the people to exercise their franchise freely and fairly? Except the elections that took place in the initial stage after Independence and the election which was conducted when Morarjibhai was the Prime Minister of this country, almost at all other times the elections were rigged. Is it not an unfortunate and ghastly mistake in bringing down the Government of Mr. Farook Abdullah? There are several reasons. I ask the Government to give a deep thinking to this and only then by taking some steps, you can bring back normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

My humble submission to the Government is that they should constitute an all-party committee, giving representation to different important groups, both in the Valley as well as in the Jammu area.

Because of that the administration which is now under the direct reins of the Union Government can pass on to the needy people. Sir, the tourism has come to a grinding halt in Kashmir. What is the position of the people of Kashmir today, especially the poor? You have allocated very small amount for social welfare in your Appropriation Bill—only Rs. 14 crores on revenue account and Rs. 7 crores on capital account. My suggestion to the Government is that there is a definite necessity to enhance the allocation under the head of social welfare. You must examine that and please help the poor people of Kashmir who, for no fault of theirs, are suffering.

It is only because of this mindless headless acts of these militants at the behest of our neighbour, Pakistan—that these innocent people, the farmers or the small handicrafts people, the weavers and the workers, are suffering. I also appeal to the Government to have a dialogue with various groups in Kashmir including the militant groups also. There is nothing wrong in it. There were days when in the North East insurgency had taken place and there were some groups and some parties and some outfits who were actually fighting our Indian forces. Later Government thought it fit to have a dialogue with them and they had been given power also.

My only suggestion is to interact with different groups and ascertain the reasons behind this alienation and then kindly take suitable steps to restore normalcy which will ultimately lead to conduction of free and fairpoll in Kashmir which will relieve this Parliament of approving the Demands for Grants again and again.

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (DARBHANGA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the budget of Jammu and Kashmir is being discussed in the House and with a heavy heart I rise to speak in support of it. The reason being that not even a single M. P. from that State is in the House. I do not think that in a true manner we can hold a discussion about Jammu and Kashmir unless the representatives of the State make their suggestions and participate in the discussion. We can only know about the prevailing situation of Kashmir, the issues for which funds are required and the places where welfare activities are to be carried, when M. Ps from the state are also present in the House.

Some time back, the Government set up a committee on Kashmir issue. I was also taken a member of the committee from my party, but not even a single meeting has taken place in last 3—4 months since the constitution of the committee. This shows the seriousness of the Government to solve the Kashmir problem.

Under the prevailing circumstances, leave aside the idea of setting up of new industries, even the existing industries are on the verge of closure. The educational institutions are also facing closure. The youth of Kashmir have joined colleges in different parts of the country. Hundreds of boys and girls are studying in remote areas like that of ours. Now, the point to see is whether the budget being passed here is utilized in a proper way or not.

Under the prevailing circumstances the businessmen who deal in carpet export and other items are opening their offices in Delhi and other places due to the terror of the militants. They are unable to compete in the international market, which is causing loss of foreign exchange to the nation substantially.

Just now, one of our friends was saying that since trouble started in the valley, no Prime Minister has ever visited Kashmir. We do hear about the visits of the Home Minister sometimes by an aeroplane or a Helicopter. Some-

times he organises a meeting in the Governor's House or in an army camp but no Home Minister dared to go to the common people. Some days ago Shri V. P. Singh wanted to visit Kashmir but he was not allowed. Why the Government does not allow the former Prime Minister to visit and meet the people of the State. Shri Rajesh Pilot must make a clarification in this regard in his reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I have visited Kashmir a number of times. I vividly remember that when Farooq Abdula used to be Chief Minister there the common people had a great faith in him. Even the aged people used to give him father like respect. During 1975-76, I had gone there on a school-tour. That time, I casually asked a boy returning from school as to what did he study. He told me that he studied Urdu, English and Mathematics. When I asked him whether he knew of the poem, "Hindustan Hamara" or not. He sang that poem for me. Now there is a need to go through the circumstances under which the youth of Kashmir have adopted the path of extremism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever terrorism spreads its wings, it is the common people who suffer most. You can go through the list of the people died in Kashmir due to militancy. The Vice Chancellor of Kashmir varsity was killed. It was all due to the political game played with Kashmir under which the election process could not take place in a proper manner. I want to submit that like Punjab a political process should also be initiated in Kashmir. Let it take 6 months or one year time but this is the only way through which Kashmir can be brought into the main stream. The people of the valley should be taken into confidence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our colleagues were also present in Budapest. We successfully presented the position of our country but they have their thinking regarding violation of human rights in Kashmir and Punjab. You may not agree to it but the World thinks that youth are being massacred in Kashmir on a large scale. In my opinion, the Government of India should take it seriously and start a large scale campaign in order to improve India's image on Kashmir. I do not think that the Government has so far done anything in this respect. A delegation of M. Ps. should be sent and a campaign should be initiated through our Embassies that we only oppose the people who create terrorism or support it. We do not oppose them who want to live peacefully in Kashmir. If it is not settled then it

will come to the international forum. The day this issue goes out of our hands will be a very unfortunate day for India.

(17.00 hours)

Our friend, Shri Khurana just told us that no arrangement has been made for providing accommodation to refugees from Kashmir. Some time ago, I had gone to Rajasthan. I saw them there also. I think that these refugees should be settled in Jammu only or at a safer place in Kashmir itself. The Government must rehabilitate them.

Shri Khurana Ji was just now showing a newspaper in which it was reported that the militants there are raising slogans in favour of Pakistan. There are three ideologies prevailing in Kashmir. The first type of people want to stay in India, the second type wants to join Pakistan but the people having third type of ideology want to have their own Kashmir, which is off course a new trend. Belated action will deteriorate the situation there. Merely passing the budget cannot solve the problem, we need to take political initiatives in order to maintain its integrity with India. I would like to request the Government to take steps so as to improve the situation there.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (MURSHIDABAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the Government presents a budget, we do oppose it but under the prevailing circumstances it is very difficult for us to oppose it. On the contrary we ask the Government to raise the funds. Who is responsible for all this? The Government is in the habit of taking late decisions which affects the whole of country.

The Ayodhya issue, which should have been settled during last 46 years is still hanging fire. Today, you can well see the happenings all over the country. When Pakistan invaded Kashmir, it was pulled back by the Hindus and Muslims alike. Then, Indian army came on the scene. At last half of the portion remained with India and another half went to Pakistan. They named it "Azad Kashmir," we called it Pak occupied Kashmir. A right step was not taken at the right time and as a result of that the situation worsened. Late action always leads to such results. When religion is taken as the basis, it deteriorates the whole thing. We saw the misuse of religion in Punjab. It was criticised. We understand the problem of Kashmir. This is not related with the Muslims only. We are also facing a demand for a separate Uttarkhand State.

The treatment meted out to them during yester years is a clear out come of the policies of the Government. The Government spent lavishly in Kashmir but it never tried to see as to how and on what accounts it was being spent. Even today, it is under President's Rule. Nobody investigated into the misappropriation of funds. The Governor does not see to it whether the deserving persons are getting financial assistance there. Buses are not being plied on the road due to the fear of the terrorists. The Government supplies wheat from here but it does not reach there. Arms are supplied from Pakistan now. Even ration is being supplied from there. You will have to give it a thought. I have already asked this question as to what percentage of foodgrains has reached the valley and Ladakh? You will have to be vigilant about it. The local population does not support the terrorists.

Kashmir has only one Industry i. e. tourism which is also almost closed. The locals are displeased with the terrorists. Some people are assisting them under pressure. I have a different opinion about terrorists. I think that the number of terrorists, as assessed by you is not correct. There is a difference between the determination of terrorists of Punjab and Militants of Kashmir. When you catch hold of a militant in Kashmir, you make him to make a statement on radio and television. They make their statement and admit their
17.09 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

mistakes. We will have to think whether they are actually terrorists or ordinary people. You force them to make statements on television as well as to face the terrorists. Shri Pilot, even after 47 years of Independence it is happening under your nose. In order to control the situation, you will have to bring the army on the scene. When they feel that they have their own Government in power they start behaving arbitrarily. At present the army, BSF and local police are there. We have some information about the local police. When you replaced Farooq Abdulla with Gul Mohammad Shah, the latter instead of improving the administration, created a lot of problem for the Centre. He got the Jamaye-Islami people recruited into the police organisation. At present the police, the army and the BSF are there working without proper coordination among them. This is adversely affecting the situation.

The Government claims that the situation is improving there. We also want the situation to improve and start a political process so that elections could be held. There is nobody in the House to represent Kashmir since last two elections. Therefore elections are very much needed there. But it requires a certain atmosphere for this purpose. It is learnt that certain efforts are being made to hold elections there but I think if elections are held it will be very unfortunate. People will be elected either on the basis of merely 4 to 5 per cent of votes or by capturing of the booths but they will not be elected properly. Every national party has a responsibility that instead of asking for an election they should start a political process there. All party delegations go there but they do not visit the common people. By merely visiting the Dal Lake one cannot know how people are being exploited. They will have to go to villages and colonies there.

The Minister for Agriculture has come. Today, nobody is there to purchase apples and other fruit from there. They are selling apples at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per kilogram and walnuts for Rs 3-4 per kilogram. How can they survive? The Government is not taking any action in this regard. The Government at least will have to provide them marketing facility for the local produce of fruit. In order to meet the shortage of food supply the Government will have to improve the supply line. The people of Kashmir are with you if the Government takes initiatives in this regard. Some people, under the fear of militants, pretend that they are with terrorists but in fact they are not.

This budget has been brought under such circumstances. I know that you cannot increase the allocations made therein as you have paucity of funds, but if you do not put a check on proper utilisation of funds then the situation will worsen. The World Bank had allocated funds for cleaning the Dal Lake. Does the Government know as to how much of it was spent and what happened to the rest of the amount. The Government does not bother for such petty things. The Governor runs the show by simply sitting in his house and there is no coordination between the police and the army.

At present, I have heard that through satellites one can know the exact places of fish in the sea and catch them easily. Is it not possible that, we may adopt the same technique to catch hold of

the terrorists to know about their camp sites and the places where from they are sneaking into India? No doubt, its a technical matter. but when we can use it for catching fish then we can also use it for nabbing terrorists. The Government should do the needful in this regard.

One more point that I would like to submit is about the displaced persons. This is the tradition in our country. On the one hand I have seen people in Meenakshipuram spending money on the conversion of SCs and STs and on the other I have seen people belonging to upper castes begging on the roads in Calcutta. We spent crores of rupees on rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh but we have done nothing for one displaced bretheren from Kashmir. Everybody including the Members of B. J. P., our party and your party were vocal in the House is support of their Kashmiri bretheren. but what steps are you going to take for their settlement? The Government does not say as to what sort of relief and assistance. it intends to provide to them. These people as well as the Members elected from there are angry on this and you will have to bear their brunt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with this warning I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget of J & K is being discussed in the House but when the Government does not have a fair intention, we cannot expect good policies from it. In the absence of a good intention and a good policy we can never expect of good results. The persons running this Government neither have clear policies nor clear intentions. Otherwise, this case would not have become so much complicated. Why the Government cannot deal it directly. Shri Khurana had raised the issue of Doda district. He had simply asked the Government to put a check on the activities of the millitants. Why the Government cannot seal the boarders from the side of Doda district? Why the Government cannot gear up its security arrangements at Poonch-Rajouri border? The points where you have loosened your security arrangements, the Pak trained millitants sneaked into the country from there and you always have to cut a sorry figure. The people of the valley also the people of Doda district have lost their confidence in the Government and I therefore, request you to take steps which may restore their confidence in the Government as well as the Parliament of the country.

The Government should try to inculcate such feelings among them as if it is their saviour. Otherwise, they are developing just the opposite feeling.

Sir, now I would like to speak on the Budget. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has made a provision of Rs. 2800 crores in the Budget and shown a deficit of Rs. 1240 crores. Now, I fail to understand as to how the Government is going to meet this deficit. Will the Central Government meet this deficit and if not, who is going to bear it because unless you make some arrangements in this regard the budget, whatever amount it may have, is not going to ease the situation. Why the Government is deceiving us.

I have a report of the Auditor General for the year 1989-90 which speaks how the official funds were being misutilised in Kashmir. The Government claims that it is pumping a lot of funds into the valley. I want to know from the Government whether there is any machinery there to monitor the utilisation of funds or not.

It has to be ensured whether funds earmarked for providing employment to the youths are being spent on them or not. The funds earmarked for the welfare of women are reaching them or not. Actually these funds are not reaching the youths, women and the poors but the gangs of Pakistan supported terrorists, who are living at different places, manage to get the funds. That is why youths are feeling very disappointed and they are saying that their poverty and hunger have not been eradicated.

Sir, crores of rupees are being spent on them for providing foodgrains at cheap rates but even then the youths are not satisfied. They feel that they are educated but they are not having employment opportunities and that is why they should take rifles in their hands. The Government should take correctve steps. The Border Security Force has been posted there. Last year I went to Kishtwad, Bhadrawah and Doda districts from 14 to 17 August, 1992. My friend Prem Dhumaaji and Shri Khuranaji, who are in-charge of Jammu and Kashmir Cell, were also with me. We used to go there from time to time. We do not merely make speeches there but also make spot study of the prevailing situation. On 14th August, Pakistan's flag was to be hoisted there and our Government was saying that efforts were being made to prevent the situation.

The Government is still making efforts. It has been written on the walls that "Bharat tere hathon main wah lakeer nahin hai, Kashmir tere bap ki jagir nahin hai". Slogans of Pakistan Zindabad are raised there. Our Armed forces and para military forces remain silent spectators. When we discuss this matter with the officials, they said that they do not have order to open fire first. The incidents of firing and bomb explosions took place at Kistwad and on 15th August firing continued for 16 hours at Bhadrabad but no one was there to check it. When we asked the officials for not preventing the incidents, they said that they do not have such orders. If they are attacked only then they can counter-attack them otherwise they cannot attack first to foil their bid. If this practice continues there, our forces will not be able to do anything good. The women and children are very much annoyed there. When we were coming back on the morning of 15-16 August, they asked us not to move because our lives were also in danger. They said that if we moved from there, the terrorists would certainly attack on us. They asked us to get them arms and they would themselves deal with the terrorists. And it happened there. When we reached Doda, two bombs exploded near a bridge and some people sustained injuries. We were fortunate to have crossed that spot just three minutes earlier. Shri Rajesh Pilot might have seen that the area above the Rest House at Doda is a safe hideout for the jangjus or terrorists from where they can easily operate their activities in Doda. They are running a paralled government there and the Government is unable to do anything.

It is all right that we would sanction budget to run the government there, to improve the situation and to improve the plight of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and we would support you in this regard. But in the prevailing circumstances we cannot move there freely. Timely steps should be taken otherwise the situation would slip out of the hands. The Government officials were travelling with their arms in vehicles of Health department. So long as we do not take stringent measures, we cannot check the situation. I would like to quote few lines from the 43rd page of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—"The aim of RLEGP is to provide employment for 100 days in a year to atleast one member of each rural landless family and under this programme priority is given to women and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. To ensure this, identity cards were to be

issued to each rural landless family and the details of the employment provided under this scheme from time to time would be recorded in it." The programme is total failure and the funds allocated for it are being misused. Rs. 60 lakh was sanctioned for this purpose but no work has been understood. The construction work of connecting a link road with Kistwad bridge has not so far been undertaken. Recently 16 persons have been died in that area. The local people told us that a power house is being constructed there with foreign assistance. But the Government is not able to provide proper security in that sensitive area. I have personally seen there that any person can move about freely in that area. Similar is the situation in Kistwad, Bhadrabad and Doda. Our Ex-Party President Dr. Joshi had undertaken an "Ekta-Yatra" and had hoisted Indian flag at Lal Chowk on 26th January. The Government might have assisted him or opposed him but this brave act had certainly encouraged the people. Why the Government has not taken steps to maintain that spirit. Our Party leader and former Party President Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee had said it much earlier that there could not be two symbols, two Pradhan and two Vidhan (Laws) in this country. We all know that what has been lost by our Party there, has not been lost by any other party. You should take timely steps. Our Bhartiya Janata Party workers are prepared to make any sacrifice for Jammu and Kashmir and for the country. You should see the report of Comptroller and Auditor General as to how funds are being misused there.

People are very much terrorised. They do not want to go there. Doda area can be developed from tourist point of view. There are kesar beds in Doda, Bhadrawah and Kistwar districts. At one place they have been destroyed so you should now think as to how other kesar beds could be saved. The Tourist places, which can be developed there, should be developed. I have visited those areas thrice. There are many places which can be developed as tourist places and that would help in protecting Jammu and Kashmir. It would give boost to other industries and people would get employment from it and they would earn their livelihood.

Just now our friend was saying that industries are being destroyed in Kashmir. In fact, carpet industry, cottage industry and other Central Industries are being destroyed there. If the General Manager of HMT can be killed, if Cen-

tral or State employees cannot be provided proper security, then what would be condition of industries. As I have said that we would support the budget but we would like to say that the promises made should be fulfilled so that every Indian could say that Kashmir is our crown and no one can dare to cast a hostile look at it. Pakistani rulers say that Pakistan is incomplete without Pakistan. What they think of themselves. Indian people are brave and our Army is powerful and we are proud of them that our Army is always prepared to face any situation but you are not giving them orders. Without order they cannot do anything.

People of Kashmir are facing certain problems. You should look into the problems of migrants. Kashmiri migrants whether they are living in Jammu, Delhi, Rajasthan or in any other place are facing a lot of difficulties. Why they become migrants? They are citizens of this country and now they have become migrants in their own country. What can be more shameful than this? You should pay attention towards their problems. They are not getting admissions in educational institution and the educated people are not getting jobs. There are Dogra people in the State who have sacrificed their lives for Kashmir. They say that when Manipuri and other languages have been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, the Dogri language should also be included. What difficulty the Government is facing in it? By doing so, they will also be satisfied and they will realise that the Government is also thinking about them and about the migrants.

In the end I would like to say that the Government should think about the happenings and gear up the intelligence machinery. Though you are getting informations from intelligence agencies but they reach you late. Had you got information on time the incident occurred in Rajouri and Srinagar areas recently would have been prevented. I would request the Government to take strong steps and we would support you. In the end I would like to say that Article 370, which is a discriminatory, should be abrogated. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this subject was two hours. We have already taken three and a half hours. So let us finish it early. Now Dr. Kartikeswar Patra to speak.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I stand to support the Jammu and Kashmir Budget. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of our country. It is told that India is one from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. When we are discussing this subject here some very relevant suggestions have come from the hon. Members and the Government should consider them.

Sir, one thing is that this House should echo the pronouncement of our hon. Prime Minister on our Independence Day last time. We should unanimously condemn the attempt of Pakistan, the activities of Pakistani terrorists and the tenor of Pakistanis in this House. So that the entire country will feel unified in its strength. That should be there. History says that when Britishers left India, they have played 'divide and rule' policy. When Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India, at that time, they have sown the seed of apple of discord between India and Pakistan. This is the main root and the main cause; and it is going on and on. But, we should uproot this sort of seed of apple of discord and Pakistan should learn a lesson from India as to how differently India played its role. This should be there. Before that, we have to be united. All the leaders of all the parties of our country, India, should be united in their opinion, in their action and in their thinking regarding the problems of Kashmir as to how the Kashmir problem should be dealt with because in point of defence, in point of integrity and in point of the country's democratic process, it is inseparable, the thought of separating Kashmir from India, which is very dangerous; and it should be dealt with seriously. Our hon. Prime Minister pronounced on that day and India should be united on this point.

Before that, the suggestions have come as to how the people of Jammu & Kashmir will be properly dealt with, how they will be satisfied, how they will properly feel that they are citizens of India, etc. They should fight against the Pakistan and their activities; if it could not be done, then all our attempts would be a farce. Here, some hon. Members argued; I only want to say that the problems which were faced by our Government in Punjab were quite different. Now, according to the announcement in this House, our Government and hon. Prime Minister had succeeded in bringing in a democratic people's rule in Punjab. Similarly, the situation should be created, a congenial atmosphere should be created in Kashmir so that elections could be held safely and peacefully. It should be

there. For that, we have to think properly. It is not the fact that some say that it is not the result of this Government and that this Government was not able to properly handle the Kashmir situation. It is not a fact because it has been proved in Punjab. The Government has properly handled the Punjab issue. Similarly, the Government is very serious. I am very thankful to our Ministers Shri Pilotji and Shri Chavanji. They are properly dealing with the Kashmir issue. There are some suggestions made by our hon. Members. My suggestions are also there. First, border sealing should be there and the Government is taking steps for that. It should be properly scrutinised as to whether there is any flaw or any lacunae in it. The attitude of the citizens should be mobilised to fight out with the terrorists. Through the process of Public Relations Department, every citizen of Jammu and Kashmir should feel patriotic. They should feel that India is their motherland. If this sort of feeling does not come, we cannot bring them into the national mainstream.

Our Department of Education should also be in process in such a way that patriotic education should be there. Every child and every teacher should have a patriotic sense of education. The economic stability of that valley should be brought back. Economic stability should be brought back means that the citizens, the educated unemployed youth, should feel that they earn their livelihood properly. That is what our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi told. Here a situation should be created inside or outside India so that everybody should feel that India has secularism, so that India has unity among religions and languages.

After 6th December, 1992, what happened there? It was continuing from Janata regime when it was told in the House that the daughter of ex-Home Minister was kidnapped. She was also returned back at the cost of Government's security and dignity. But one thing is there. It is going on. Here everybody should feel that there should be some sort of package of action plan for this valley. I thank Shri Rajesh Pilot. He has pronounced some package plan there.

Finance Secretary, Shri J. K. Khan, told that the growth of militancy had disrupted the collection of sales-tax in the valley in 1989-90. It has been arrested practically and collection of sales-tax and other taxes has been increased. Partially, collection has been created there.

Tourism should be declared as an industry. Over 1,200 *Shikara*-owners would be re-

habilitated in the alternative vocation under a special scheme. All these schemes have been declared by our hon. Pilot.

Rural development should be taken up on a priority basis so that rural people feel that for them some sort of development works are being taken up. They will feel that Government is at their rescue. It has been declared that a new telephone exchange of 5,000-line capacity would be installed. Dulhasti Hydroelectric project of Rs. 2500 crores will be there with French collaboration but the French people are very much afraid of militants and so, they have asked for security. Therefore, Government should come forward for providing security and strengthen the local industries. Now, how should we strengthen the local industries? For this, they have to open branches in districts and local industries which were closed should be reopened and refinanced. All the hon. Members are of the same opinion that employment opportunities should be created in the Valley and for the same, some programme should be drawn. Our honourable Prime Minister declared that working and poor ladies will be helped by the Government while depositing money. Similarly, there should be some scheme for ladies and workers who are working in the field of mulberry cultivation. Mulberry cultivation should be restored in that Valley and required supervision and frequent monitoring should be made. Central Government should set up a high power committee consisting of leaders of parties to look after that work and Members of Parliament should also move in that Valley. They should feel that we are watching the situation. More money should also be provided in the Budget.

I conclude by thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As per the list sent by the whips, Mr. Chhedi Paswan is the last speaker but subsequently, two more hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak. If you agree, I can accommodate them also.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (SASARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot oppose the demands for grants brought here for Jammu and Kashmir but reluctantly support it. The main reason for my reluctance is that the Budget for Jammu and Kashmir should have been passed in Jammu and Kashmir but we are

passing it in Lok Sabha. It would be a matter of happiness for us had the democratically elected government of the State would have passed its own budget.

Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India but due to the wrong policies of the Central Government, terrorism is spreading there which is a matter of great concern. I would like to make direct allegation against the Central Government that at first it creates problem and then ask all parties to extend support in finding out solution to it. For example when Akali Dal was in power in Punjab they promoted Bhindrawala to get political mileage but when he went out of their hands they started saying that he was a terrorist. Similarly they top pled a democratically elected government of Farooq Abdullah in Jammu and Kashmir and committed blunder by making Gulam Mohammad as Chief Minister. From that time the situation in Jammu and Kashmir started slipping gradually out of our control and terrorism started growing in the State.

In the Budget a provision of about 70-80 thousand crores was made for the development of Kashmir but that was not utilised properly. There is no improvement in the problem of electricity. No schools have been opened. No industry has been set up and no roads and new bridges have been constructed there. These funds have either been utilised by the persons sitting in power for their own comforts or swindled by the middlemen. It is an old saying that idle mind is a devil workshop. When a person does not have any work to do, he can go on a wrong path. It is said that muslims of that state have become terrorists. Muslims are about 98 percent there. In Central services, they are 35 per cent. The people who constitute 2 per cent of the population are holding 92 per cent Central Government posts. How far it is justified? Hindus who are 2 per cent there, are holding 65 per cent of gazetted posts and 45 per cent of non-gazetted posts. When such type of anomalies are there what the people of that State would do except going for terrorism. Now the Government is proclaiming aloud that political process has been started in Punjab and peace has been restored. Then why you have not started political process in Jammu and Kashmir? Why you are not sending DGP Shri Gill to hold election there? The people of Jammu and Kashmir are isolated from national mainstream and democratic process must be started there to bring them to the national mainstream. The youths have been misguided

and enticed and allured for the training. You should organise corner meetings to bring them to the national mainstream.

I would like to know whether the allocations made so far have been spend on development works or whether it has been swindled by the middlemen. Day by day the revenue is decreasing there. Tourists are not going there. The separatists forces should be dealt with strongly. The hon. Prime Minister has clearly said from the reampart of Lal Qila that terrorists are being trained in Pakistan.

Dr. Man Mohan Singh was saying that Bombay bomb blasts have caused a loss of Rs. 5000 crore. If every bomb blast will cause Rs. 5-10 crore to the nation then it would be very dangerous for the country. Why do you not challenge Pakistan for war? The entire public will be with you.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I may just take only one minute time and again, on this subject, whenever I have spoken, I have raised a point about the youth and students of Kashmir.

Sir, today we find that the students in Kashmir are not able to prosecute their studies. They have also been knocking at the door of different colleges in different State for getting admission. Our Minister of Internal Security is here and our Minister of Revenue is also present here. I feel we should make a study of the entire problem of the youth and students of Kashmir and draw up a programme for them. I suggest that in all the colleges all over the country, you may make a token provision for admission of these students, so that they get a feeling that they are a part of the country and that the people of the country are taking care of their problem. If we can do this, it will create a lot of good will. This is all that I have to say. Thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Jy-nagar) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the demands for grants for Jammu and Kashmir. This discussion could have taken place in the Jammu and Kashmir itself. Since there is no Assembly in the State the

discussion could not be held there. It is a matter of regret that we are discussing the demands for grants for Jammu and Kashmir here in the Lok Sabha.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Jammu and Kashmir is an important State of India. We have been asking since long that terrorism is prevailing in the State and it is taking an alarming turn day by day. As a result, it is not possible to hold election in the State. There is lack of sincerity and honesty on the part of the Government. There should be political stability to hold election in the State. But, we are sorry to say that the Government has failed to create the congenial atmosphere to hold election in the State. The Centre talks of election but there is no honest initiative on the part of the Government. Thus, the people of Kashmir are not able to participate in the election and they cannot send their representatives here. So the demands for grants for Jammu and Kashmir are discussed in this House. When we are discussing the appropriation Bill for Jammu and Kashmir, we find that there is no representative of the State present here.

Today, we cannot but blame the Government for the situation. Had the Government been honest and sincere in their approach, their policy towards Kashmir, then we would not have discussed demands for grants for Jammu and Kashmir here in the Lok Sabha. We have to admit that the whole approach of the Government towards the problem of the State was wrong resulting in widespread terrorism. We cannot forget that terrorism has taken such an ugly dimension in the State that the people have become completely disillusioned about the administration. Today, we find the misguided youths have been gradually drawn towards terrorism. Jammu and Kashmir is the border State of India. The next neighbour Pakistan is taking full advantage of the situation. The misguided youths are lured and given training in Pakistan. They have no proper guidance and they are resorting to terrorist activities. Kashmir is now a volcano because of the wrong policy of the Government. The Government must see that the allocation for the State should be utilized properly. The Government must monitor proper utilization of the grants for Jammu and Kashmir. We feel that the Government has not paid adequate attention for the development of Kashmir. Had the Government

been sincere in its intention and approach for the development of Kashmir then the situation would have been completely different. The Government has failed to imbibe the sense of belonging to the mainstream, for the people of Kashmir. It has not discharged its duty sincerely for the overall development of the State. Had the Government paid adequate attention to the problems of the State, to the development of the educational facilities for the youths and provide them good education, the people of Kashmir then would have felt the sense of security, the sense of belonging to the mainstream. Then they would not have lost faith in the Government. The youths would not have gone astray and resorted to terrorism. Then the people of Kashmir could have an elected government of their own. The whole scenario would have been different there. They could have felt themselves to be the citizen of India. They could have felt themselves to be the part and parcel of India. But, today they have suspicious and apprehensions in their minds. They cannot be blamed for this attitude. All along the Government has been pursuing wrong policy regarding Kashmir. The responsibility and blame lie with the Government.

Now we must try to create an atmosphere of faith so that the people of Kashmir feel themselves to be the citizen of India, have the feelings of oneness. We must create favourable atmosphere to hold election so that the people can have their own elected Government. The allocation for education should be increased and the youths should be given chance and facility for proper education so that they can become responsible citizen of the country. They should be given assurance that they belong to India.

The Government should also reserve some responsible posts for the deserving people of Kashmir. The approach of the Government should be honest and sincere. Then only the people of Kashmir will feel themselves to belong to India.

Today, it is a matter of regret that the people of Kashmir cannot participate in the demands for grants for their State. Thus, I support this demands for grants with a heavy heart and conclude my speech.

Thank you.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the allocation made for

Kashmir in the Budget of Jammu & Kashmir is inadequate. It is necessary to generate employment in Kashmir today, so that the unemployed youth are not misguided by the foreigners and taken to wrong path. So, the Government should generate maximum employment for the people there, which will engage them in work and will give them no time to think otherwise. I think that the Government is not considering in this direction and only thinks that it can control the situation through BSF and CRPF. I would like to submit that when the masses of the country are determined to raise their voice, they are not afraid of guns and bullets. The people of Kashmir want employment and until they are provided that, they are not going to be afraid of guns and bullets. So, the Government should increase the amount of allocation made in the budget. Besides, we also have to consider another fact. At the time of partition of India and Pakistan, the muslims of Kashmir had not opted for Pakistan. They did not even say that they wanted a separate state. The Hindu King, Hari Singh had said that Kashmir would be an independent state. What are the reasons that those muslims, who did not go to Pakistan or demanded a separate state at that time are looking towards Pakistan today? We should see our faults also. Only two per cent of Kashmiris are employed in the Government jobs in Kashmir. It is not good that instead of Kashmiris, people of other states are provided employment in that state. The Government should recruit Kashmiri youths for the posts available there, so that they could consider this country as their own. But instead of doing so, they are being treated as enemies. Employment is being provided to the people of other states. The Government should stop this practice.

Secondly, whether it is Hindu religion, Muslim religion, Sikh religion or Christianity, they all hold a very important place in our country. The people have faith in their respective religions. The Constitution also provides protection to all the religions. Religion was the main reason behind the incident of 1984. We should have learnt a lesson from it that religion holds a very important place in this country and people can sacrifice their lives for it. Besides, we should also understand that all religions are equal. There were sharp reactions in the country and outside also due to incident of 6th of December. What we are going to achieve by reacting like this? There will be only loss of lives in our country as well as outside. Both the Hindus and the Muslims had sacrificed their lives for the independence of this country. I do

not think it will be good for the country to kill its citizens. Those who are bent upon instigating riots in this country, in the name of religion should change their views. Otherwise, how we can ensure that the country remains united. It can only remain united when the rights and the religions of all its citizens remain protected. If the religion of a person is not protected, he cannot live in peace. I, therefore, would like to submit that both, the Congress Party and the BJP are equally responsible for the present situation in Kashmir.....(Interruptions)If they have worsened the situation while remaining in power.....(Interruptions).....The BJP actively participated in the incident of 6th of December and the Congress supported it, they both were equally responsible for it.....(Interruptions).....So, I would like to demand from the Government that under the new scheme, factories should be set up there which will provide employment to Kashmiri youths. Arrangements should be made for providing loans to the poor farmers, so that they can do cultivation and at the same time, arrangements for self-employment should also be made for the youths. Maximum number of security forces should be deployed at the border, so that the terrorists from other countries do not infiltrate and take the youths of our country to the path of terrorism.

Sir, I would like to demand from the Government that the amount allocated in the Budget should be increased, so that Kashmir can be developed at the maximum. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are already three hon. Members who want to speak. Now, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri wants to speak for two minutes. If you do not have any objection, I can ask him to speak for two minutes. Today, we have to sit for a long time.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this surprise opportunity to speak. I will try not to repeat what has been stated. I will raise the issue which I think would lead to the real causes.

We have been taking about the budgetary provision for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Apparently, everybody today is worried as to what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir.

Where have we landed? Why have we landed? What is the future of Jammu and Kashmir, is the main concern? Everybody, I am sure, all sections of the House and the entire Nation wants the problem to be resolved peacefully. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is to be normalised. But I think we will not be able to succeed unless we truthfully and honestly understand and realise why have they landed in the situation in which they have landed today.

Unless we are honest with ourselves, unless we do not find faults with the action in the past, we will not be able to find any reasonable solution. My perception is that the trouble that is created in Jammu and Kashmir today is of our own doing; that it is the creation of political jockeying that went on. It is the result of disenchantment of the people with the political system that was being manipulated for individual political game. We need not go into the details. But we know how things were becoming abnormal. People started rigging in the election on a large scale. People were not allowed to vote; they were not allowed even to exercise franchise properly. Then you wanted to join with one party at the cost of others to make somebody the Chief Minister, who was favourable to a particular party.

In addition to that, rampant corruption went on there. This is the thing which people minded and slowly the feeling of alienation started for these reasons. There was no talk at that point of time about the independence or joining Pakistan; it was a small number of people who were doing this sort of a talk. But it is our own acts of omission and commission and mainly the political manipulation that went on which worsened the situation. Unless we realise this truth, unless we want to correct that situation, we are not going to succeed. In my opinion we must understand and realise that.

Unfortunately, today, similar things are happening. We are talking of individual political benefits rather than national benefits. We want to manipulate things in the manner that if elections are held, which party will come to power. I would like to put across to the hon. Members on the other side that how does it matter if in a particular State—one State out of so many States—the Congress Party does not come into power? For your information, if Dr. Farooq Abdullah is not the Chief Minister there, how does this matter? There are so many other States. If you are true to the nation, if you

go by the nationalistic feelings, then, after some time, your turn will also come there. Heaven is not going to fall if the Congress Party does not come into power in Jammu and Kashmir. But the whole intention has been to grab power and this has been the root cause of the problem.

There was a Governor who was working satisfactorily, militants were getting under control, people were feeling happy, corruption was being eliminated and then suddenly some political jockeying, you removed that Governor.

Now there is a Governor in whose earlier tenure resolutions were being sent to the UNO on various issues. You now sent back the same Governor. What do you expect from a person who was responsible for allowing communalism and disharmony? Now you sent the same Governor. How does it work? You have put an advisor to the Governor who was one of the signatories to the Resolution sent to UNO. What sort of message are you conveying to the people? You want to have an advisor who was a party to the memorandum against the Government of India to the UNO. You have an advisor to Governor who says that BSF is a low grade mercenary force. What sort of message are you giving?

Then there is information, right or wrong I do not know, that the Governor has stated, "I have ordered the security forces not to retaliate against terrorists." If this sort of messages are going on then you are not going to succeed.

Now I would like to repeat here that Our party MPs had gone to Doda from 6th to 8th May 1993, 3 days we spent there and met people there. On return, I had sent a letter to the Home Minister pointing out that not only from our party but from all parties people in Doda district had complained about the partisan attitude of district administration. You can call Congressmen from there, the District President, the office bearers and ask them what they have to say, what they want to say. We had met them and then sent the Report.

I had sent this Report to the Home Minister. It is a 4-5 page Report and some suggestions have been made. But nothing has been done. Same things are repeatedly happening even now. We had said that there is a District Magistrate, who has established links with terrorists, who has got relations there. The DM was still not being changed.

It is not that I am saying all this, Congress party people are also saying similar things. There was a requirement that ex-army persons people should be given automatic weapons. Like in Punjab there has been an organised a force of the ex-servicemen. There are 10,000 ex-servicemen in Doda district. They want automatic weapons. They do not want anything else. They say, they do not even want pay. They want arms and ammunition and they would look after the terrorists. I do not know why this sort of thing is not being implemented. Then there has been a long outstanding demand and it is not a present one. It was there during the earlier Government's time that there should be a Cantonment in Bhadravar, but nothing has been done. Nobody wants to do these things. How do you expect these problems to be solved unless you want to sort out the basic issues?

I do not understand this attitude. That is why I say that the intentions of the Government, intentions of the party in power whether now or earlier, are not truthful from the national point of view and that is our trouble.

I can only request now to the hon. Home Minister who is an ex-serviceman, that if the problems, now under his guidance, are not resolved, then it would be very difficult in future. He understands the Services side as he has been an ex-serviceman. The communication with services is much easier now. The intentions can be understood but you should improve your basic intentions. You say that we want this problem to be solved in national interest, not in party interest, but give no outward indications of this.

Next, it has been repeated here that there are Kashmiri Hindus suffering. I do not see any reason that just because they are Hindus. You want to ignore them so that somebody else does not get annoyed. Is this how you are going to solve the problem in this country? Why do you not treat them as human being? Never mind, if he is a Muslim, a Sikh, a Hindu or a Christian, anybody. You treat them in same manner and I am sure people whether this side or that side, they may talk anything here but in the heart of hearts they will know that you are doing a right thing...*(Interruptions)*.....Never mind, let us get over this party politics. Let us talk of the nation. If I am doing wrong or my party is doing wrong, that does not justify that you also do the wrong thing? Why do not you do the right thing?

I had once, earlier in the No-confidence Motion Debate, said Congress has got a record of 45 years, they are the people who claim all the

time that they brought Independence to this country, so their responsibility should be much more than anybody else's. You are also quite an old party and you talk of all sort of things. You are blaming BJP for all the ills. why do not you all sort the things out on this issue?

Instead of trying to blame each other on these National issues let us try to find a consensus or national agreement on such issues. We may talk here anything for what is going to be published in the newspapers and all that. But let us sit together and evolve a system.

I am told that when the Pope is elected all the Cardinals are put in a room and they are not allowed to come out till they decide and white smoke comes out of the chimney. They remain for one, two or three days till there is an unanimous decision on the election of the Pope. Let us not try to score points on national issues like this concerning the people. Let us decide collectively together. Let them not say that it is the decision of party A or party B. Let there be a collective decision. I am sure that these things can be done if there is a will and a special lead has to be taken by the Government which is power. They are the one who have to tell the people that they want to take them into confidence, that they want to do what is good in the national interests. I am sure that when national interests like Jammu and Kashmir are involved the opinions cannot be different.

I would not like to speak too much. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly once again to go through my Report. I have sent him also a copy. But I think he was too busy to see. Nothing has happened. I have made some recommendations in this Report. I have also included one point in the Report. There was a gentleman at Doda who was saying that his life was in danger and wanted to be protected. He was killed after seven days.

This loose talk about the forces, whether it is the BSF or the ITBF, needs to be stopped. They are working in very difficult conditions and it is not fair for people to talk about them and pass judgment on them like, that, that they are low grade mercenaries. It is not fair. It is not only demoralising, but it speaks very poorly of the person who made such comments. I would like to refer to the events that occurred in Kishtwar. I am again likely to go there. I would like to go. I would like to say particularly about the DM that certain people have been complaining. The hon. Minister may find out from his own sources, from his party sources. They have also been complaining that he was not the right

person to be there. Why can the Government not send some energetic fresh IAS officer with good credentials there who can do some impartial work there?

Therefore, I would like to conclude by saying that my request to the House and particularly to the people on the other side is that we should try and resolve the Jammu and Kashmir problem on a national basis and not treating it as a party issue as everybody has been saying. The Government may kindly take some positive concrete steps to indicate to the people on this subject that they really mean business in this matter. They should take the Opposition leaders into confidence and accept their views.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir for the last two and a half hour I was listening to the sentiments expressed by my hon. colleagues. I wanted to reach here earlier from Rajasthan, but could not do so due to some reason. The officers have apprised me of all the views expressed by the hon. Members.

Kashmir has gone through a very difficult period from 1989 to 1993. I have said it in both the Houses of Parliament that Kashmir problem is not concerned with the ruling party only, but it is a national problem and all should try to solve it. Shri Khanduri was saying that everyone's sentiments should be respected. On behalf of the Congress Party, I would like to submit that we should not remain disintegrated. When Congress Party was in power in Kashmir and Shri Mir Quasim was the Chief Minister, it was agreed to hand over the power to Shri Shaikh Abdullah for the sake of peace and unity. When the Assam-Accord was done, there was our Government in State and Mizoram was also governed by our party. But whenever we saw that a state will be in peace with our political sacrifice, we sacrificed. We took all necessary steps in that regard.

SHIRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Why Shri G. M. Shah was brought in and how Shri Farooq Abdullah was removed?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am coming on it. Let me reply to one question. This is not the time to say how it happened and who did it?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Please say that this is not the time to consider it. We

have to go forward and should leave the past behind. Accept your fault.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Kashmir has gone through a period of crisis during the last four and a half year. In 1990, when I was not a member, I had met Devilalji some where. Just before that, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and he had visited Kashmir. He was very much disturbed. He uttered that only God knows whether Kashmir would remain a part of India or not. These were his words. He was very doubtful in this regard. May be at the House of Muftiji, I had asked him and he told that they had gone to the Centaure Hotel there and had talked with the waiters. There he got this feeling. Such sentiments were there in 1990 itself. What the opposition is saying now, the Congressmen were of the same opinion, when they were in opposition. They also used to say that such things are happening there. The period from the last of 1989 to 1993 has been very critical. The situation has worsened as well as improved also. If this incident, in which 16 persons were killed, had not taken place, I would have claimed that a positive approach is going on. Stringent action was being taken against the militants. It is not so that I am trying to make claims for any side. I always had an inclination towards that area. So, I had always visited that area since I became the Minister of Communications in 1991. From my visits at that time and the recent times, I could myself feel that there has been some improvement and the feeling of alienation among the people had been removed. When I used to visit the state in 1991, the officials had to collect people so that, I could talk to them. Now-a-days, people come by themselves. I had visited the State four-five days ago. People talked with me by stopping my vehicle on the roads. I felt that there is a change in the situation. But I would like to make it clear that the feeling of alienation is still there in a section of people and they are supporting the militants. We should not have this misconception that the people have become totally against the militants. But they are supporting only due to the fear of gun. Four and a half year has passed. Earlier, the people there were afraid to face the T. V. Cameras. They used to cover their faces with hand or with paper. But the situation has changed today. Now they openly talk about the situation.

It is regretful that such an incident took place in Kashmir recently and the militants tried to give it a communal touch. This has taken place in Kashmir for the first time. Shri Chandra

Shekhar has rightly said that the turn taken by this incident is more painful. The Government is taking concrete action in this regard. I would like to assure the House that alertness is being maintained, but you should understand the situation there. Shri Khanduri said that he is also an ex-serviceman. Military personnel are trained with a view to defend from the direct attack of the enemy. But today the paramilitary and military personnel are standing under the trees and doing their duty. They do not know from which side they will be attacked or how many persons will attack them. Sometimes the militants wear phirens. They take out grenades from underneath the dress, throw them and escape. Our paramilitary forces are working there in such adverse conditions. It has been asked several times what are the policy and action plan of the Government. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have repeatedly said that the action plan of the Government is very clear. It wants to take stringent action against the militants in Kashmir and at the same time efforts are also being made to bring the Kashmiris in the mainstream of the country. The Government has been successful in both the efforts. But how can we say that a positive approach is going on when such incidents as killing of 16 persons has taken place just two days ago. Recently, I had visited Kashmir alongwith 7 secretaries of the Government of India. We stayed there for two days and discussed the ways for removal of unemployment and providing employment to the people there. The pony riders and house boat owners had taken loans from the bank, but they are not able to pay it back now. Interests were continuously increasing. So, I called the bank officials, the Government officials and talked with the people. Their interest amounts were waived. A scheme was also implemented, which will save the poor people there from becoming debtors.

Some issues, such as export of fruits and handicrafts were also raised. It is being said that the fruits grown in Kashmir are not being exported. But it is not so. Fruits as well as handicrafts from Kashmir are sold in the country and also exported. Shri Oscar raised the issue of admission of Kashmiri children. I have written to several Chief Ministers that they should reserve 5 to 10 seats in the engineering and medical courses for the Kashmiri students, so that they do not feel that they would not be able to study further and their future was bleak due to the present situation of Kashmir. I am

happy that some Chief Ministers have given favourable response. The Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Beant Singh has written to me. I have told him that there are 20 doctors who have completed MBBS, but are not getting admission for MD. He has asked me to send them to Punjab and he would get them admitted in PGI Chandigarh. So, help is coming from every side. I had telephonic conversation with all Chief Ministers. They are also eager to help these children. Last time, 300 Kashmiri students were given admission in the AMU. We are making efforts for employment also. I am personally making contacts with the sick industries to revive them. They were refusing to restart until they were given BSF protection. I told them that we are responsible for providing security. But the delegates of France said that they would work under BSF protection only. We provided them BSF, because this Dulhasti Project is very good and we cannot let it go out of Kashmir. It can provide employment to the Kashmiri youth in future. So, we made every effort to keep it there. We had also talked with the other sick industries, but they are still afraid of terrorists. Some times there are incidents which become unmanageable. Such as, that bus started its journey at 6 a. m. on 14th August. Two companies were on duty on that highway. But even then, the militants stopped that bus at some place and killed 16 passengers. Till the time, communication was made with that place, the terrorists had fled taking the cover of dense forests. Efforts are being made to make the communication system more upto date. When I had visited Kashmir last time, I received complaints regarding lack of coordination. The same has been said by an hon. Member also. So, a coordination unified command was formed. The Lt. General posted there is a retired General of the Army. He has been posted as advisor (security). He also looks after Law and order, because he has the experience of the Army. Everyday, he has a meeting with four Commanders:—Army Commander, DGP, CRPF and BSF and if a search has to be conducted at any place, they are told about it at 9 O' clock in the morning. There was only one problem that if a village was raided, the terrorists used to escape through other villages.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the information given in the meeting of 9 O' clock used to leak out. There is collusion between the administration, the police and the terrorists and so they used to get the news before hand.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such incidents of killing of bus passengers of a particular community had taken place in Punjab also. After that, security was provided in every bus. This is a new dimension in terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. So, whether any step is being taken from safety point of view to deploy security personnel in the buses along with the passengers?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : After giving a statement here, I had discussed the issue with the Governor of the State and along with other security arrangements and patrolling on highways, instructions have been issued to deploy armed guards in the buses, so that such incidents can be avoided. Such incidents have very demoralising effects on the people. So far as unified command is concerned, we have achieved some positive results, but it is also true that there can be communication gap and other faults, due to the circumstances which lead to operations. Still efforts were made and some positive results were achieved. Earlier, BSF used to operate in one area and the Army used to operate in another area...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I would like to submit that as you said just now that a meeting used to be held daily at 9 O' clock and the particular place to be raided was decided there, the terrorists used to get the information within minutes and changed their hiding place. Several such reports have come out in the newspapers. The hon. Minister should give details in this regard.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I would like to ask from the hon. Member whether we should not have confidence in the high officials who are doing their duties while risking their own lives. They are as much patriotic as we are, so one should not think such things. There can be faults, but to doubt that the Army Commanders posted there are giving information to the militants...

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I am not talking about the Army, but there are such persons in police and in administration in Kashmir.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I accept that there are shortcomings in the police and the administration there. The local police has never been much effective and some improvements have been made in it. Earlier, searches were conducted by forming cordons. The B. S. F. used to go

there direct. But now-a-days the local police goes there. There has been an improvement in the style of functioning of the local police during the last 3-4 months. They have started taking their duties seriously. The police did not show much interest in their duties before 3-4 months and were not ready to come forward. As regards the communication between the administration and militants, you know that recently the D. C. of Anantnag detected a fraud of Rs. 8 crores. As soon as we received this complaint, we took stringent steps and put some officials in jail. Some persons were dismissed also. Wherever anything like this comes to notice, Officers try to take action. But it may so happen that four militants come to a Tehsildar, intimidate him and force him to issue order of transfer of a certain person and he succumbs to their wishes. I agree that such stray incidents may take place but it is a matter of distress that the intention and the policy of the Government are being doubted. On behalf of the Government I would say with full honesty that so far as the intention of the Government is concerned and the efforts being made in Kashmir the intention and policy of the Government are clear and specific. We are confident of achieving success because where the conscience and the policy of a person is clear, there success is definite.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I myself invited leaders of various opposition groups like Chandrasekharji, Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, Jaswantji, Indrajeet Guptaji, Harikishan Singh Surjeetji etc. and informed them of the latest situation prevailing there. Muftiji represented the Janata Dal, Vishwanath Pratap Singhji was not well. He said that Muftiji would come. I held talks with everybody. The next day they said that the leaders and Chief whips of their parties should also be invited. We invited them also and held talks with them. Our conscience is clear. Everything about Kashmir is an open secret because it is a national problem. You are welcome to make suggestions with a view to resolve the Kashmir imbroglio. Mr. Khanduri just claimed to have written a letter to me. Now, if I refuse to have received it, then also, I am partly to blame because this department was with me last time.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUBAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : I said that I had written a letter to the Home Minister, Shri Chavan also. When nothing happened, then I sent a copy of that to you also after a few days.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will read that letter. If I don't have it in my possession, then, I'll take its copy from you and whatever needs to be done will be done and I will discuss with you in the event of any difference of opinion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to inform the House that we have made efforts to ensure that people did not get drifted from the mainstream. Some people demanded that the roads be repaired so that some employment could be generated. I told them categorically that I would release funds separately for the construction of roads but that amount should not be diverted to militancy and to that they had replied in the negative. They said that they would form a cooperative society of 15—20 people to take care of the construction of roads. I talked with him on this in Anantnag in Phulwana. We had discussed sericulture also. I went there with my officials. We are making recruitments there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier the people of Kashmir did not join para-military forces but now they are joining it. Rajivji had once suggested in 1986 that J&K Armed Force should be formed and these people should be inducted in that force since they did not want to leave Kashmir. I was the Transport Minister at that time. Now these people are joining CRP, RPF, CISF etc. We hope that more people would follow suit. We will continue to make efforts. A Ghulam Mohammed had come from Bombay. He said that he sends labour abroad and if the people of Kashmir were interested then they could also be sent. I took him there. It is a good thing if they could get employment. A few days back I had gone to Madras and Imphal. When I came back I saw a boy and a girl standing under a tree outside my house. I entered my house and sent somebody to bring them inside. I was told that they had come from Kashmir and wanted to meet me. I invited them in. She asked me if I was Rajesh Pilot. When I said 'yes', then, she went on weeping for 15 minutes and said that the boy is her only brother who wants to go to Pakistan because he is being paid Rs. one lakh there. He says that with this amount he would be able to marry off his two sisters and if he stays alive then he would marry off his third sister also, otherwise it would become the duty of the other two sisters to marry her off. The girl said that she did not want to get married. She wanted me to provide him some employment as would prevent him from going to Pakistan. I had once announced in a television programme

that those who relinquish arms would be provided employment. Some 5-10 boys had come at that time through an officer. It dates back to one and a half years when I used to be the Communications Minister. I requested Mr. Bangarappa, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka to give them some job in Bangalore. I kept them in P&T guest-house. Those boys used to say that they had become so used to arms that their fingers started twitching by evening for firing. The need of the hour is to deal with them with proper love and strictness to avoid any increase in militancy.

I assure you that I am ready to accompany the MPs' delegation any time. I am ready to take you to any district in helicopter.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Pilotji, who is responsible for this situation?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of the Government, request the House that a delegation of all the parties be formed. They should visit Kashmir. I will take them myself to any place, any district they wish to visit.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : An all party delegation already exists. (*Interruptions*) Everybody is equally worried about the situation in Kashmir. I agree with all the hon'ble Members who are of the opinion that this is above the interests of any party. I won't let anything take place by the Government which would show that it is not above party interests.

Two other things were also mentioned—Mr. Khanduri particularly said that some official had signed a U.N.O. memorandum which is anti-national and anti-Government. I had shown it long time back. The truth is that we had received some complaints at the time against the official whom we were going to send as Chief Secretary in 1985-86 and later it was raised in 1991 also, then I had shown it to others. This is not so. There is no such signature and no Government official has violated anything. And so far as the statement is concerned, it was only a denial and that too had been published by someone. Please believe us, We don't send any official with a view to please anyone. We decide on a person for his utility there. There can be two opinions on that. I may agree with his utility and you may not.

[English]

It is not that we want to please or appease some persons so that a particular group is satisfied. If you want to appease a terrorist and if I put somebody in position who will be favourable to help them, then we are appeasing them. I think this attitude will not work. I am very happy that whatever I said is wrong, but this has been the impression there and when we went there people asked us this question that if such people are at the helm of affairs, how do you think that things will improve?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Please take it for granted that this is totally wrong and it will never happen. National Interests is above everything and there is no compromise on that.

[Translation]

You made a mention of D.C., Doda. I had also gone there and had received complaints. I had also gone there after the visit of 4-5 hon'ble Members. My information is that the D.C. had been transferred there and then. He is not there any more. You may go there and confirm it.

The point of ex-servicemen was also mentioned. I had met ex-servicemen myself when I had gone to Doda. Recently I went to Udhampur. I met ex-servicemen. So far as the issuance of license is concerned, I told them to apply on case to case basis. Because if the Government makes a rule to enable ex-servicemen apply for licence for a rifle, then, even the non-deserving people may also manipulate things to get licence issued to them. We are visiting Manipur. The biggest problem today in Manipur is that licences for rifles were issued to five thousand village volunteers on the same policy of issuing to ex-servicemen as has just been suggested by you. I also have been an ex-servicemen and so have you but licences should be issued on merit basis as fixed by the Government. This would be better. It can lead to many problems if a blank line is issued that, each and every ex-servicemen could possess rifles.

So I have told ex-servicemen to apply for licences on their own merits. There is no problem in it. The Government's policy is not against the ex-servicemen who are willing to get licences for their own safety.

MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : It is not the question of providing licence only. Even after

obtaining the licences, they may not be able to buy automatic or semi-automatic weapons. So, concerned D.Cs. can identify them after enquiry. I did not mean that the licence should be given to any wrong person. I have spent one night in Bhadarwa.

[English]

There are a large number of ex-servicemen who would form a very good hard-core to fight the terrorists.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This is a good suggestion. I will certainly talk to the District Magistrate and selectively people could be given licences.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : You announced that four months back that the useless Advisory Committee to the Governor would be reconstituted and they would be given adequate powers so that they could also inter-act with the people and do some good things to the people and be in contact with the common people. The Governor is not paying any attention to it.

Regarding the economic package, what is the position?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in reply to the first question I would like to tell that there had been a little problem in constituting the proposed Advisory Committee. Concurrence of all the political parties was needed. I have discussed the issue with Shri Taragami of your party. There were also some names from National Conference in the list. We cannot force anyone to be a member of the Advisory Committee. There had been some differences of opinion when Shri Girish Sexena was the Governor there. I have told the Governor that there should be more political people in the Committee, so that they could know and solve the problems of common people because I may not stay there for more than one or two days and the common people could not reach to the Governor directly. So, the political people will be in the Committee, they can easily approach the Governor and realize the problems of the people and can inform the Administration about it for their solution. They can well inform the Governor about the proper implementation of the policies in case of any lacuna in the implementation. For example, when I had gone there, a policy was framed that if anyone is arrested by the police, his parents should be informed about it within 24 hours.

Meeting of Steering Committee should be held every Monday. Parents of the militants should be informed that their wards have been arrested under such and such Act. If the parents agree that their son is really a militant, the Government should not release him. I have told them to follow up the above said procedure. It could be implemented only when the Advisory Committee consists of public representatives. Last week the hon. Governor has told me that he has been waiting for the people who could take initiative in this regard. He has approved it and it will be implemented after getting concurrence. It will consist of member from all the political parties, and work as Advisory Council.

The last point is about the economic package. I would like to tell that the State Government has given its requirements. I have discussed it with the Finance Minister and the other concerned Ministries and I will try to get it implemented when I will go there next week. For the issue regarding funds I would like to say that the budget is before you and Kashmir is waiting for it is to get money for starting some developmental work.....(Interruptions).....

MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Please tell about the cantonment in Bhadarwah.....(Interruption)...

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Please also tell about the proposed construction of road in Katra.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The proposal of Cantonment is under consideration. I have read the concerned file on the day before yesterday, when this issue was raised. The state Government has approved it. I will inform you about it very soon. On the issue raised by Shri Ramesh and other hon. Members also regarding Vaishno Devi, that the Vaishno Devi Trust should construct a motorable road there in lieu of existing pedestrian path. For this a Bandh was organised in Katra, markets are closed there for the last 15-20 days. I have informed the Governor that people feel that motorable road should not be constructed in Vaishno Devi because people, having the faith and reverence, for the shrine prefer to visit the place by walking down all the way, and on the other hand there is no place to park the vehicles near about the shrine. Every year 30 to 40 lakh people visit the shrine and they all prefer to walk down all the way. Mr. Governor has thought that people visit Tirupati by road so it could be done here also. I

have reviewed the issue and told him to keep it pending, a survey should be made to extract the opinion of the pilgrims and the visitors. If they agree to this proposal, a road may be constructed otherwise the shrine Board should not persuade the issue.

With these words I thank all the members for expressing their views.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): A former M. L. A. from Bihar has been kidnapped by the terrorists. I have raised the issue earlier also and met personally to the hon. Minister in this regard. I would like to know about your views and the steps taken on this issue.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Shri Pankaj Sinha, who is an ex-M. L. A. from Bihar has been kidnapped by terrorists. His wife met me. I am trying my best in this regard. He had been kidnapped in Kashmir, where he had gone to see his friend. After two-three days, the terrorists telephoned to his family members at his house and only then the incident came out in light. His family members also met me. I am trying my level best to free him and I hope that we would be able to do it.

With these words I thank you all for participating in the debate and I assure you that we will try our best for getting peace in Kashmir.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the budget is being discussed here yet we all wish that an elected Government in Kashmir should be formed at the earliest to perform such types of work in the state so that we may not have an additional burdan of passing the State Budget here.

In response to the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs just now, I am sorry to state that whenever our security forces take prompt action to deal with the terrorists, the so called Human rightists try to demoralize the people of our security forces by levelling unnecessary, baseless and false charges against them. Moreover it is very unfortunate that these Human rightists have said nothing over the Doda incident. I would like to know from my friends as to what are the reasons for their silence on this issue and on what grounds they support these human rightists. Even after 2-3 days of Doda incident, in which several innocent persons were killed, the human rightists have said nothing about it: while this incident should have been con-

demned by everyone. This silence of human rightists is very dangerous for the country.

Just now the hon. Minister was advising us to have trust in the Government. We have trusted a lot when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister he trusted on Sheikh Abdullah, later on he had to put him in jail for fourteen long years. In the same way Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi had trusted Farooq Abdullah but we all know as to what happens later on. In the last days of Farooq Abdullah's reign how much the situation in Kashmir had become explosive. That is why the people of the country are terrorised. Before sacrificing his life, in 1951 Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee said that there should not be two flags, two Prime Ministers and two Constitutions in one country. This situation may not have occurred if efforts have been made to bring Kashmir in mainstream of the country and citizens from all over the country would have been allowed to settle there. I think that the minister of state in Home Ministry may be aware of the fact that Hindu migrants from Pakistan, who are living in Doda, Jammu and Kishwad have got the citizenship of India but they do not have the citizenship of Kashmir as yet. Efforts should be made to provide their due rights to Hindu migrants from Pakistan who are living in Jammu.

I would like to raise one or two more issues in national interest. Jammu, Laddakh and Kashmir are the three parts of this State. While passing this budget, I would like that the Govt. should ensure that all the areas of Kashmir should be developed in a balanced way. It should not be so that all the money should be spent on Kashmir valley for one reason or the another and Laddakh and Jammu are ignored.

Thirdly, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of minority people who were in the services of Central Government and State Government in Kashmir valley. They have migrated to other places for saving their lives from terrorists, and now there are reports published in newspapers that the Administration has started new appointments against these vacancies; it has created problems for the people who have been forced to migrate to save their lives due to terrorism. I would like to say that the security forces should be given appropriate powers and the condition in Kashmir should be improved. The people who were in

the Government services there should be reinstated. I would like to tell Shri Rajesh Pilot that he is responsible for internal security and he could follow Sardar Patel in this regard.

"Bahadur kab kisi ka aasara aur ahsaan lete hein,
Usi ko kar gujarte hein, jo dil mein than lete hein,
dilvar mard ka loha sub maan lete hein,
jo kamjor hota hein kaan uska sub pakar lete hein."

The security forces should be given full powers and not that they may be ordered to fire only when they are attacked by terrorists. Alongwith that security belt should be constructed along the borders.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to the Members who have participated in the discussion for their valuable suggestions. Also, I thank my hon. colleague Shri Rajesh Pilot who has intervened in the discussion and he has dealt at length about the political and security aspect of the region. So far as I am concerned, I will restrict my reply only to the Demands for Grants for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, we have placed this Budget in the month of March and we have taken the Vote on Account for the first six months. Today, we have come before this august House to take the Vote on Account for the remaining six months.

The hon. Member Shri Madan Lal Khurana, who has initiated this discussion, has asked: How can a State like Jammu and Kashmir bear the burden of a huge deficit of Rs. 2800 crores? It is not correct. This year, the expected deficit would be around Rs. 1246 crores and this is the cumulative deficit.

Most of the Members are worried about the tax collections and revenue collections. Hon. Member Prof. Prem Dhumal has pointed out that the State's excise revenue has come down. In 1992-93, from the State's excise, the budget estimates were Rs. 49.34 crores and it is likely to go to the extent of Rs. 59.25 crores. For the year 1993-94, the budget estimate would be Rs. 62.25 crores from the State's excise.

About Sales Tax, the budget estimate for 1992-93 was Rs. 69.95 crores and it is likely to go up to Rs. 76.95 crores in 1992-93. These are the actuals. In 1993-94, it may go up to Rs. 84.95 crores.

About taxes on goods and passengers, in 1992-93, it was Rs. 41.48 crores and it will likely go up, in 1992-93, to Rs. 50.20 crores. In 1993-94, it is estimated at Rs. 52.60 crores. From all these things, one can easily infer that there is an increase in the revenue collection.

19.00 hrs.

Most of the Members have made their points on the rehabilitation of the migrants and assistance given to migrants. In Delhi alone, there are about 18,700 migrant families. Most of them are living in their own accommodation with friends and relatives. Nearly about 350 families are living in 14 camps set up by the NDMC community centres. The camp dwellers are given a monthly relief of Rs. 500 and ration costing about approximately Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per month. Those who live outside the camp, they are being given Rs. 1000 in cash. The Government employees are getting the salary and hence they do not get this *ex gratia* payment. Apart from this, the Government is making sanitary, medical and water supply arrangements and also the camp dwellers have also been given permission for space for pavements. The same programme is taken up in Jammu also. In Jammu, there are about 27000 migrant families. About 1,900 one-room tenement accommodation has been provided to them. Another 300 one-room tenements are under construction and a proposal for 1000 one-room tenement is under active consideration of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Around 5000 families are living in camps set up in governmental buildings and tented accommodation. They are being given aid of Rs. 300 up to a maximum of Rs. 1000 to a family consisting of four or more members in the families as also free dry rations equivalent to Rs. 300 per month. We have given them medical facilities. We have arranged for camp schools and even colleges have been opened for migrants. As pointed by the hon. Member Shri Oscar Fernandesji, the Government has taken all initiatives to get admissions for the youths of Jammu and Kashmir in schools and colleges.

Hon. Member has pointed out about the report of the CAG on the misuse of funds in Jammu and Kashmir. We are all aware that the

comments of the CAG are remitted to the PAC of Parliament and the Committee decides about it. It will take up the detailed consideration which contains recommendations on the various points. Even the concerned Government officers may be examined by the PAC.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : You have been very kindly explaining about what facilities you have been giving to the migrants in Delhi and Jammu. But in your home State of Karnataka, HMT employees are there in Tumkur. During the last discussion I had raised this point that they are not getting the gas connection, ration cards are not being made for them. Will you kindly ask the State Government of Karnataka to do something in this regard?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : I assure the hon. Member that whatever suggestions Shri Dhupal has made, I will immediately take up the matter with the State administration and see that those persons are helped.

Also, for 1993-94. We have allocated Rs. 20 crore and another Rs. 5 crore for ration for civic amenities, we have given Rs. 1 crore more.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has come. Is there any special announcement?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Many of the Members have pointed out about the incidents of excesses committed by the army personnel and other security forces. We have ordered action against such officers. So far, we have taken action against 146 such officials.

With these words, I request this august House to pass this Budget and to support the Vote on Account of this Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27"

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants-Budget (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1993-94 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 29-3-1993		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	General Administration Department	8,50,87,000	1,15,71,000	8,50,87,000	1,15,71,000
2	Home Department	90,89,37,000	29,75,000	90,89,36,000	29,75,000
3	Planning and Development Department	1,20,18,000	3,50,00,000	1,20,18,000	3,50,00,000
4	Information Department	1,64,27,000	20,50,000	1,64,26,000	20,50,000
5	Ladakh Affairs Department	35,84,16,000	25,88,18,000	—	—
6	Power Development Department	139,29,30,000	120,84,75,000	139,29,30,000	120,84,75,000
7	Education Department	113,66,43,000	7,80,00,000	113,66,43,000	7,80,00,000
8	Finance Department	53,51,37,000	5,25,00,000	53,51,37,000	5,25,00,000
9	Parliamentary Affairs Department	73,68,000	—	73,68,000	—
10	Law Department	2,98,97,000	—	2,98,97,000	—
11	Industries and Commerce Department	15,57,35,000	38,00,68,000	15,57,36,000	38,00,68,000
12	Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operative Department	29,76,94,000	26,20,80,000	29,76,94,000	26,20,80,000
13	Animal Husbandary Department	17,74,36,000	4,33,25,000	17,74,36,000	4,33,25,000
14	Revenue Department	28,21,28,000	3,18,000	28,21,29,000	3,18,000
15	Food Supplies and Transport Department	14,60,94,000	128,54,49,000	14,60,94,000	128,54,49,000
16	Public Works Department	56,61,28,000	45,27,22,000	56,61,28,000	45,27,21,000
17	Health & Medical Education Department	53,58,64,000	8,38,00,000	53,58,63,000	8,38,00,000
18	Social Welfare Department	7,21,41,000	3,68,28,000	7,21,41,000	3,68,29,000
19	Housing and Urban Development Department	9,05,71,000	22,70,50,000	9,05,72,000	22,70,50,000
20	Tourism Department	3,62,89,000	6,85,25,000	3,62,90,000	6,85,25,000
21	Forest Department	17,91,54,000	10,06,20,000	17,91,54,000	10,06,20,000
22	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	23,95,75,000	16,59,58,000	23,95,74,000	16,59,58,000
23	Public Health Engineering Department	35,25,75,000	25,33,50,000	35,25,74,000	25,33,50,000
24	Estates Hospitality and Protocol and Parks and Gardens Department	7,32,80,000	1,35,77,000	7,32,80,000	1,35,77,000
25	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	4,03,65,000	1,11,04,000	4,03,65,000	1,11,04,000
26	Fisheries Department	1,37,30,000	94,50,000	1,37,31,000	94,50,000
27	Higher Education Department	20,82,22,000	5,87,71,000	20,82,21,000	5,87,70,000

19.06 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL* 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1993-94.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1993-94".

The motion was adopted

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the money is being granted for the Government but its misuse should not be allowed. On the one hand the money reaches in the hands of terrorists and is misused by them, on the other hand youth is not getting jobs and thus unemployment is increasing. For these reasons too, the people are inclining towards terrorism. The hon. Minister has told nothing about the steps being taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, the hon. Member was not here when I stated that the State Government is taking very stringent action against the misuse of funds. Recently, we have dismissed the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Anantnag who has misused the funds to the tune of Rs. 8 crore. We will never allow any such misuse.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extra ordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 17-8-93.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Sir, we have to extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far as the extension of time is concerned, there are no stringent rules. Now the question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is 'Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

19.12 hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET, 1993-94; DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (UTTAR PRADESH), 1993-94; MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET, 1993-94; DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MADHYA PRADESH), 1993-94; RAJASTHAN BUDGET, 1993-94; DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAJASTHAN), 1993-94; HIMACHAL PRADESH BUDGET, 1993-94; AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (HIMACHAL PRADESH), 1993-94

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Items No. 13 to 16 of today's agenda together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For want of time later on some hon. Members would not get an opportunity to speak. So today they may speak. I think we shall have some patience and try to sit late because tomorrow we are not sitting late: we will sit only up to 6.0'clock. Therefore that shall have to be compensated.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): This was the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. All these four items will be discussed together and we will sit late today and decide them, so that we do not have to sit late tomorrow. That is the reason that we have mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. leaders and the Members in the Business Advisory Committee are fully aware of this and they must have briefed their respective political parties also.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Except the honourable minister no member of BAC is present here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the members of the Business Advisory Committee are not here, we are confident, and it is the procedure also, that they must have briefed the members of their political parties in their party meetings.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR): The Bill regarding Jammu and Kashmir has been passed and it is 7.15 now. B.A.C. has not decided to sit up to 10.00 p.m. but the time, if required, can be increased.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us sit for a short time. Tomorrow the House will be adjourned at 6 O'clock. So at least let us sit for half an hour more.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): If we do not want to sit now, then as it happened in the last session, we may have to sit up to 6.30 in the morning some other day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, otherwise we shall have to sit up to 1 O'clock, 2 O'clock in the late night. I hope you understand the situation and cooperate with us.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have asked to sit up to 9 O'clock whereas the state minister in Parliamentary Affairs has asked to sit upto 7 O'clock.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Initially I have asked for 7 O'clock but I accepted, immediately the suggestion given by Shri Nitish Kumar to sit upto 9 O'clock.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (HAMIRPUR): The minimum time was fixed upto 7 and the maximum upto 7.15 and it is 7.15 now.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us have a compromise, some via media policy. Let the hon. Member start his speech, afterwards we will see. Is it okay?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

- (i) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of *Uttar Pradesh* to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 28 and 30 to 95."

- (ii) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of *Madhya Pradesh* to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 73."
- (iii) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and

Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of *Rajasthan* to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 50."

- (iv) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of *Himachal Pradesh* to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 31."

LOK SABHA

Demands for Grants-Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 1993-94 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 29-3-1993		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Excise Department	5,46,11,000		5,46,10,000	
2.	Housing Department	12,94,71,000	36,66,00,000	12,94,70,000	36,66,00,000
3.	Industries Department (Export Promotion)	44,18,000	22,09,000	44,18,000	22,09,000
4.	Industries Department (Mines and Minerals)	2,20,89,000	87,68,000	2,20,88,000	87,67,000
5.	Industries Department (Village and Small Industries)	14,22,61,000	4,48,50,000	14,22,60,000	4,48,50,000
6.	Industries Department (Handloom Industry)	24,44,53,000	48,53,00	24,44,53,000	48,53,000
7.	Industries Department (Heavy and Medium Industries)	99,43,000	47,92,72,000	99,43,000	47,92,72,000
8.	Industries Department (Printing and Stationery)	15,45,36,000	35,80,000	15,45,35,000	35,80,000
9.	Power Department	1,10,21,000	558,00,00,000	1,10,21,000	558,00,00,000
10.	Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Horticultural Development)	17,96,33,000	3,53,04,000	17,96,33,000	3,53,04,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Agriculture)	123,90,25,000	46,86,11,000	123,90,25,000	46,86,10,000	
12. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Area Development)	21,94,01,000	25,00,000	21,94,01,000	25,00,000	
13. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Rural Development)	461,25,62,000	9,07,80,000	461,25,61,000	9,07,80,000	
14. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Panchayati Raj)	40,28,69,000	2,67,000	40,28,68,000	2,66,000	
15. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Animal Husbandry)	45,74,12,000	90,30,000	45,74,11,000	90,30,000	
16. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Dairy Development)	6,35,66,000	2,73,40,000	6,35,66,000	2,73,39,000	
17. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Fisheries)	6,88,45,000	50,000	6,88,44,000	50,000	
18. Agriculture and Other Allied Departments (Co-operative)	10,97,11,000	74,19,13,000	10,97,10,000	74,19,13,000	
19. Personnel and Appointment Department (Training and Other Expenditure)	91,44,000		91,44,000		
20. Personnel Department (Public Service Commission)	41,43,000		41,43,000		
21. Food and Civil Supplies Department	21,20,29,000	771,16,30,000	21,20,29,000	771,16,30,000	
22. Sports Department	3,31,15,000	2,000	3,31,15,000	2,000	
23. Cane Development Department (Cane)	9,26,29,000	..	9,26,28,000	..	
24. Cane Development Department (Sugar Industry)	8,40,01,000	48,71,50,000	8,40,00,000	48,71,50,000	
25. Home Department (Jail)	18,63,59,000	4,00,00,000	18,63,58,000	4,00,00,000	
26. Home Department (Police)	441,23,52,000	2,50,00,000	441,23,51,000	2,50,0,000	
27. Home Department (Civil Defence)	21,87,28,000	..	21,87,28,000	..	
28. Home Department (Political Pension and Other Expenditure)	10,76,00,000	..	10,76,00,000	..	
30. Confidential Department (Revenue Intelligence Directorate and Other Expenditure)	28,40,000	..	28,41,000	..	
31. Medical Department (Medical Education and Training)	45,38,67,000	33,99,000	45,38,67,000	33,98,000	
32. Medical Department (Allopathy)	141,29,24,000	19,26,18,000	141,29,24,000	19,26,18,000	
33. Medical Department (Ayurvedic and Unani)	24,68,39,000	32,90,000	24,68,39,000	32,89,000	
34. Medical Department (Homoeopathy)	7,33,51,000	..	7,33,51,000	..	
35. Medical Department (Family Welfare)	62,73,55,000	3,96,33,000	62,73,55,000	3,96,33,000	
36. Medical Department (Public Health)	65,90,92,000	..	65,90,92,000	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6
37. Urban Development Department		206,01,21,000	50,00,000	206,01,20,000	50,00,000
38. Civil Aviation Department		2,55,14,000	..	2,55,13,000	..
39. Language Department		30,29,000	..	30,28,000	..
40. Planning Department		31,29,80,000	26,02,50,000	31,29,79,000	26,02,50,000
41. Election Department		2,15,82,000	..	2,15,82,000	..
42. Judicial Department		39,79,59,000	2,75,00,000	39,79,58,000	2,75,00,000
43. Transport Department		5,56,51,000	9,01,000	5,56,51,000	9,00,000
44. Tourism Department		1,82,05,000	2,36,18,000	1,82,05,000	2,36,18,000
45. Environment Department		88,40,000	3,54,000	88,40,000	3,54,000
46. Administrative Reforms Department		28,61,000	..	28,61,000	..
47. Technical Education Department		38,83,84,000	11,65,11,000	38,83,83,000	11,65,11,000
48. Muslim Waqf Department		38,51,000	..	38,51,000	..
49. Woman and Child Welfare Department		27,76,68,000	12,50,000	27,76,67,000	12,50,000
50. Revenue Department (District Administration)		29,66,44,000	2,05,91,000	29,66,44,000	2,05,91,000
51. Revenue Department (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities)		22,52,62,000	70,62,000	22,52,62,000	70,61,000
52. Revenue Department (Board of Revenue and Other Expenditure)		114,2,39,000	3,66,000	114,29,39,000	3,66,000
53. National Integration Department		38,50,000	50,000	38,50,000	50,000
54. Public Works Department (Establishment)		91,56,55,000	..	91,56,55,000	..
55. Public Works Department (Non-Residential Buildings)		5,69,99,000	12,14,59,000	5,69,99,000	12,14,59,000
56. Public Works Department (Residential Buildings)		4,03,91,000	2,53,21,000	4,03,91,000	2,53,20,000
57. Public Works Department (Functional Buildings)		..	3,72,90,000	..	3,72,90,000
58. Public Works Department (Communication)		74,48,37,000	116,01,89,000	74,48,37,000	116,01,89,000
59. Public Works Department (Estate Directorate)		7,14,000	..	7,14,000	..
60. Forest Department		49,29,18,000	6,12,000	49,29,17,000	6,12,000
61. Finance Department (Debt Services and Other Expenditure)		400,13,84,000	18,07,50,000	400,13,84,000	18,07,50,000
62. Finance Department (Superannuation Allowances and Pensions)		142,07,65,000	..	142,07,65,000	..
63. Finance Department (Treasury and Accounts Administration)		8,72,41,000	..	8,72,41,000	..
64. Finance Department (State Lottery)		250,00,00,000	..	250,00,00,000	..
65. Finance Department (Audit Small Savings etc.)		14,02,16,000	..	14,02,15,000	..
66. Finance Department (Group Insurance)		16,28,000	..	16,28,000	..
67. Legislative Council Secretariat		1,61,04,000	..	1,61,03,000	..

377 U. P. Budget, M. P. Budget, Rajasthan Budget & H. P. Budget		AUGUST 17, 1993		U. P. Budget, M. P. Budget, Rajasthan Budget & H. P. Budget		378
1	2	3	4	5	6	
68.	Legislative Assembly Secretariat	3,77,96,000	..	3,77,95,000	..	
69.	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department (Legislature)	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	
70.	Science and Technology Department	7,41,86,000	..	7,41,85,000	..	
71.	Education Department (Primary Education)	667,06,80,000	..	667,06,79,000	..	
72.	Education Department (Secondary Education)	418,95,74,000	25,08,000	418,95,73,000	25,07,000	
73.	Education Department (Higher Education)	114,47,58,000	3,15,50,000	114,47,58,000	3,15,50,000	
74.	Education Department (Adult Education)	3,57,93,000	..	3,57,92,000	..	
75.	Education Department (State Council of Education Research and Training)	3,88,20,000	..	3,88,20,000	..	
76.	Labour Department (Labour Welfare)	43,12,32,000	..	43,12,32,000	..	
77.	Labour Department (Employment)	25,67,47,000	24,98,000	25,67,46,000	24,97,000	
78.	Secretariat Administration Department	23,39,21,000	..	23,39,20,000	..	
79.	Social Welfare Department (Social Welfare)	25,84,09,000	..	25,84,08,000	..	
80.	Social Welfare Department (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare)	104,54,37,000	1,000	104,54,36,000	1,000	
81.	Social Welfare Department (Tribal Welfare)	2,88,83,000	..	2,88,82,000	..	
82.	Vigilance Department	2,57,79,000	..	2,57,78,000	..	
83.	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	8,85,000	4,000	8,85,000	3,000	
84.	General Administration Department	20,67,000	..	20,67,000	..	
85.	Public Enterprises Department	25,98,000	..	25,98,000	..	
86.	Information Department	6,39,90,000	..	6,39,89,000	..	
87.	Soldier's Welfare Department	2,60,24,000	..	2,60,25,000	..	
88.	Institutional Finance Department (Directorate)	23,68,000	18,00,000	23,68,000	18,00,000	
89.	Institutional Finance Department (Sales Tax)	28,15,81,000	..	28,15,80,000	..	
90.	Institutional Finance Department (Entertainment and Betting Tax)	1,27,53,000	..	1,27,53,000	..	
91.	Institutional finance Department (Stamps and Registration)	5,63,94,000	..	5,63,94,000	..	
92.	Cultural Affairs Department	2,98,85,000	42,50,000	2,98,84,000	42,50,000	
93.	Irrigation Department (Establishment)	97,09,54,000	65,82,24,000	97,09,54,000	65,82,24,000	
94.	Irrigation Department (Works)	337,25,79,000	286,70,76,000	337,25,78,000	286,70,76,000	
95.	Uttaranchal Development Department	117,82,97,000	67,82,68,000	117,82,97,000	67,82,67,000	

Demands for Grants-Budget (MADHYA PRADESH) for 1993-94 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 29-3-1993		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	General Administration	15,68,32,000	..	15,68,32,000	..
2.	Other expenditure pertaining to general administration department	1,37,80,000	..	1,37,79,000	..
3.	Police	1,83,80,78,000	4,02,50,000	1,83,80,77,000	4,02,50,000
4.	Other expenditure pertaining to Home department	2,00,98,000	1,000	2,00,97,000	..
5.	Jails	12,31,10,000	..	12,31,10,000	..
6.	Expenditure pertaining to Finance department	2,07,42,83,000	12,86,25,000	2,07,42,82,000	12,86,25,000
7.	Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax department	35,27,43,000	20,25,000	35,27,42,000	20,25,000
8.	Land revenue and district administration	69,82,36,000	71,50,000	69,82,36,000	71,50,000
9.	Expenditure pertaining to revenue department	9,49,83,000	30,00,000	9,49,83,000	30,00,000
10.	Forest	1,44,31,09,000	5,26,08,000	1,44,31,09,000	5,26,07,000
11.	Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry department	20,20,95,000	14,65,15,000	20,20,95,000	14,65,14,000
12.	Expenditure pertaining to Energy department	1,17,62,64,000	1,30,87,60,000	1,17,62,64,000	1,30,87,60,000
13.	Agriculture	68,37,38,000	12,14,94,000	68,37,37,000	12,14,94,000
14.	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry department	33,38,21,000	35,50,000	33,38,20,000	35,50,000
15.	Dairy development	5,72,50,000	..	5,72,50,000	..
16.	Fisheries	4,19,03,000	1,00,000	4,19,03,000	1,00,000
17.	Co-operation	17,19,61,000	5,22,50,000	17,19,61,000	5,22,50,000
18.	Labour	8,77,59,000	..	8,77,59,000	..
19.	Public health and family welfare	1,73,32,87,000	..	1,73,32,86,000	..
20.	Public health engineering	1,05,52,80,000	3,76,48,000	1,05,52,80,000	3,76,47,000
21.	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment department	6,68,97,000	8,84,44,000	6,68,97,000	8,84,44,000
22.	Expenditure pertaining to Local Government department	49,78,68,000	5,82,50,000	49,78,67,000	5,82,50,000
23.	Water resources department	96,41,90,000	1,55,87,78,000	96,41,90,000	1,55,87,78,000
24.	Public works-roads and bridges	1,03,60,55,000	12,69,50,000	1,03,60,55,000	12,69,50,000
25.	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral resources department	2,89,68,000	..	2,89,68,000	..
26.	Expenditure pertaining to Culture department	4,59,79,000	55,000	4,59,79,000	55,000
27.	School education	4,88,83,70,000	87,75,000	4,88,83,70,000	87,75,000
28.	State legislature	2,92,43,000	..	2,92,42,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. Administration of Justice and Elections	19,43,38,000	..	19,43,38,000	..	..
30. Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development department	1,00,51,81,000	12,50,000	1,00,51,81,000	12,50,000	..
31. Expenditure pertaining to Planning, Economics and Statistics department	4,93,71,000	..	4,93,70,000	..	..
32. Expenditure pertaining to Public Relations department	6,35,17,000	..	6,35,16,000	..	..
33. Tribal welfare	1,23,00,47,000	2,16,43,000	1,23,00,46,000	2,16,43,000	..
34. Social welfare	24,63,69,000	..	24,63,69,000	..	..
35. Rehabilitation	1,74,09,000	65,85,000	1,74,08,000	65,85,000	..
36. Transport	10,90,93,000	1,26,98,000	10,90,93,000	1,26,98,000	..
37. Tourism	76,21,000	20,00,000	76,21,000	20,00,000	..
38. Additional expenditure under employment programme	9,00,000	..	9,00,000	..	..
39. Expenditure pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies department	12,10,58,000	3,50,00,000	12,10,57,000	3,50,00,000	..
40. Expenditure pertaining to Command area development department	4,95,37,000	3,56,38,000	4,95,37,000	3,56,37,000	..
41. Tribal areas sub-plan	2,49,37,81,000	1,05,55,72,000	2,49,37,81,000	1,05,55,71,000	..
42. Public Works relating to Tribal Areas Sub-Plan-roads and bridges	5,00,000	18,14,50,000	5,00,000	18,14,50,000	..
43. Sports and Youth Welfare	5,68,69,000	..	5,68,69,000	..	..
44. Higher Education	62,46,74,000	40,00,000	62,46,74,000	40,00,000	..
45. Minor Irrigation Works	18,16,77,000	30,85,75,000	18,16,77,000	30,85,75,000	..
46. Science and Technology	1,40,00,000	..	1,40,00,000	..	..
47. Man-Power Planning Department and Technical education	31,02,14,000	66,71,000	31,02,13,000	66,70,000	..
48. Narmada Valley Development	..	1,98,24,75,000	..	1,98,24,75,000	..
49. Scheduled Caste Welfare	13,36,50,000	..	13,36,50,000	..	..
50. Expenditure pertaining to 20 Point Implementation department	1,04,79,000	..	1,04,79,000	..	..
51. Religious Trusts and Endowments	48,25,000	..	48,25,000	..	..
52. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Agriculture department	9,28,35,000	10,00,000	9,28,35,000	10,00,000	..
53. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Energy department	..	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000	..
54. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Agricultural Research and Education	7,04,17,000	..	7,04,17,000	..	..
55. Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child welfare	33,91,24,000	93,05,000	33,91,24,000	93,05,000	..
56. Rural Industries	10,75,65,000	66,42,000	10,75,64,000	66,41,000	..
57. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Water resources department	..	10,00,00,000	..	10,00,00,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
58. Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity		63,57,00,000	9,50,00,000	..	..
59. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Co-operation department		..	1,11,50,000	..	1,11,50,000
60. Expenditure pertaining to District plan schemes		..	14,41,75,000	..	14,41,75,000
61. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Public Health and Family Welfare department		7,73,85,000	86,28,000	7,73,84,000	86,27,000
62. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Rural Development department		62,39,000	..	62,38,000	..
63. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Public Health Engineering department		2,00,00,000	..	2,00,00,000	..
64. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		1,24,63,35,000	66,91,88,000	1,24,63,34,000	66,91,88,000
65. Aviation department		1,28,40,000	..	1,28,40,000	..
66. Welfare of Backward Classes		18,40,02,000	17,75,000	18,40,01,000	17,75,000
67. Public Works-Buildings		89,27,25,000	21,00,48,000	89,27,25,000	21,00,47,000
68. Public Works relating to Tribal Areas Sub-Plan-buildings		..	5,60,99,000	..	5,60,99,000
69. Expenditure pertaining to Urban Welfare department		18,86,32,000	..	10,86,32,000	..
70. Externally aided Projects pertaining to Man-Power Planning Department		5,35,20,000	3,82,50,000	5,35,19,000	3,82,50,000
71. Public Undertakings		2,50,000	..	2,50,000	..
72. Expenditure pertaining to Gas tragedy relief works		11,16,74,000	7,87,27,000	11,16,73,000	7,87,26,000
73. Expenditure pertaining to Plantation, Forestry, Environmental and Development of waste lands		32,08,000	3,99,00,000	32,07,000	3,99,00,000

Demands for Grants-Budget (Rajasthan) for 1993-94 to be submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 29-3-1993		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Legislature	1,78,09,000	..	1,78,08,000	..
2.	Council of Ministers	1,04,37,000	..	1,04,38,000	..
3.	Secretariat	13,04,09,000	..	13,04,09,000	..
4.	District Administration	37,97,52,000	..	37,97,52,000	..
5.	Administrative Services	7,78,85,000	..	7,78,84,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Administration of Justice		15,75,01,000	..	15,75,01,000	..
7. Election		16,79,04,000	..	..	..
8. Revenue		35,13,15,000	..	35,13,16,000	..
9. Forest		35,86,58,000	2,50,000	35,86,59,000	2,50,000
10. Miscellaneous General Services		4,18,000	..	4,71,000	..
11. Miscellaneous Social Services		4,31,89,000	..	4,31,89,000	..
12. Other Taxes		7,44,07,000	..	7,44,07,000	..
13. Excise		27,17,48,000	..	27,17,48,000	..
14. Sales Tax		9,35,10,000	..	9,35,09,000	..
15. Pension and other Retirement Benefits		116,14,15,000	..	116,14,16,000	..
16. Police		126,77,58,000	8,35,000	126,77,58,000	8,35,000
17. Jails		7,39,26,000	..	6,39,27,000	..
18. Public Relation		2,42,40,000	..	2,42,40,000	..
19. Public Works		64,68,60,000	17,63,13,000	64,68,59,000	17,63,13,000
20. Housing		8,84,11,000	5,32,50,000	8,84,11,000	5,32,50,000
21. Roads and Bridges		73,94,83,000	51,17,50,000	73,94,84,000	51,17,50,000
22. Area Development		31,68,35,000	23,39,72,000	31,68,34,000	23,39,73,000
23. Labour and Employment		12,46,50,000	..	12,46,50,000	..
24. Education, Art and Culture		549,08,53,000	1,51,90,000	549,08,53,000	1,51,90,000
25. Treasury and Accounts Administration		8,87,35,000	..	8,87,35,000	..
26. Medical and Public Health and Sanitation		171,00,22,000	1,00,000	171,00,23,000	1,00,000
27. Drinking Water Supply Scheme		115,64,65,000	118,71,34,000	115,64,66,000	118,71,34,000
28. Special Programme for Rural Development		39,78,55,000	..	39,78,55,000	..
29. Town Planning and Regional Development		8,72,64,000	2,67,50,000	8,72,64,000	2,67,50,000
30. Tribal Area Development		60,56,10,000	11,00,33,000	60,56,11,000	11,00,33,000
31. Relief and Rehabilitation		6,65,000	1,000	6,65,000	..
32. Civil Supplies		4,22,73,000	..	4,22,73,000	..
33. Social Security and Welfare		63,23,22,000	9,81,000	63,23,21,000	9,81,000
34. Relief on Account of Natural Calamities		124,00,00,000	2,000	123,99,99,000	1,000
35. Miscellaneous Community and Economic Services		54,27,98,000	24,00,000	54,27,98,000	24,00,000
36. Co-operation		29,32,36,000	18,27,24,000	29,32,35,000	18,27,24,000
37. Agriculture		45,15,45,000	8,41,88,000	45,15,45,000	8,41,87,000
38. Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation		49,86,68,000	5,64,56,000	49,86,68,000	5,64,56,000
39. Animal husbandry and Medical		33,51,04,000	30,35,000	33,51,04,000	30,36,000
40. State Enterprises		83,10,000	6,11,90,000	83,09,000	6,11,90,000
41. Community Development		21,46,50,000	..	21,46,51,000	..
42. Industries		24,74,73,000	19,25,12,000	24,74,73,000	19,25,12,000

1.	2	3	4	5	6
43. Mines		16,26,65,000	1,84,00,000	16,26,66,000	1,84,00,000
44. Stationery and Printing		8,63,91,000	3,75,000	8,63,90,000	3,75,000
45. Loans to Government Servants		..	68,91,90,000	..	..
46. Irrigation		151,84,70,000	211,74,08,000	151,84,69,000	211,74,08,000
47. Tourism		1,25,86,000	1,68,63,000	1,25,86,000	1,68,64,000
48. Power		107,53,50,000	166,37,50,000	107,53,50,000	166,37,50,000
49. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions		5,96,26,000	..	5,96,26,000	..
50. Rural Employment		75,71,26,000	..	75,71,27,000	..

Demands for Grants-Budget (Himachal Pradesh) for 1993-94 to besubmitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 29-3-1993		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vidhan Sabha and Election	1,30,57,000	..	1,30,57,000	..
2.	Governor and Council of Ministers	64,92,000	..	64,91,000	..
3.	Administration of Justice	3,43,94,000	..	3,43,94,000	..
4.	General Administration	28,22,10,000	15,48,000	28,22,10,000	15,48,000
5.	Land Revenue	20,09,50,000	5,45,000	20,09,50,000	5,45,000
6.	Excise and Taxation	3,50,54,000	..	3,50,55,000	..
7.	Police and Allied Organisations	30,18,90,000	..	30,18,90,000	..
8.	Education, Sports and Arts and Culture	142,26,52,000	3,48,25,000	142,26,52,000	3,48,24,000
9.	Health and Family Welfare	51,26,71,000	2,47,10,000	51,26,70,000	2,47,11,000
10.	Public Works	26,80,25,000	1,78,50,000	26,80,25,000	1,78,50,000
11.	Agriculture	23,37,72,000	7,77,13,000	23,37,72,000	7,77,12,000
12.	Irrigation and Flood Control	12,31,33,000	5,60,10,000	12,31,33,000	5,60,10,000
13.	Soil and Water Conservation	5,87,16,000	23,75,000	5,87,16,000	23,75,000
14.	Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development	9,47,87,000	12,00,000	9,47,86,000	12,01,000
15.	Fisheries	1,02,41,000	24,25,000	1,02,40,000	24,25,000
16.	Forest and Wild Life	33,34,23,000	1,09,44,000	33,34,23,000	1,09,44,000
17.	Roads and Bridges	16,78,21,000	29,04,27,000	16,78,22,000	29,04,26,000
18.	Supplies, Industries and Minerals	5,99,69,000	2,61,20,000	5,99,69,000	2,61,21,000
19.	Social Security and Welfare (including nutrition)	11,91,99,000	46,51,000	11,91,99,000	46,51,000
20.	Rural Development	61,16,39,000	7,42,000	61,16,39,000	7,41,000
21.	Cooperation	4,10,16,000	5,56,49,000	4,10,17,000	5,56,48,000
22.	Food and Warehousing	7,71,85,000	11,94,29,000	7,71,85,000	11,94,30,000
23.	Water and Power Development	51,000	41,36,50,000	50,000	41,36,51,000

1.	2	3	4	5	6
24. Stationery and Printing		2,34,76,000	7,50,000	2,34,76,000	7,50,000
25. Road, Water Transport and Civil Aviation		2,69,45,000	1,63,84,000	2,69,44,000	1,63,84,000
26. Tourism and Hospitality Organisation		1,03,10,000	92,75,000	1,03,11,000	92,75,000
27. Labour and Employment		3,18,41,000	45,74,000	3,18,41,000	45,74,000
28. Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development		37,46,50,000	15,60,65,000	37,46,40,000	15,60,65,000
29. Finance		44,56,32,000	..	44,56,32,000	..
30. Loans to Government Servants		..	2,23,00,000	..	2,23,00,000
31. Tribal Development		34,93,42,000	10,85,33,000	34,93,43,000	10,85,34,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chinmayanand Swami to initiate the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the Appropriation Bill 1993 for Uttar Pradesh has been brought. The State has been under President's Rule for the last 9 months and perhaps that is why there will be a discussion on this subject today. If respected Deputy Speaker permits me, I will continue the remaining discussion tomorrow because it is already late today. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, the Hon. Members of this House are bound by the report of the Business Advisory Committee which was unanimously accepted. (Interruptions) I will tell you. Kindly bear with me. (Interruptions) The Business Advisory Committee consists of all the hon. leaders who are represented in this House; and then, the Business Advisory Committee's report is also presented to this House and adopted here. The House is bound by the report of the Business Advisory Committee. Sir, you, as the Deputy Speaker of this august House and I, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it is our duty to see that the resolutions which are adopted by this House are also carried out in the House.

Therefore, I am suggesting that whatever we have done in the Business Advisory Committee which has been adopted, is carried out here. I am not suggesting that anybody should be

unnecessarily harassed. But, this is how the situation has developed. Therefore, we have to complete the discussion on these four things; otherwise tomorrow we will have to sit late in the night, again. There would be problems as was mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee. One of the reasons why we decided to sit late today was we did not want to sit late tomorrow. That is the reason. Therefore, I would request you to continue the discussion so that we can complete the discussion today; and tomorrow we can rise on time. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever has been said by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is partially correct. He has mentioned about the Business Advisory Committee in which it was decided that we will sit late for some time, and that sometime has already passed. It was not decided as to upto what hour the House will sit.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us first understand the situation (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, we said that we will sit late; and the implication was clearly spelt out and that was, we will sit late to complete the business. So, we have to sit late to complete the business because we did not want to sit late tomorrow. This House has sat till 6 O' clock in the morning. That we did not want. We want to complete this in time. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : The Minister had asked for cooperation and we have cooperated.

We have already sit for 1 hour and 20 minutes after 6 O'clock. A discussion on Uttar Pradesh has started. We have accepted this point. It is the proposal of the Minister that we should complete the discussion today. It will be a joke with Uttar Pradesh. Many hon. Members of that State want to speak on this subject, you have very few people representing that State. . . (Interruptions) I have not yet completed. They are not concerned that very few people from Uttar Pradesh are present, very few people are there from Madhya Pradesh also for speaking. Shuklaji wants to pass it quickly. He will get credit for this. It will not be a good convention; it will be a wrong convention. The discussion has started on your direction. Observing the mood of the House it should be stopped now and should be taken up tomorrow. . . (Interruptions) Our party Members, who wanted to speak have left.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I am replying to your point that the work shown in our order paper is known to hon. Members. Those hon. Members who want to participate in this discussion are present here. Many Members of our party are present here and those who want to participate, will express their views also. Therefore I request you that
 [English]

Whatever decision we have taken, we should try to implement that. Otherwise the whole schedule of business will go haywire. Therefore, I am requesting you to continue the discussion. Many Members want to take part. I am not restricting. I am not saying that do it and rush through it. Let everybody, who wants to speak, speak here. Then, we will take the vote. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Tomorrow, we are ready to forgo our lunch hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, two hours had been allotted for the discussion on Jammu and Kashmir. One can understand that it may take one more hour but it went on for five hours.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur) : Sir, you are taking up the matter of Uttar Pradesh in a very light manner. . . (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : The discussion was to be completed in a matter of two hours. It has taken more five hours.

Therefore, the whole thing has been disturbed.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : If the discussion was getting prolonged for five hours instead of two hours, then why did the Government not object to that? We should have a very serious approach towards the debates in the Parliament. Hon. Members of many different parties have left the House under the impression that there will be no discussion after the budget of Jammu and Kashmir because the House was to sit upto seven 'o clock. Many Members have already left. A very practical point is involved. We are rather cooperating. If they do not want to consider in view of this practical difficulty we have nothing to say.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The treasury benches have said that the time allotted is really over. But names of some of the hon. Members were sent by the Whips. That was taken into account. Subsequently, some hon. Members raised their hands and had sent the chits. It was the Chair to accommodate them. Suppose if the Chair were to be very much reluctant, we cannot do.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody wants to speak. At the same time, we are not prepared to sit.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will sit for half-an-hour and then we shall adjourn. Tomorrow, we are not meeting after six o'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been decided. So, I shall request hon. Swamiji to speak for half-an-hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us try some via media policy.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many people want to participate because it consists of four States.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (HAMIRPUR): You are saying that we should sit for half-an-hour and Swamiji should speak. The hon. Minister wants the discussion to be finished today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete the speech. Then, we shall adjourn.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): If the Congress Members are really interested to participate in this debate, let them exhaust today. We will participate tomorrow. There is no problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Most unfair. You should not suggest such a thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, it is decided now to sit for half-an-hour.

(Interruptions)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: So, we will sit only for half-an-hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, as I understand from your observations, you have said that we can sit for half-an-hour more and then we will decide what to do.

SEVERAL HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No. He said that we will sit for only half-an-hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Are you trying to dictate the Chair? (Interruptions)
[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Hon. Deputy Speaker has made it clear that we will sit only for half an hour so we will not sit beyond half an hour. It should be very clear.

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request you to clarify the decision of the Business Advisory Committee as to why we cannot sit late tomorrow and the observations we had made to facilitate the business of the House. We will submit to your orders and whatever you say. We are not going to unnecessarily insist upon and inflict discomforts on the hon. Members. But we

have also to see that the discussion is completed. (Interruptions).

[Translation].

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before starting the discussion on Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill... (Interruptions).

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it clear that today we will sit for half-an-hour only. This should be made very clear because the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just now said that will be decided after half-an-hour. If this is made clear first, only then our Members will take part in it. Then we will have no objection in participating (Interruptions) We will not sit for more than half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DUPUTY SPEAKER: The whips of the parties sent the names but subsequently, how have they got the right to send additional names whereas time allotted for the discussion is the same? So, when the treasury benches have accommodated those names, the Opposition also is bound to accommodate them. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, initiating the debate on Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill 1993-94, some other discussion took place in which the extension of the time for half an-hour was discussed. That it self took half an-hour. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Uttar Pradesh is the largest State of this country.

[English]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Sir, there is no quorum in the House. Is it not the duty of the ruling party to maintain the quorum in the House?

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& H. P. Budget

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is
being rung—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell has
been rung. Since there is no quorum, the House
stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on August
18, 1993.

19.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, August 18, 1993/Sravana 27,
1915 (Saka)
