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SEVENTH SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 19, 1993/Sravana 28,
1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Import of Oil

*321. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated June 10, 1993 under the caption 'India's oil imports to be doubled';

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange required to be spent by the Government as a result of increase in oil import during 1993-94;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in the oil sector; and

(d) the time by which self-sufficiency is likely to be achieved?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The likely import bill for crude oil and petroleum products during the year 1993-94 will be about US \$6958 million.

(c) Besides promoting conservation of petroleum products in various fields, a number of oil and gas field development projects are being implemented to enhance production of crude oil and natural gas. Government have also offered certain oil/gas fields for development by private companies. Efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity by taking up expansion of some of the existing refineries and by setting up of new grass root refineries both in the Joint Venture and Private Sector in order to reduce imports.

(d) Self sufficiency will depend on our investment in exploration and development of established resources.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Environment Minister has read out a written answer here, but my submission is that the original question relates to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas whereas it is being replied by the Environment Minister who is not at all concerned with Petroleum and Natural Gas in any way. That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suggest that my question be better postponed to some future date before the Hon'ble Minister replies that the information would be provided later on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : No, I'll reply to your entire satisfaction.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, part 'A' of my question is, whether the production of ONGC has increased or decreased during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94. I want to know specifically about ONGC. I am not asking about IOC or Bharat Petroleum. If the production has decreased then what are the reasons for it. What are the steps that are being taken by the Government to increase production. In part 'B' of my question I want to know the number of crude oil wells in our country and how many of them have been closed down. Is it a fact that these wells were closed down because they were not being properly maintained and looked after?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : So far as the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are concerned, the production of Indian Oil was 26.95 million metric tonnes and 27.17 million metric tonnes respectively.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I am asking only about ONGC and not the total production.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Please listen the entire thing first.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Yes, tell me, what you are talking about.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am talking about ONGC and OIL.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : But, I have asked you specifically about ONGC. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Minister is talking about both.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the reply be complete first.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : He is talking about both whereas I have asked about ONGC.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I'll tell you only when you listen to me. ONGC has the maximum production and the production of Oil India is quite less and marginal as compared to ONGC. I was telling the hon'ble Member... (*Interruptions*)... I have the slip with me. It is true that the production has decreased and there is no doubt about it. So far as production of oil wells is concerned, it has really decreased. Those oil wells needed some repair and maintenance and this has been the cause of the decrease in production.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the statistics are concerned that will be sent in writing and here we will talk about policy matter.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I have asked why it has gone down.

MR. SPEAKER : This is his first question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I will tell, the reason is that the rectification measures that were to be taken in the oil fields of Bombay have been taken now. The second reason is :

[*English*]

In the Bombay High Oil fields, the reservoir comes to strength in oil fields. There is reservoir constraint in Gujarat oil fields.

[*Translation*]

And the third reason is that we faced some difficulty due to the Law and Order problem in Assam... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : There are three steps—potentiality, exploration production and refining. You are proposing to give concession to foreign and private companies in all the above three aspects. I would like to know as to what is the number of schemes that have been implemented and what is the total potentiality and its percentage offered by you to private companies and joint ventures. What is the percentage of that and how many schemes were formulated by you and how many out of them have been implemented?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This is a new scheme of liberalisation. We have held discussions but production has not yet started in these projects. Production as the implementation in your words has not taken place in the private sector.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : My question is how much has been offered and how much has been implemented. Please get me an answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : So far as the non-private sector is concerned, the new refineries being set up

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I have asked about both private sector and joint ventures. You have said in your reply...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a continuous question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : If the Hon'ble Member wants to know, then, I'll tell him about the new refineries.

[*English*]

The main refineries are :—

M.R.P.L., Mangalore—3 million tonnes per annum.

Panipat Refinery, Karnal—6 million tonnes per annum.

East India—6 million tonnes per annum.

West India—6 million tonnes per annum.

Central India—6 million tonnes per annum.

Reliance Industries—9 million tonnes per annum.

Ashok Leyland (Private Sector)—6 million tonnes per annum.

Essar Industries—9 million tonnes per annum.

These are the on going projects.

[*Translation*]

Production has not started in these refineries.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has neither confirmed nor denied whether India's oil imports are doubled. You have given the figures but whether they amount to double figures or not, is not confirmed. I would like to know if that is the serious situation that oil imports have now doubled, then whether the Government has fixed any targets for achieving self-sufficiency within a particular period.

What is the investment which the Government proposes to make within that period and in what manner? What is the scheme for ultimately achieving that self-sufficiency within that period? Is there any scheme with the Government?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, it is not a fact that the oil imports have doubled. In fact, the crude oil imports during 1992-93 were to the tune of 29.2 million metric tonnes whereas the crude oil imports in 1993-94 are projected to be 28,900 TMT. The question is in terms of value. Even in value, they have not doubled. The dollar-rupee party determines it. But in terms of fiscal amount this has not doubled. In fact, where crude oil is concerned, it has gone down.

With regard to self-sufficiency, there have been some problems in the past because of the resource constraint. This resource constraint is being bridged by the liberalisation policy, by investments in the private sector. Self-sufficiency also has a very important element, that is, the reserves must not only be explored but also they must be physically existing. So, with the extensive

exploration efforts that are being made both in the private sector and in the public sector, it is expected that in future, based on the indications available and not on the basis of proven reserves, we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency sometime in the future. It is very difficult to say because exploration is going on. But all efforts are being made in this direction.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Vaghelaji, I'm allowing you to ask and this question relates not only to Gujarat but to the whole of India.

SHRI SHANKAR SINGH WAGHELA : I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether there is a case of an import worth 7 thousand million U.S. dollar in ONGC. I think you are not very serious in this matter. India has been facing problems in importing gases, in drilling and refinery. How many private companies have applied for import of gas and setting up of refineries; and how many applications have been received from Joint Ventures as well as private companies for exploration? What was the criteria adopted by you for clearing those applications and how many applications have been cleared and when will the result be declared? Import of gas was cleared and now it is being imported. Then you have said that it is being exported. You have also talked about the refineries; when will their result be declared? What is the criteria adopted for allowing the private people in this field?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, it has been undertaken very recently. If we propose to import the gas, we would have to create port facilities at first. It is not an easy task to make a decision to import gas and to import it practically. It requires lots of resources and ways and means. It requires creation of port facilities and a complete network. It is not a matter of couple of months. We cannot do it by taking a decision only or making a policy alone. Unless the complete infrastructure is set up, achievements cannot be made. Its policy has been formulated during the last one or two months and about 380 private parties have submitted their applications for the same. We are having discussions with them. However, decisions have been taken on some applications and some are still under consideration. There are various kinds of applications.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that in place of the imported oil, Ethyl Alcohol or absolute Alcohol can be used. It is being used in Brazil mixing it with petrol and its percentage is 20 there. It is sufficiently available in India also. We can save rupees two thousand crores by reducing import of oil. In the circumstances, I would like to know the opinion of the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This question pertains to crude oil,

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you need a separate notice for this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is making all out efforts in this direction. Licences have also been issued to some reputed companies, however the issuance of licences is much controversial. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Environment has given its clearance to the action taken by the Ministry of Petroleum.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a friendly question and you answer it outside the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I can answer this question here itself that the clearance has been granted.

[English]

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK : So far as Cauvery Basin is concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has got any proposal to give the contracts for the petroleum products to any private company which they are contemplating today.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Cauvery Basin is a newer basin which has a very little production at the moment. Efforts are being made and in pursuance of these efforts if private sector is to be involved to bridge the resource crunch problem, then this matter will be considered.

SHRI ANIL BASU : According to a study of the Planning Commission, the projected demand of crude oil around 2000 or 2001 would be around 105 million metric tonnes and the anticipated production would be around 47 million metric tonnes. The statement which was made by the Minister just now says that we are producing fifty per cent of the crude oil, that would not be there in the near future. And our present expenditure for importing of crude oil which is around 47 million metric tonnes would further increase. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to give information. You put the question.

SHRI ANIL BASU : So the question of self-sufficiency does not arise at all. My question is, to increase the production of the crude oil, exploration in the new areas or commissioning of the wells are very much

necessary. So far, information is available that the Government has completed the fourth round of bid inviting indigenous explorers and foreign explorers in the field of exploration. However, in the fourth round of bid...

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not have the question, you need not ask it also.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Which are the companies which have participated in the fourth round of bid and which have made successful bids, in what areas, were the contracts given? In small and medium sized exploratory areas, Government has given contracts for the development of the medium and small sized areas also. Which are the companies... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu, if you do not conclude, I will disallow your question.

SHRI ANIL BASU :for the development of small and medium sized areas and which are the areas identified so far?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : With regard to his question about self-sufficiency, it is true that presently our self-sufficiency is only of the order of 41 per cent. And we hope that by virtue of extensive exploration efforts and also by involvement of private sector and with an increase in our efforts of exploration, we will by the year 1996-97, be able to achieve self-sufficiency to the extent of 51 per cent. But one key factor in this is that we must have success. Based on our indicative reserves, we do believe and we do hope that success from oil exploration efforts would lead us closer towards self-sufficiency in the future in the year 2000. The demand in 2000 is likely to be as high as the hon. Member has said. But this really depends on the success of our exploratory efforts in this direction.

Regarding these bids, these bids are under consideration. 107 bids have been received in this regard.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What about small and medium sized bids?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : 117 small and medium sized bids have been received.

[Translation]

Coal Stocks and Production

*322. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to enquire into the present system of measurement of coal stocks and production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in their 113th meeting held on 22-12-1990, appointed a Sub-committee to review the existing practice and procedure for firm measurement of Overburden Removal (OBR) and coal stocks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) : The Sub-committee, after a detailed study, submitted its report. The report of the Sub-committee has been accepted by the Board of Directors of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) with some modifications. The recommendations, as accepted, have been codified and circulated by CIL to its subsidiaries for strict implementation. The code prescribes methods to be adopted for measurements of coal and OBR in open cast mines, measurements of coal production in underground mines, norms for issue of coal for colliery consumption and investigation and action for stock shortage cases.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply made by the hon. Minister does not mention as to what percentage of total production of coal is being stolen there. But instead of giving the required information, there is a mention of a Sub-committee in the reply of the hon. Minister. The C.I.L. awards contract to pile the stocks for loading purposes and the officers of the C.I.L. are hand in glove with mafia gang there who are instrumental in the pilferage. There is regular pilferage of coal which is the wealth of India and is sold in the market. This pilferage is done in connivance with the mafia gang private contractors and the officials of the C.I.L. The Sub-committee has submitted report. I would like to know whether some persons have been spared in the Report or not.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA : Sir, the Sub-committee did not indicate anything about the pilferage but, the Sub-committee identified the methods by which there can be a correlation between the position of the actual stocks and book stocks. Three points were made. They are, methods adopted in measurement of coal and open cast overburden removal, measurement of coal production in underground mines and norms for issue of coal for colliery consumption. But, so far as pilferage is concerned, whenever any such case is detected, an FIR is lodged and accordingly action is taken by the state machinery.

[Translator]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not an exact reply. There is some definite volume of the underground diggings or the ground surface. The concerned officers know the weight of the coal and through it they know as to how much they are going to dig and how much has been dug. After that coal is stocked on a large scale for the purpose of pilferaging only standard, and thus by and by the coal is being pilferaged from there. As per the international standard, the coal stock for the Thermal Power Station should be for 45 days, whereas in India it is for 15 days only. Despite this demand for coal in India, the stock piles of coal are made in the collieries. It is not being sold in time deliberately so that its pilferage may be made easier. Therefore, coal production should be restricted to avoid the stock-piling. It should also be ensured that coal should be sent to market on a regular basis.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA : This is a suggestion for action. I have noted it.

MR. SPEAKER : It means an assurance.

SHRI AJIT PANJA : This was a suggestion for taking action. I have noted it.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not giving an assurance.

SHRI AJIT PANJA : No, Sir.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Minister, you have already given an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : He has made it clear now.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply made by the hon. Minister is evasive. Some hon. Members sitting here have also good knowledge about the functioning of the coal field. They also know as to how coal mafias flourish there and one of their sources of income is to cheat the people during the process of weighing coal.

They load 12 tonnes of coal but in records they show it to be 10 tonnes only. Thus half tonne of coal is embezzled by the persons in management. In this way they derive the benefit of 1½ tonne of coal. This is the ratio of embezzlement. The report of the committee set up by the Government states that there is no case of pilferage of coal; but I claim that it is certainly a case of pilferage. It is a loot going on in the coal fields. The system of weighing is faulty. So I would like to ask the Government whether it will try to make this weighing system foolproof and prevent looting of coal.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA : Sir, so far as the production is concerned, the system is that it is measured in volumetric terms and despatch is measured according to weight because at the time of making production, it cannot be measured according to the weight, but, at the time of despatch, it is measured according to the weight. The difference that comes is not necessarily for that reason; but the difference comes, sometimes, because of our system of measuring the coal produced and weighing the coal despatched to our customers. We have been able to cover only 70 per cent by the modern coal weighing bridges etc. By the next March, we are setting up the plants in such a manner that by using computerised weigh bridges, this difference between volumetric production and also the weight despatch could be reduced as far as possible. But, so far as making the system foolproof, it has not yet been evolved. Besides this, we have taken certain other checks like how much movement is taking place which indicates what is the volume of production so that some checks and balances are inbuilt. Like this, we are also counting the number of tubes raised, the number of dumpers trips and skips raised and also ascertaining the weight by the belt weighing machine. Thus the production figure is rechecked and there will at least be a structure whereby we can try to find out what really is the production.

The next one is with regard to some stones and pebbles which are really intermixed with the coal. We are trying to eliminate those things through installing coal handling plants.

So far as Mafia is concerned, as I have already answered, whenever any such thing is noticed, detected and comes to the notice of the CIL or the General Manager, action is taken by lodging an FIR and the State machinery concerned takes the action.

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

*323. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :** Will the MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-frame for the implementation of the Subarnarekha multi-purpose project has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress of the project till date;

(d) the reasons for prolonging the start of the project, and

(e) the estimated cost and the actual cost due to escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) The project was originally appraised in 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 480.9 crores. The latest estimated cost is about Rs. 1428.3 crores at 1990 price level.

STATEMENT

Target for completion of important components of the project and physical progress achieved up to 3/93 reported by the State Government is as below

Sl. No.	Component of Suvarekha Multipurpose project	Schedule of completion	Progress achieved up to 3/93 (%)
1.	Chandil Dam	1992-93	97
2.	Icha Dam	1994-95	30
3.	Galudih Barrage	1992-93	98
4.	Kharkai Barrage	Not started	—
5.	Chandil Left Main Canal	1996-97	70
6.	Icha Left Main Canal	1994-95	30
7.	Icha Right Main Canal	1995-96	50
8.	Galudih Right Main Canal	1994-95	70
9.	Galudih Left Canal	Main Not fixed up	—
10.	Kharkai Right Canal	Main Not fixed up	25
11.	Kharkai Left Canal	Main Not fixed up	—

NOTE.—These targets are fixed on the assumption of availability of funds.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Suvarekha multipurpose project was originally estimated at Rs. 480.9 crores subsequently the cost has been escalated to Rs. 1,428.3 crores and it will escalate further, if estimated at the present price level. So if the project can be completed in the Eighth Plan period, it will be good for the Centre as well as for the State.

So, may I know from the hon. Minister specifically :—

(a) What will be the time limit for the completion of the entire project keeping in view the price factor and benefits to the peasants?

(b) What is the total amount of money to be required by both the States and the Centre to complete the project?

(c) I would like to know whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has cleared the entire project and if not, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to get it cleared.

MR. SPEAKER : A very clear cut question. A crystal clear answer is required.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : So far as environment is concerned, the respective State Governments have to take the clearance. It is a project having several components like Chandil Dam, Icha Dam, Galudih Barrage, Kharkai Barrage, etc. Some of the clearances are already there; some of the clearances shall have to be taken. So far as allocation of 8th Five Year Plan is concerned, that is from 1992-97, Rs. 335 crores have been allocated for this project. About the completion target, this project will be completed by the 9th Five Year Plan.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : We all know that the Suvarekha multipurpose project is being partly financed by the World Bank. May I know firstly whether this stipulated whole World Bank money has been placed at the disposal of the Central Government; secondly what is the total quantum of the World Bank money paid as a percentage to the total provision of the entire project; and thirdly the total number of families to be resettled on completion of the project.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the World Bank has provided loan, assistance to the tune of 127 million US dollars. Regarding the second part of the question, I have not yet worked out the percentage of the amount of the loan, assistance from the World Bank; I can work it out and give it to him. So far as the RR families are concerned, that is the displaced families, the total number of displaced families is going to be 13,000.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The Minister, while replying to the question, did not make it clear as to which part the Environment Ministry has objected. May I know from the Minister through you whether the Environment Ministry has objected to that part of the Midnapore District through which the Suvarekha flows. If so, whether he would tell the Environment Ministry the fact that this area is such that if Suvarekha project is actually implemented, there will be more forest, more earning of foreign exchange because cashewnuts in plenty will be produced there. May I know what is the position?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : As I have said, the whole component consist of several projects like dams, barrages and all that. The hon. Member has asked a question with particular reference to West Bengal. So far as West Bengal project is concerned, clearance of environment has not yet been obtained.

Appraisals are going on. I can just read it out.

“The Project was found acceptable by technical advisors at a cost of Rs. 226.8 crores at the 1987 price level, subject to the clearance from the Department of Environment.”

This was the position. That is why, the appraisal is going on. The hon. Member is very right that we will have to request the Environment Minister to give the clearance as early as possible. Just now, he told me that there was some correspondence going on.

MR. SPEAKER : If you agree to plant equal number of trees, then he will give you the clearance.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Subarnarekha multipurpose project concerns three States viz. Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Earlier, the World Bank provided funds for this project and latter it refused to provide any more funds. What are the reasons for it.? As the hon. Minister said just now that 13,000 displaced persons are yet to be rehabilitated. Apart from this there are still 85 villages and 70,000 people to be resettled. Perhaps due to this anomaly the World Bank refused to provide any more finance. Secondly, because of the laxity on the part of the Government to take a decision on the agitation being launched in this region, the project which was started with an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores....

MR. SPEAKER : I could not understand what you are asking, if the hon. Minister is also not able to understand, how the reply will come. Then you will say that reply is not coming.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : World Bank has said that the cost of the project has escalated from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 100 billions. The problem of displaced persons has not been resolved and the project has not yet been completed. It has stopped giving money. I would like to know from the Government as to the scheme by which it is going to complete the project within the time limit of the current Five Year Plan when the World Bank is refusing to provide funds.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, as I have stated, whatever assistance the World Bank has given, it has already been exhausted. But, then, the Bihar Government has taken up for further loans from the World Bank; and the appraisal is going on. The hon. Member is right, the World Bank has made a few observations that RR problems—the resettlement and rehabilitation problems should be taken up actively and also the optimum utilisation of water should be ensured as also the forest and environment protection. So, this has been taken up and the hon. Member will be glad to know that the World Bank has indicated that they will consider this proposal somewhere in the year 1994.

2—113 LSS/ND/94.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, I want to know this categorically from the hon. Minister. The multipurpose Project on river Subarnarekha was originally estimated at Rs. 480 crores; but, it has been said now that the revised estimate will go upto Rs. 1428 crores. It is a multipurpose Project and an Inter-State Project. That is why, the Government of West Bengal, the Government of Orissa and the Government of Bihar are very much concerned. Their shares are not given and the Project is delayed. May I know whether it is a fact and if so, what steps are being taken by the Central Government to complete it in time for which a lead has been furnished by the hon. Minister?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : It is a very relevant question. I am grateful to the hon. Member, I would also like to impress upon the respective State Governments to pay their share-money.

The situation is like this. The total expenditure up to March, 1993 on this project is Rs. 374.098 crores. This is a shareable expenditure. The share of Orissa is Rs. 259.352 crores. The share of Government of West Bengal is Rs. 10.678 crores. The amount paid by the Government of Orissas up to March, 1993 is only Rs. 110.156 crores. The amount paid by Government of West Bengal up to March 1993 is only Rs. 3.90 crores. Naturally, there is a backlog. It may really put the project in difficulty because of want of money.

Dr. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : What steps have been taken by the Central Government?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : So far as we are concerned, we are constantly in touch with the State Governments so that they can take necessary steps to pay their share-money.

Oil Wells of Rudrasagar

*324. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken any initiative to resuscitate the old oil wells of Rudrasagar in Assam for gas production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the gas coming out of these wells is economically viable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) There is no such proposal with ONGC at present,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The viability of oil and associated gas is assessed together.

DR. ASIM BALA : Sir, the first question is really contradictory of (c) and (d). It is mentioned against part (a) : There is no such proposal with ONGC at present. And against (c) and (d), the reply is : The viability of oil and associated gas is assessed together.

It is just contradictory. I do not know what reply the Minister will give.

I would like to know whether it is true that the Project Development India Limited is executing a gas leak compressor plant. If so, what will be its cost?

Secondly, there is a mention of assessment about the viability of oil and associated gas. What will be the result of that assessment?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, there is no contradiction in what I have answered. The hon. Member's question is very clear in as much as it talks about the resuscitation of the old oil wells from gas production. That is what it says. The gas and oil both come out from the oil well. So, it is not only a question of oil coming out or only gas coming out. Sometime, there are constraints. There are some blockages. There are technical problems where oil is blocked or water comes in. Whatever it may be, this happens.

Where the question of production is concerned, there has been gas production and gas is also being flared. About 70 per cent of the gas is being flared. This shows that with this high figure of 70 per cent being flared, there is a short upliftment. The upliftment of gas, which is coming out, is not being taken by consumers. Therefore, no proposal has been made to resuscitate the gas production from the old oil wells.

Since this question is on gas, I have answered it where gas is concerned. Moreover, the oil wells in this particular area cannot produce free gas which is non-associated gas.

DR. ASIM BALA : I also want to know about the cost of production of gas which is not mentioned here. Even if we get the gas, what will be the area of operation or supply of that gas in that particular area?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : If we get non-associated gas, then we will come to prices. At the moment, there is no non-associated gas.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, ONGC is the world seventh highest oil producing company. The total demand of oil in the Eighth Plan will be 89.12 million tonnes and the total production in the country is around 37 million tonnes. That means we have to import about 43 million tonnes of oil. The main failure of ONGC lies in the inability to discover new sources. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister where there is any detailed exploration programme of ONGC in this Eighth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about old oil wells.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now it was about the new sources of oil and gas that...

MR. SPEAKER : No, the question is about old wells.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, I am talking of the same thing only. Exploration was done in Dullli Patti in Madhubani district and Raxaul in Northern Bihar. I have just come to know that these wells are being closed and its office at Patna is also being shifted. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to stop work on oil and gas and whether there will be no more exploration of gas and oil in northern Bihar in the Tarai region of Himalayas.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, exploration can be done only at the site where there are chances of availability. It is not a question of Bihar or any other State but depends upon geological characteristics.

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Sir, as per the prognosticated report, Assam is very rich in oil and natural gas. The Minister says that there is no such proposal to resuscitate Rudrasagar oil wells. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of wells that have been dug in the State of Assam and how much of gas is available from them totally. Secondly, is there any intention of the Government to construct gas turbine from the gas available in Adamtilla and Banskandi of Assam?

MR. SPEAKER : If you think that figures are available with you can give.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I can give him some figures but I do not know whether they will satisfy him, or not. If they do not satisfy him, I will send it to him. In Upper Assam, including OIL and ONGC, the total prognosticated resources are 2690 million tonnes; as on 1-1-92, the geological reserves of oil and OEG are 1245 million tonnes and the ultimate recoverable reserves as on 1-1-92 of oil and OEG come to 426 million tonnes.

[Translation]

Central Ground Water Board

*325. **SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the progress and achievements made by the Central Ground Water Board during the last three years especially in respect of Reappraisal Hydrogeological Surveys and Hydrograph are less than the targets fixed;

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

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Remedial measures include the modernisation of and increase in the number of drilling equipment, training of personnel in the latest techniques of ground water exploration and development and consideration of the recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Multi-disciplinary Committee which was set up to review the organisational goals, objectives and the structure of the Central Ground Water Board.

STATEMENT

The details of targets and achievements under Reappraisal Hydrogeological Survey, Hydrograph Network Stations and Ground Water Exploration during last three Years

Sl. No.	Year	Activities					
		Reappraisal Hydrogeological Surveys		Hydrograph Network Station		Ground Water Exploration	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(Areas in lakh sq.km.)		(No. of stations)		(No. of boreholes)			
1.	1990-91	2.14	1.07	1600	1197	867	691
2.	1991-92	2.58	2.35	1600	1349	881	782
3.	1992-93	2.12	2.08	1070	983	887	851

The shortfall was due to the fact that more emphasis was given to completion of systematic Hydrogeological Survey of the Country and attending to the work of selection of sites for village water supply under the Technology Mission for Drinking Water and due to operational difficulties.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, reappraisal hydrogeological surveys alongwith hydrograph network are very essential today because it is revealed that in different parts of the country, the water table is going down alarmingly and it is very much essential to recharge. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the amount earmarked in the Eighth Five Year Plan and what is the quantity of area earmarked or artificial recharging so that the water table which is going down, can again be recharged for the benefit of the people.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, though this question does not exactly relate to recharging, I will try to satisfy the hon. Member. The Reappraisal Survey for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, shows an improvement in the achievement trend. In 1990-91 the target was 2.14 lakh sq. km. and achievement was 1.07 lakh sq. km. in 1991-92, against a target of 2.58 lakh sq. km., achievement was 2.35 lakh sq. km. and in 1992-93, while the target was 2.12 lakh sq. km. the achievement was 2.08 lakh sq. km. The percentage of achievement shows an improvement.

Recharging of ground water is a lengthy and technical process. Respective State Governments may send their proposals to us and we make an appraisal of those proposals. The States allot money from the State funds for the purpose of recharging work. Therefore, it is very difficult on my part to give the details of money allocated by State Governments.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, the question is regarding the Central Groundwater Board. I think the duty of the Central Groundwater Board is to make a reappraisal of the hydrogeological survey as well as to make use of whatever survey they have made, in order to avoid any further indiscriminate use of water table which is already going down. In this context, I have also asked what is the amount that they have earmarked during the Eighth Five Year plan for the Central Groundwater Board....

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to understand that this has to be done by the States also.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : I am asking about the Central Groundwater Board. I do understand that the State Groundwater Boards are also to be associated with its work. However, I would like to know about the amount that they have earmarked for the Central Groundwater Board to advise the States and to co-ordinate the work of different State Groundwater Boards so that there will not be any indiscriminate use of water resources.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Central Groundwater Board as well as the Ministry of Water Resources have circulated a Model Bill to the State Groundwater Boards so that they adopt the Bill and carry out all their work in a coordinated manner,

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, so far as the groundwater survey of the country is concerned, this is a very important subject. You will be glad to know that a systematic hydro-geological survey has been completed by the Central Groundwater Board in March 1991. This shows the importance that we have accorded to the water table and underground water resources. Another specific question that the hon. Member wanted to ask was about the Plan provision made in this Board for coordination and for advisory and assisting work.

Under the 8th Five Year Plan this Board has been allocated Rs. 257.8 crores. As I have already said, I cannot do anything with the allocation made out of the State Government's Budget.

So far as water table and importance of utilisation of these maps are concerned, general Survey Maps have already been prepared for the States like Assam and Tripura and they have been used extensively and beneficially also. We are in the process of preparing an Atlas for the other States also. I am sure this will satisfy the Member. It is very important for agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the survey was conducted and the hon. Minister has accepted that there were certain shortfalls. In Maharashtra the sanction has been accorded upto 200 feet...

MR. SPEAKER: The question pertains to the whole country. If you go specifically I do not know whether he has the figures or not.

[English]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: I am not going to ask any specific thing.

[Translation]

I am asking about the policy matter. According to the present policy loan will be given only after digging wells upto 200 feet, but in that area, especially in Vidarbha region the level of ground water is quite low. One has to dig below gunwara rocks upto about 500 feet. So I urge the Central Government to raise the level of sanction from 200 feet to upto 500 feet.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, this subject is dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture, I would not be able to give a proper reply.

[Translation]

Power to Coal Projects

*326. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total power demand of coal projects during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the total power supplied to them; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to persuade the power suppliers for supply of adequate power to these coal projects ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have informed that the power requirements of all their subsidiaries are being met in full except in the case of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central

Coalfields Limited (CCL). The details regarding demand and actual supply of power in respect of ECL, BCCL and CCL during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as below :

Name of subsidiary Company	1991-92		1992-93	
	Demand in MVA	Supply in MVA	Demand in MVA	Supply in MVA
E.C.L	120	97.6	120	93.9
B.C.C.L.	261	192.6	261	186.8
C.C.L.	128.5	109.6	128.5	106.3

(b) The efforts being undertaken to ensure adequate power supply are as follows:

- (i) Segregation of feeders, so as to draw direct power supply from DVC sources, has been taken up. In this respect, 80% feeders in Central Coalfields Ltd. have already been segregated. In case of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., 60% Feeders have been segregated. Action plan has been drawn to segregate all the feeders by 1994-95. This has resulted in improved power supply in the segregated feeders.
- (ii) Under-frequency relays have already been installed in all the feeders to avoid system failures.
- (iii) Priority feeders have been identified to ensure better supply to these areas.
- (iv) Most of the pumps are being run during off peak periods.
- (v) Captive power plants are also being set up in the coalfields areas.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, production of coal in the coal projects has been falling day by day due to power shortage. Coal production has come down by 114 lakh tonnes from 1987-88 to 1991. The hon. Minister has accepted that during 1991-92 out of the total demand of 509.5 MVA of power, only 399.8 could be supplied and in 1992-93, out of the total demand of 509.5 only 287 MVA could be supplied. The hon. Minister has accepted that power generation has been going down day by day, at the same time the coal companies have been assured that power supply will be raised as per their demand. Under the circumstances, I would like to ask whether the Government has made any arrangement to monitor proper implementation of the steps suggested for raising generation and supply of power.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA : At the Government level we have a Co-ordination Committee which meets regularly every week, or in between whenever the need arises, in which representatives of power, coal and railway sectors sit together so that the infrastructural co-ordination is maintained. In that meeting the representatives of both the sides—the Coal India and the Ministry—exchange their difficulties. So far as power is concerned, if they have any difficulty, we try to resolve the problem and monitor the things accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Due to shortage of power coal projects have been affected badly, mines are being closed and labourers, are being rendered jobless. Alongwith this safety of labourers has also been affected. Without proper power supply the target of 308 million tonnes Coal production will not be achieved. The report reveals that with the present rate of power supply only 270 million tonnes of coal could be produced during the Eighth

Five Year Plan. In the light of this performance the World Bank has refused to give loan. What are the steps that the Government is going to take during the Eighth Five Year Plan for supply of required quantity of power to achieve the coal production target as the demand for power is going to reach 1200 MVA mark from 930 MVA. What is the Government's plan to fulfil this requirement of power.

SHRI AJIT PANJA : Sir, there should be no apprehension. We have enough coal not only in the stock but also the supply position has been streamlined. We are emphasising on production, productivity, despatch and also profitability. Therefore, there should be no apprehension, if coal is required, it will be supplied but, of course, we are facing difficulties regarding power supply, we are adjusting it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Production of LPG

*327. **SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU** : Will The Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS, be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of LPG produced during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the total requirement of LPG in the country is being met by indigenous production;
- (c) if not, whether the Government have formulated any new scheme to increase the production within the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) The quantity of LPG produced from indigenous sources during the last three years is given below:

Years	Production	(Figs. in Thousand Metric Tonnes)
1990-91		2150
1991-92		2439
1992-93	(Prov)	2570

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Additional quantity of LPG is proposed to be produced and obtained from the nine new Grassroot refineries, by expansion of capacity of five of the existing refineries and by setting up of ten new Gas Fractionating plants.

English]

Tubewell Project

*328. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted Third U. P. Public Tubewell Project for World Bank assistance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the response of World Bank thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Union Government for its early clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA). (a) to (d) "The Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted the Third Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project for World Bank assistance which envisages construction of 10.0 new tubewells of 150 Cubic Metre per hour capacity in 16 districts, 1500 existing tubewells to be connected with dedicated electric feeder lines and modernisation of existing 500 tubewells with dedicated electric feeders at an estimated cost of Rs.195.30 crores. This project was posed to the World Bank for assistance. The world Bank has raised a number of issues, inter alia, relating to performance of tubewells installed with World Bank assistance earlier, farmer's investment in shallow wells and transfer of ownership of existing deep tubewells to farmers groups, Water Users, Associations or Panchayats, very high subsidies on rural electricity and the danger of over exploitation of ground water.

The World Bank is not satisfied with the steps taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to resolve the issues. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has given point-wise clarifications on the issues raised by the World Bank on 5th November, 1992.

These were considered and in view of World Bank's reactions towards this project, the Government of Uttar Pradesh were advised to explore the possibilities of getting the assistance from some other on-going World Bank assisted projects".

[Translation]

Comprehensive Liberalised Compensation Package

*329. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the comprehensive liberalised compensation package for the oustees of different coal projects;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Consultations with other ministries have not concluded.

Control of Blindness

*330. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI }
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR }
SHARMA }

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

- (a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the National programme for Control of Blindness;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the objective of controlling blindness would be achieved by the target date;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of this national programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) : Yes, sir. The implementation of the programme is reviewed at regular intervals to inter-alia evaluate the performance with regard to:

- Upgradation of ophthalmic facilities at PHC, District and Regional Centre levels.
- Number of Cataract surgeries performed.
- Training and re-orientation of ophthalmic manpower.
- Utilisation of funds.

A number of weaknesses in the programme have been identified like sub-optimal utilisation of infrastructure, equipment and training facilities. Necessary corrective steps have been initiated in this regard.

(c) to (e) : At its present level of performance it will be difficult to clear the backlog of cases. In order to give a thrust to the programme a number of measures have been introduced which include strengthening the Ophthalmic infrastructure in the Medical colleges, District Hospitals and rural areas and the establishment of District Societies and Mobile Units to provide an impetus to eye camps. The financial outlays provided by the Central Government have been increased substantially and a project has been posed for World Bank assistance to intensify efforts in 7 states in the country.

[English]

Tapti Gas Fields

*331. DR. K. D. JESWANI }
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA } :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development plans to produce gas from the Tapti Gas Fields have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the natural gas of Tapti Gas Fields proposed to be allocated to power stations at Pipavav ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Mid Tapti and South Tapti Fields have been offered for development and exploitation by JVC for which negotiations are in progress.

(d) It has been decided that the gas from Mid and South Tapti Fields has to be brought to Hazira to meet the existing commitments ex-Hazira and along the HBJ pipeline.

[Translation]

Cancer Cure

*332. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV }
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH } :
YADAV }

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

(a) the number of cancer deaths reported in the country annually;

(b) the number of deaths due to cancer during the current year upto June 30, 1993, state-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to Fight cancer;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any programme to provide free medical aid to cancer patients;

(e) the number of cancer hospitals in the country upto June 30, 1993, State-wise, and the funds allocated to them during 1993;

(f) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to set up a cancer hospital in each district during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Detailed information is not available. It is, however estimated that each year more than 3 lakh deaths take place due to cancer.

(c) During the 8th plan, under National Cancer Control Programme the emphasis is on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities for which a number of new schemes have been initiated.

(d) In Government hospitals, treatment is provided to cancer patients either free or at a subsidised cost depending on the financial status of the patients.

(e) The number of cancer treatment centres State-wise is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Cancer Treatment Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6
13.	Maharashtra	14
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Orissa	3
17.	Pondicherry	1
18.	Punjab	4
19.	Rajasthan	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	16
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10
23.	West Bengal	7
		111

During the year 1992-93, financial assistance provided to the Regional Cancer Centres by this Ministry is as follows:—

Name of the Institution	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore	50.00
2. Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	50.00
3. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior	50.00
4. Cancer Institute, Madras	50.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
5.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
6.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack	50.00
7.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	299.00
8.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, New Delhi	465.00

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Health Programmes

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

(a) whether several health programmes are being implemented in the country under DANIDA Phase-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where those projects are being implemented; and

(d) the assistance received for those programmes, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) and (c) Yes, sir.

(b) and (d) The following projects are being implemented in the country under DANIDA Phase-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the States where the Project is implemented	Amount received from DANIDA (As on 17-8-1993)
1.	DANIDA Health Care Project, Madhya Pradesh, Phase II.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 10.34 Crores
2.	DANIDA Health Care Project, Tamil Nadu, Phase II.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 14.76 Crores
3.	National Programme for Eradication of Leprosy, DANIDA Assistance, Phase II.	Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 2.3 Crores
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness, DANIDA Assistance, Phase II.	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1.68 Crores

NOTE—DANIDA—(Danish International Development Agency).

(Translation)

Underground Projects

*334. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to give priority to underground projects besides coking coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the work undertaken by the Government in regard to underground mine projects and the quantity of underground coal produced during the last three years ?

priority to all the key areas of development within the resources available for increasing coal production from underground mines, opencast mines including coking coal projects. During the years 1990-91 to 1992-93, fifty (50) underground projects with a total targeted capacity of 13.48 million tonnes per annum have been sanctioned in Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

During the last three years the underground coal production from Coal India Limited/Singareni Collieries Company Limited has been as follows:—

(in million tonnes)

	C I L	S C C L
1990-91	55.84	11.12
1991-92	56.63	12.30
1992-93	56.85	13.51
	(Provisional)	(Provisional)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c) The choice of method of mining is primarily decided on the basis of various techno-economic and geomining parameters. The Government are according

Jharkhand Issue

*335. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRA-SAD MEHTA, SHRI SHIBU SOREN }:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether a tripartite meeting on the Jharkhand issue was held on April 28, 1993;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the decisions taken at the said meeting; and
- the steps taken/being taken to implement these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The meeting was held by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Chief Ministers of Bihar and various leaders of the Jharkhand movement attended the meeting which was concerned as a part of the on-going process to find and agreed solution to the Jharkhand issue. It was a meeting for developing a consensus on the proposed Jharkhand Autonomous Council.

Bearing in mind the points that emerged during the discussions, the Government of India has sent detailed suggestions to the Government of Bihar for amending the Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill, 1991.

[English]

Sale Of Human Organs

*336. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the World Health Organisation has directed member countries to take appropriate measures to prevent purchase and sale of human organs for transplantation;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government have taken steps to motivate people to voluntarily donate organs or bequeath them to the Government for distribution after their death; and
- the measures initiated to educate the public on organ donation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Forty-fourth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution endorsing and recommending some guiding principles to member countries for framing policies in this behalf.

(c) and (d) Apart from promoting eye donations, suitable enabling provisions have been made in the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is due to be taken up for consideration and passage by the Lok Sabha.

3—113 LSS/ND/94.

Ground Water Development

*337. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will he Minister for WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether the Government have decided to take up ground water development work with 100 per cent Central assistance in the eastern States;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the said scheme is proposed to be extended to some other states;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board has formulated a scheme for the investigation and development of Ground Water Resources in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 67.75 crores out of which Rs. 36 crores is proposed to be Central share and Rs. 31.75 crores State share.

- to (e) The proposed scheme includes only the four states as mentioned in the reply to part (a) and (b).

[Translation]

Oil Projects Of Gujarat

*338. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether some oil projects/schemes of Gujarat are pending for the approval with Union Government;
- if so, the details thereof and since when these are pending; and
- the time by which these projects/schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The following schemes to be located in Gujarat are at different stages of processing in the Ministry:

- setting up of a marketing terminal at Sikka by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;
- expansion of crude processing capacity by 3.0 MMTPA alongwith revamp of the secondary processing units of the Gujarat Refinery, Koyali.

[English]

NDC Committee on Population

*339. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the National Development Council (NDC) Committee on population; and

(b) the action taken by the Government for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Committee has made wide ranging recommendations such as strengthening of infrastructure for improving quality of services, training of manpower, strengthening of multi sectoral coordination, community involvement, decentralised planning etc. The question of taking action on the recommendation of the NDC Committee on population will arise after the Report has been considered by NDC.

COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS

*340. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research project has been initiated for running different types of vehicles with compressed natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plant has been set up for manufacturing conversion kits; and

(d) if so, the comparative cost of running a car, truck and a bus on petrol, diesel, CNG and LPG per km. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) An experimental programme to use compressed natural gas (CNG) in lieu of petrol and diesel in automobiles has been taken up. The first phase of the programme involving conversion of 220 petrol powered vehicles to run on CNG is being implemented by the IBP Company Limited in Assam and Tripura, and by the Gas Authority of India Limited in Delhi, Bombay and Baroda. In addition, the Madras Refineries Limited and the Delhi Transport Corporation respectively are operating 8 and 6 CNG converted buses with a view to generating techno-economic data.

(c) M/s Transenergy Limited are manufacturing CNG conversion kits in the country.

(d) The comparative cost of running different types of vehicles on CNG, petrol and diesel can be worked out only after the

techno-economic and financial data becomes available on the completion of the experimental phase. Besides, since LPG is not being permitted to be used as an automotive fuel, no cost data on the use of LPG as automotive fuel is available.

[Translation]

Alleged Use of Sub-standard Material in Barbed Wire Fencing

3494. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7626 on April 23, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Central Vigilance Commission regarding the alleged use of sub-standard material in barbed wire fencing work on the Indo-Pak border has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of persons found guilty and the action taken against them; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) The matter has been investigated by the CPWD in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. In pursuance, cost adjustments have been made for the deficiencies noticed at few places in some of the material used for the fencing work done under phase-I. By doing so, Government have not suffered any financial loss and no unauthorised benefit has accrued to the contractors. As per the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, further appropriate action was taken against the concerned officials.

[English]

Welfare of Minorities

3495. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN, SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT } : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Commissions/Bodies/Committees presently engaged to protect and safeguard the interests of the minorities and weaker sections of the society;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government on each of these bodies during the last two years; and

(c) the number of reports submitted by them and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (c)

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of Commissions/Bodies/ Committees	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)		Number of Reports submitted and action taken by the Govt.
		1991-92	1992-93	
1.	National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (set up under the amended article 338 on the 12th of March, 1992 as a statutory body),	170.00 (incurred by the erstwhile National Commission for SC/ST—a non-statutory body).	183.00	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not yet submitted any report.
2.	Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Allahabad.	23.00	27.00	So far 30 Annual Reports have been submitted to the Government by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, out of which 29 Annual Reports have already been placed on the tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Copies of these reports have also been sent to States/UTs for necessary action.
3.	Minorities Commission (Reconstituted as the National Commission for Minorities under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 on 17th May, 1993).	60.95	63.37	The Minorities Commission has so far submitted 13 Annual Reports out of which the first 10, along with the Action Taken Memoranda on the recommendations concerning the Central Govt. have been placed in both Houses of Parliament.
4.	Central Wakf Council	—	—	Not required to submit any Report.
5.	Durgah Committee, Ajmer	—	—	Do.
6.	Advisory Committee to Nazim	—	—	Do.
7.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation	—	—	Do.

Deaths In Family Planning Operations

3497. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the number of cases of deaths in Family planning operations reported during 1992;
- the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) 156 deaths have been reported due to family planning operations during 1992 on account of various reasons.

Steps have been taken to improve the services through better training and provision of proper equipments.

[Translation]

Hospitals In M. P.

3498. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government propose to modernise and expand some of the hospitals in Madhya Pradesh;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether there is any proposal to open new hospitals with the World Bank assistance in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and
- if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

- Does not arise.
- No, Sir.
- Does not arise.

[English]

Oil Spill Chemical Dispersants Used to Combat

3499. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the chemical dispersants used by the Coast Guards to combat the recent oil spill in Bombay High and Bay of Bengal sometime back; and

(b) whether most of the chemical dispersant used are highly toxic causing long term problems of toxicity to plants, animals and humans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The chemical dispersants used by the Coast Guard Organisation to combat oil spills are non-toxic and meet international standards. The dispersants used by the Coast Guard have been analysed by the National Institute of Oceanography and cleared for usage at sea. The dispersant used is known as 'ATLAS OSD'.

[Translation]

Aids Control

3500. **PROF. PREM DHUMAL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to legislate a law and to make it compulsory to get each and every citizen blood examined for AIDS virus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beds reserved in the Government hospitals for the AIDS patients;

(d) whether the medicines and equipments for AIDS are not easily available in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Beds are provided to AIDS patients wherever required.

(d) and (e) Equipments for testing HIV in all the testing centres are available in the country. So far no drug to either prevent or cure AIDS has been discovered. Medicines to treat opportunistic ailments arising out of AIDS are generally available.

Cancellation of LPG Agencies in Gujarat

3501. **SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of LPG agencies and petrol pump distributorships have been cancelled in Gujarat during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such cancellations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The dealerships of one LPG agency and three Retail Outlets have been terminated in Gujarat during 1992-93 due to serious malpractices.

[English]

Assistance For Construction of Walls

3502. **SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request for financial assistance from the Government of Assam for construction of walls at Guwahati along the river Brahmaputra to prevent erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh

3503. **SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of major and medium on going projects in Madhya Pradesh alongwith their projected cost;

(b) the present status and the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed and their irrigation capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c)

Details Of On Going Irrigation Projects Of M. P.

	MAJOR	MEDIUM
1. Number	23	32
2. Latest estimated cost (Rs. crores)	7179.97	837.82
3. Expenditure till 3/92 (Rs. crores)	2279.66	423.48
4. Outlay, for VIII Plan (Rs. crores)	1257.78	181.04
5. Anticipated Expenditure during 92-93 (Rs. crores)	310.41	54.14
6. Outlay of 93-94 as recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission.	274.14	45.34
7. Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Thousand hectares)	2424.70	232.8
8. Potential created till 3/92 (Thousand hectares)	471.5	56.1
9. Target potential for VIII plan (Thousand hectares)	368.50	120.8
10. Anticipated achievement potential 1992-93 (Thousand hectares)	171.4	15.2
11. Number of projects Scheduled for completion in VIII plan.	6	5

Eye Treatment

3504 : DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eye testing and treatment related modern equipments are not in sufficient numbers in the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(English)

Family Planning Medicines

3505. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medicines promoted for achieving population control in the country;

(b) whether the family planning drugs for use of males have been proved effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Government are likely to commercially introduce such drugs in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Contraceptives in use include oral pills, IUD's and condoms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Research is on going.

[Translation]

Supply Of LPG In Gujarat

3506. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agencies detected by the Government involved in black marketing and irregular supply of LPG in Gujarat during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) While no distributor was found involved in black marketing of LPG, one case of delayed supply of refill to the customers was detected from Gujarat during the current year. The distributor was suitably cautioned.

Women Police Personnels

3507. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item 'Mahila Police Karmiyon Ki Sthiti Dayniay' appearing in 'Navbharat Times' for July 8, 1993; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the problems of women police personnels in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Police has reported that there is no discrimination of police women in the matter of postings. About 63% of the police women are posted in the district police, Crime Branch, Crime Against Women Cell and the Traffic Unit. The number of police women is approximately 13,000 out of a total strength of around 52,000. The nature of the duties of the police department requires prolonged hours of presence. In the case of police women they are deployed only on such emergent duties as cannot be avoided. They are also being given the weekly offs. As regards accommodation, out of 702 police women, who have requested for the allotment, 258 have already been allotted Government accommodation though the overall availability of the Government accommodation is sufficient to meet the requirements of only 17% of the total police force.

[English]

Family Welfare Centres

3508. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of urban and rural family welfare centres, sub-centres and post partum centres at district and sub-divisional level, separately as on March 31, 1993, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the staffing norm for each unit separately;

(c) the jurisdiction norm in terms of population of each;

(d) the percentage of staff actually in position as on April 1, 1993 in the country, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the physical achievements of the family welfare programmes during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A Statement I is attached.

(b) and (c) A Statement-II is attached.

(d) Information is given in Statement-III attached.

(e) Statement-IV is attached.

STATEMENT I

Statement in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3508

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Urban F.W. Centres	No. of RFWCs	No. of Sub-centres	District Level PPCs	Sub-district Level PPCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176	420	7894	28	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	178	0	0
3.	Assam	29	146	5110	11	30
4.	Bihar	26	587	14799	37	54
5.	Goa	0	13	173	4	0
6.	Gujarat	104	251	7284	33	55
7.	Haryana	6	89	2299	13	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	77	1851	11	22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	82	1780	11	6
10.	Karnataka	65	269	7793	39	64
11.	Kerala	0	163	5094	22	60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	62	460	11910	47	75
13.	Maharashtra	74	428	9377	52	70
14.	Manipur	5	31	420	3	1
15.	Meghalaya	1	23	296	3	1
16.	Mizoram	1	14	244	2	4

STATEMENT I—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Nagaland	0	7	201	1	1
18.	Orissa	10	314	5426	19	60
19.	Punjab	23	129	2964	19	35
20.	Rajasthan	79	232	8096	35	100
21.	Sikkim	1	15	142	1	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	244	383	8681	32	87
23.	Tripura	11	35	534	1	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	109	907	20153	72	147
25.	West Bengal	115	335	8126	27	55
26.	A. & N. Islands	0	0	96	1	0
27.	Chandigarh	3	1	12	2	0
28.	D. & N. Haveli	0	2	34	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	2	19	0	0
30.	Delhi	69	8	42	9	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	14	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	1	12	76	3	0
33.	Central Sector	208*	0		12	0
	TOTAL	1529	5435	131118	550	1012

*Under Ministry of Railways, Labour, etc.

STATEMENT II

Statement mentioned in reply to parts (b) & (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3508 for 19-8-1993

Sl. No.	Centre	Staffing Norm	Population Norm
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Family Welfare Centre	Asstt. Surgeon Block Ext. Education Lady Health Visitor Family Planning Health Asstt. Computer] Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Accountant Driver Voluntary Worker	1 RFWCs were established 1 at all the Block level PHCs 1 sanctioned upto 1-4-1980. 4 Since after 1-4-80. Family 1 Planning services are being 1 provided through integrat- 1 ed facilities at PHCs, no 1 further RFWCs were 1 sanctioned.

STATEMENT II—Contd.

1	2	3	4
2. Sub-centre	Female Health Worker (ANM)	1	5000 population in plain areas and 3000 in hilly, tribal and backward area.
	Male Health Worker (MPW)	1	
		X1X2X3X4	
3. Post Partum centre	Assist. Prof./Reader (OB. & GYN)	1 0 0 0	District level PP Centres are expected to cover at least a population of 50000. No norm has been fixed for PP Centres at Sub-divisional level.
	Lecturer in Health Education	1 0 0 0	
	Lecturer in Statistics and Demography/SPM	1 0 0 0	
	Lecturer in Paediatrics	1 0 0 0	
	Anaesthetist (Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I)	1 1 0 0	
	Projectionist-cum-Mechanic	1 1 0 0	
	Medical Officers (1 Male, 1 Female)	2 2 2 2**	
	Sr. Medical Officer	0 1 0 0	
	Public Health Nurse/LHV	1 1 1 1	
	Auxiliary Nurses Midwife	2 2 2 1	
	F.W. Worker (male)	1 1 1 1	
	Store Keeper-cum-Clerk	1 1 1 1	
	Steno Typist	1 1 0 0	
	LDC	1 1 0 0	
	Driver	1 1 1 1	
	Attendant	1 1 0 0	
	O.T. Nurse	0 0 0 1	
	O. T. Attendant	0 0 0 1	
	Cyto-Technician	1 0 0 0	
	Lab. Technician	0 0 0 1	
4. Urban Family Welfare Centre	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	1	1000 to 25000
	F.P. Field Worker (Male)	1	
	F. P. Extension Educator/L.H.V.	1	25000 to 50000
	F.P. Field Worker (Male)	1	
	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	1	
	Medical Officer (Prof. Female)	1	Above 50000
	Lady Health Visitor	1	
	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	2	
	F. P. Field Worker (Male)	1	
	Store Keeper-cum-clerk	1	

NOTE :

X1 A-Type Teaching P. P. Centres at Distt. level.

X2 A-Type Non Teaching P. P. Centres at Distt. level.

X3 B & C Type P. P. Centres at Distt. level.

X4 P. P. Centres at Sub-Distt. level.

** 1 Paediatrician & 1 Gynaecologist.

STATEMENT-III

Statement mentioned in reply to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3508

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Staff Position at			
		Urban F. W. Centres (\$)	RFWCs & Sub-Centres	District Level PPCs	Sub-dist. Level PPCs (‡)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.33	75.29*	94.79	82.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		15.62		
3.	Assam	15.56	91.76**	86.55	66.00
4.	Bihar	98.35	64.14@	88.74	85.00
5.	Goa	62.50	96.55F	48.88	
6.	Gujarat	76.51	83.44**	80.23	72.67
7.	Haryana	89.73	83.31*	87.18	73.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	72.41	82.61	51.54	38.89
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.27	76.82@	70.75	80.00
10.	Karnataka	92.50	91.59	68.48	76.90
11.	Kerala	85.91	98.49	87.12	86.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.95	89.35*	76.73	71.43
13.	Maharashtra	72.13	97.05	84.20	78.06
14.	Manipur	85.71	87.40	64.28	
15.	Meghalaya	81.82	90.22	74.19	80.00
16.	Mizoram	88.89	—	83.33	60.00
17.	Nagaland	—	85.71	—	10.00
18.	Orissa	99.43	86.54**	72.24	90.61
19.	Punjab	70.28	91.33F	64.59	75.00
20.	Rajasthan	88.12	95.61	71.51	71.33
21.	Sikkim	—	82.25	—	70.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	90.70	82.14‡	73.61	87.53
23.	Tripura	69.70	74.31‡	80.00	20.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77.92	99.05	66.59	68.71
25.	West Bengal	91.72	93.02	81.13	79.62
26.	A & N Islands	51.54	—	22.22	
27.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	57.58	
28.	D & N Haveli		73.91		
29.	Daman & Diu		—		
30.	Delhi		91.30	78.74	95.00
31.	Lakshadweep		22.22		
32.	Pondicherry	85.71	65.57	34.48	
33.	Central Sector		—	38.82	
	Total				

* As on 31-3-1985

** As on 31-3-1986

@ As on 30-6-1980

F As on 31-3-1990

‡ Staff position at UFWCs including those attached to PPCs.

‡ Out of the 1012 Centres, only 519 have reported the staff.

STATEMENT IV

Statement mentioned in reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3508 for 19-8-83

Sl. No.	State/U. T./Agency	Sterilisation		
		1990-91 Achievement	1991-92 Achievement§	1992-93 Achievement§
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	456983	483532	522572
2.	Assam	64369	66323	27101
3.	Bihar	268429	212631	303656
4.	Gujarat	240520	257335	256735
5.	Haryana	89498	100760	98047
6.	Karnataka	282628	301639	331468
7.	Kerala	190547	173599	136327
8.	Madhya Pradesh	285860	317137	329952
9.	Maharashtra	552241	538127	500880
10.	Orissa	144981	187299	127720
11.	Punjab	92021	85502	118251
12.	Rajasthan	148480	178809	195819
13.	Tamil Nadu	382512	364525	364770
14.	Uttar Pradesh	479612	375771	483250
15.	West Bengal	370480	327115	303915
II. SMALLER STATES/U. T.				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	32574	38143	40164
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	12406	11688	14884
3.	Manipur	3550	4005	1852
4.	Meghalaya	538	606	589
5.	Nagaland	1225	1018	2408
6.	Sikkim	889	1295	1015
7.	Tripura	8066	7573	6493
8.	A & N Islands	1099	1911	1832
9.	Arunachal Pradesh			1718
10.	Chandigarh	2510	2967	3081
11.	D & N Haveli	712	809	718
12.	Delhi	88868	37176	38561
13.	Goa	4841	4105	4888
14.	Daman & Diu	420	376	368
15.	Lakshadweep	22	28	39
16.	Mizoram	4048	4471	4672
17.	Pondicherry	7818	8222	8024
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/O Defence	1977	21820	21016
2.	M/A Railways	30881	27075	29629
	All India	4125555	4089738	4241829

§Figures are provisional.

CC USERS

Sl. No.	State/U.T./Agency	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		Achievement	Achievement%	Achievement%
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	806691	790891	884868
2.	Assam	36642	38662	37778
3.	Bihar	156405	105277	110670
4.	Gujarat	809596	776622	751162
5.	Haryana	519466	487806	427253
6.	Karnataka	231500	255298	265497
7.	Kerala	305889	296358	272861
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1348720	1035238	1069804
9.	Maharashtra	1110315	1089466	1112982
10.	Orissa	307959	267879	265283
11.	Punjab	493369	537822	509056
12.	Rajasthan	306884	375524	367218
13.	Tamil Nadu	296977	290872	232893
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1541280	1609470	1826738
15.	West Bengal	315987	342552	342012
II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	74368	73525	81005
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	11708	10835	18977
3.	Manipur	2509	2711	1820
4.	Meghalaya	1649	1443	1655
5.	Nagaland	12	12	1
6.	Sikkim	512	382	346
7.	Tripura	4445	2654	2380
8.	A & N Islands	1845	2411	2658
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1211	1168	988
10.	Chandigarh	8028	18644	11644
11.	D. & N. Haveli	59	521	78
12.	Delhi	298593	363152	415834
13.	Goa	14170	14683	14183
14.	Daman & Diu	388	868	1027
15.	Lakshadweep	192	166	156
16.	Mizoram	1473	2362	1213
17.	Pondicherry	8368	11765	9516
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/O Defence	64760	72674	46210
2.	M/O Railways	324651	342336	323150
	Commercial Distt.	5328472	4650694	5500694
	All India	14735093	13872743	14909710

§ Figures are provisional.

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Sl. No.	State/U. T./Agency	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		Achievement	Achievement\$	Achievement\$
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257450	290120	294417
2.	Assam	28471	28347	24983
3.	Bihar	201095	154302	179199
4.	Gujarat	451694	348780	348974
5.	Haryana	158279	146975	133102
6.	Karnataka	209483	233390	238058
7.	Kerala	119747	115446	95517
8.	Madhya Pradesh	380091	323289	272651
9.	Maharashtra	472034	467889	472041
10.	Orissa	167697	149275	142013
11.	Punjab	406098	358610	355799
12.	Rajasthan	180855	158648	169209
13.	Tamil Nadu	419197	431766	392332
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1585467	833516	1213887
15.	West Bengal	140226	168186	149512
II. SMALLER STATES/U. T.s				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	41796	47401	53886
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	15516	10547	10897
3.	Manipur	7728	5536	3667
4.	Meghalaya	2015	1789	1581
5.	Nagaland	881	644	1152
6.	Sikkim	1568	931	1327
7.	Tripura	2731	2502	1808
8.	A & N Islands	1694	1805	1506
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	2716	2405
10.	Chandigarh	111	2262	6821
11.	D & N Haveli	231	299	223
12.	Delhi	71454	78148	78657
13.	Goa	3533	3456	3464
14.	Daman & Diu	162	211	215
15.	Lakshadweep	120	141	90
16.	Mizoram	2570	988	978
17.	Pondicherry	4236	4152	4030
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/O Defence	13978	14968	13809
2.	M/O Railways	14224	13751	15224
All India		5370274	4385031	4683347

\$—Figures are Provisional.

OP USERS

Sl. No.	State/U. T./Agency,	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		Achievement	Achievement§	Achievement:§
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 Crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193325	196123	180821
2.	Assam	9854	11797	10052
3.	Bihar	47589	35711	35159
4.	Gujarat	114566	114063	90523
5.	Haryana	37647	36604	31462
6.	Karnataka	75148	83402	80755
7.	Kerala	40651	38970	31698
8.	Madhya Pradesh	270011	260268	203415
9.	Maharashtra	430283	379815	258716
10.	Orissa	65750	61495	44091
11.	Punjab	62929	72059	61256
12.	Rajasthan	60177	60225	46108
13.	Tamil Nadu	176786	157222	94999
14.	Uttar Pradesh	223215	251871	237849
15.	West Bengal	110816	131044	125581
II. SMALLER STATES/U. Ts				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	13002	14910	15616
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	4083	3750	4637
3.	Manipur	521	144	462
4.	Meghalaya	1100	1239	923
5.	Nagaland	93	70	64
6.	Sikkim	1619	2117	2133
7.	Tripura	3073	3528	2641
8.	A & N Islands	483	606	409
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1016	1184	1045
10.	Chandigarh	294	290	511
11.	D & N Haveli	220	128	154
12.	Delhi	5612	7997	8148
13.	Goa	2380	2178	2466
14.	Daman & Diu	140	119	208
15.	Lakshadweep	58	53	46
16.	Mizoram	1106	1135	611
17.	Pondicherry	1080	1035	936
III. OTHER AGENCIES				
1.	M/O Defence	5079	3558	2271
2.	M/O Railways	5032	4680	4809
3.	Commercial Distn.	1160923	1336769	1439538
All India		3125161	3276159	3020113

§ - Figures are provisional.

[Translation]

Demand of Coal for Industry in Madhya Pradesh

3509. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of indents received for coal to be used in industry and power sector in Madhya Pradesh during current financial year;

(b) the actual quantity of coal supplied to Madhya Pradesh so far; and

(c) the remaining quantity of coal to be supplied during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) to (c) The requirements of coal for the powers sector are assessed by the Central Electricity Authority. The pro-rata supplies to be made to the power houses in Madhya Pradesh during the period April-July, 1993 was 80.10 lakh tonnes. Against this the actual despatches during this period have been 87.73 lakh tonnes (provisional).

The requirements of coal for all sectors including industry are not assessed Statewise, they are assessed sectorwise. The supplies of coal for use in industry are made against linkages and sponsor ships after completion of requisite commercial formalities. The programmes for rail movement have also to be sanctioned by the railways. The total of such valid indents received from "other industry" in Madhya Pradesh was for 23.35 lakh tonnes (Provisional) for the period April-July, 1993. The total despatches to "other industry" during this period 18.14 lakh tonnes (provisional). The quantity remaining to be supplied is 5.21 lakh tonnes (provisional).

[English]

Production and Consumption of Oil and Gas

3510. SHRI BAPUHARI CHAURE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption of both oil and gas in the country;

(b) whether in view of the excess availability of gas, the Government propose to switch over to gas run industries and automobiles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) The consumption of crude oil and natural gas in 1992-93 were 53.5 million MT and 16.21 Billion M³ approximately.

(b) and (c) The demand for natural gas exceeds its availability. However, a project

to study the feasibility of using compressed natural gas in automobiles has been taken up.

Rajmahal Colliery Project

3511. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has detected major irregularities in the agreement between the Coal India Limited and the Canadian Commercial Corporation for the implementation of Rajmahal Colliery Project of the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the implications of the flaws in the agreement, technical and financial, in the successful execution of the Rajmahal Colliery Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) There has been no report from any of the branches of the Central Bureau of Investigation in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation Centres for Juveniles

3512. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rehabilitation centres for juvenile delinquents and women accused in Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to allocate funds for these centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) There are 19 Observation Homes/Juvenile Homes/Special Homes set up under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 in Kerala for the rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquents.

(b) and (c) The grant-in-aid are provided to the Observation Homes/Juvenile Homes/Special Homes on the basis of proposals received from States/Union Territories. During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 5.47 lakhs was provided to the State Government of Kerala for this purpose.

[Translation]

Additional Gas to Maharashtra

3513. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought additional gas from Union Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Considering the availability of gas and the allocations already made, further allocations of gas is not feasible at present.

C. G. H. S. Cards to personal Staff of M.Ps

3514. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to issue C. G. H. S. cards to the personal staff of the Members of Parliament ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Personal staff of MPs are not covered under the CGHS Scheme.

[English]

Seizure of illegal Arms in Delhi

3515. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi police have recently busted a gang of illegal arms manufacturers and suppliers in Delhi as reported in various newspapers of the Capital on July 31, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the type and quantity of arms seized;

(e) the places where such arms were being manufactured;

(f) whether it is a fact that the members of the gang have been operating in a number of States and selling various kinds of automatic weapons to criminals and anti-social elements to create disorder and communal strife; and

(g) if so, whether the State Governments concerned have been cautioned to keep close watch on the manufacturers and suppliers of illegal arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following information that three persons would be coming to Nabi Karim in Delhi for supply of arms and ammunitions,

a special Team was deputed by the Delhi Police and two persons were arrested. The third member of the gang managed to escape with his stengun. On the basis of information obtained from the interrogation of the arrested persons, several raids were conducted at various places in UP & Delhi and three more persons were arrested. Three cases have been registered against these accused persons at P.S. Nabi Karim, Delhi.

(c) Five.

(d) 5 Stenguns, one .12 bore single barrel gun, 1 country made revolver, 1 mouser, 7 live cartridges and 1 empty cartridge were seized. Besides, some parts like 5 Nals and 8 Iron Patia used for making country made pistol have also been recovered.

(e) Muzaffar Nagar (U. P.).

(f) Yes, Sir,

(g) Yes, Sir. The concerned Senior Superintendents of Police have been informed about these criminal activities.

[Translation]

SC/ST Families above Poverty line

3516. SHRI KALKA DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes brought above poverty line under the Special Component Plan during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether all the States have spent the entire sanctioned amount earmarked for the special Component Plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring the families of SCs/STs above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM RESRI) : (a) The number of families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line, State/Union Territory-wise, during the last three years are given in the attached statements I & II.

(b) No, Sir. Not all States have been able to spend the entire sanctioned amount. Details are given in the attached statement III.

(c) The reasons for the inability on the part of the States/Union Territories to spend the entire sanctioned amount include among others, absence of viable and relevant schemes, inadequacy of investments and non-participation of the target groups in the formulation of the schemes.

(d) The main components of the Government of India's strategy for the development and upliftment of Scheduled Cast,

and Scheduled Tribes above the poverty line are the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes, Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, share capital assistance to State

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations and Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations and various economic development programmes assisted by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.

STATEMENT I

Statement Scheduled Castes Families Economically Assisted under point 11(a) of 20 point programme during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

S. No.	States/UTs	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto March 93)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	315970	333670	343407
2.	Assam	20241	24442	11102
3.	Bihar	237322	187377	163189
4.	Goa	1167	760	604
5.	Gujarat	50989	56069	58999
6.	Haryana	33736	36539	38238
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17998	19742	24616
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2225	1351	784
9.	Karnataka	104555	119426	130290
10.	Kerala	151610	60733	52056
11.	Madhya Pradesh	199756	226816	200000
12.	Maharashtra	118349	125594	118301
13.	Manipur	166	..	545
14.	Orissa	65574	52011	53955
15.	Punjab	48876	48344	45181
16.	Rajasthan	118308	144616	135200
17.	Sikkim	1798	1948	1700
18.	Tamil Nadu	226920	257994	253421
19.	Tripura	5530	5647	5124
20.	Uttar Pradesh	348777	348703	315738
21.	West Bengal	160755	128574	105345
22.	Chandigarh	401	567	445
23.	Delhi	6277	4439	5252
24.	Pondicherry	2327	2474	2495
TOTAL		2239627	2187836	2065987

STATEMENT II

Statement Scheduled Tribe Families Economically Assisted under point 11(b) of 20 point programme during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

S. No.	States/U.T.s	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85630	95580	99760
2.	Assam	25111	37645	14286
3.	Bihar	122768	130911	133267
4.	Gujarat	83685	90146	92638
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2872	2472	2623
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	1000	62
7.	Karnataka	9326	8645	9661
8.	Kerala	16248	8353	3235
9.	Madhya Pradesh	222416	223662	227533
10.	Maharashtra	89928	100061	100470
11.	Manipur	6055	5186	2146
12.	Orissa	87626	74382	80528
13.	Rajasthan	68928	72249	64967
14.	Sikkim	7818	2951	3058
15.	Tamil Nadu	8321	8450	8759
16.	Tripura	8324	10049	8827
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4474	4251	3878
18.	West Bengal	42010	37601	24530
19.	A & N Islands	390	496	476
20.	Daman & Diu	817	678	563
TOTAL		892747	914768	881267

Statement showing outlays and Expenditure under Special Component Plans during VI, VII Five Year Plans, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	VI Plan (1980-85)		VII Plan(1985-90)		1990-91		1991-92	
		SCP Outlay	SCP Expenditure	SCP Outlay	SCP Expenditure	SCP Outlay	SCP Expenditure	SCP Outlay	SCP Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426.63	334.61	756.62	632.14	144.04	132.17	155.78	144.19
2.	Assam	22.61	22.52	120.31	107.21	42.12	33.35	45.02	41.49
3.	Bihar	262.65	190.75	585.69	450.34	153.18	122.28	289.92	121.05
4.	Goa	8.23	0.95	4.87	4.35	1.59	1.45	1.81	1.71
5.	Gujarat	112.44	102.20	160.73	159.71	40.94	47.86	58.98	57.96
6.	Haryana	147.11	121.15	229.89	209.36	77.83	72.40	83.26	72.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	59.80	59.03	126.05	121.24	42.05	42.05	49.50	43.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.50	9.25	76.97	76.52	28.23	32.33	45.40	47.70
9.	Karnataka	299.13	266.20	469.79	402.91	89.14	87.32	138.51	110.33
10.	Kerala	104.16	88.36	203.35	181.45	59.86	60.21	80.18	76.14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	238.85	217.67	448.89	451.41	130.30	141.04	246.52	232.42
12.	Maharashtra	171.14	153.45	384.02	465.91	160.61	140.51	160.95	223.11
13.	Manipur	11.18	3.02	2.95	7.02	2.02	1.55	0.27	0.27
14.	Orissa	114.34	128.48	354.73	300.96	193.86	180.43	210.60	168.48
15.	Punjab	117.35	108.91	144.69	142.14	74.14	68.57	119.03	62.70
16.	Rajasthan	196.83	181.94	469.62	213.78	157.84	156.65	193.83	194.22
17.	Sikkim	1.86	0.30	6.25	4.54	0.40	0.40	0.47	0.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	151.09	264.26	771.12	774.09	221.27	253.81	272.67	293.30
19.	Tripura	23.53	22.79	69.38	59.79	23.28	18.08	21.42	20.97
20.	Uttar Pradesh	638.93	468.81	1458.12	1302.70	449.00	362.15	466.43	339.51
21.	West Bengal	204.97	121.10	419.52	392.05	137.54	127.33	163.74	165.36
22.	Chandigarh	4.69	4.14	17.82	16.51	3.50	6.71	10.25	8.75
23.	Delhi	66.40	78.30	113.12	133.16	69.82	56.28	97.05	73.24
24.	Pondicherry	14.24	12.20	37.85	35.63	10.81	10.69	13.16	13.41
TOTAL		3614.66	2978.90	7431.35	8916.92	2375.41	2109.83	2924.75	2521.53

[English]

Shifting of CRPF Centre

3517. SHRI TAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to shift the CRPF Centre at Pallipuram, Trivandrum to some other place;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the name of the exact place where this Centre is proposed to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

3518. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects operating in Orissa;

(b) the amount of Central assistance for these projects;

(c) whether the Government have come across cases for diversification of assistance for other purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGO) :

(a) and (b) A statement giving details of on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is attached.

(c) No proposal for diversification of funds have been received from State Government during the current financial year.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT**Details on-going of Major and Medium Irrigation projects in Orissa**

(Rs. in crores)

No. Sl.	Name of Project	Latest Estimated cost	VIII plan Outlay	Expenditure upto 3/92	Anticipated Expenditure during 1992-93	Outlay for 1993-94 as recommended by working Group of Planning Commission.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. MAJOR PROJECTS						
1.	Upper Indravati Dam	176.16	50.00	98.22	25.00	20.00
2.	Upper Indra Irrigation project	338.17	256.00	72.85	28.00	20.00
3.	Upper Kolabi Irrigation project	160.00	76.00	80.86	28.00	20.00
4.	Subarnarekha (Inter State) project	1097.00	795.00	180.97	68.00	68.00
5.	Rengali Irrigation project	1475.00	480.00	141.92	24.00	24.00
6.	Mahanadi Chitrotpala project	93.07	87.00	6.62	4.50	7.00
7.	Ong Dam (Chitoli)	102.00	10.00	2.27	—	—
8.	Lower Indra	114.52	30.00	1.08	—	—
9.	Kanupur	268.52	100.00	2.48	2.00	40.00
10.	Ib	228.48	10.00	0.38	—	—
11.	Lower Suktel	102.58	30.00	0.46	—	—
12.	Bagh Barrage	2877.08	29.00	0.31	0.13	0.15
13.	Samakoi	82.35	4.00	6.62	4.50	7.00
14.	Narage Barrage	124.53	80.00	—	—	—
15.	Pottery Irrigation project	102.39	—	77.35	3.65	N.A.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. MEDIUM PROJECTS						
1. Badanalla		92-00	12-00	43-54	6-75	10-25
2. Hariharjore		51-19	18-00	31-44	4-00	7-00
3. Harbhangi		96-00	22-21	43-97	7-00	9-00
4. Upper Jonk		85-00	19-00	31-57	6-75	9-50
5. Bhagua Stage-II		28-96	18-00	10-35	3-00	5-50
6. Birupa Ghunghati Island		10-00	3-20	6-02	1-50	3-00
7. Deo		52-23	50-00	1-29	1-00	4-00
8. Baghalati		25-02	22-00	2-58	1-60	3-00
9. Sapuabadjore		33-21	33-00	2-23	1-50	4-00
10. Titlagarh		10-60	10-20	0-11	0-50	0-50
11. Telengiri		36-25	5-00	—	—	—
12. Katra		29-22	2-00	—	—	1-00
13. Manjore		36-20	20-00	—	—	—
14. Satiguda Irrigation* project (Balance works)		4-52	—	1-85	1-60	N.A.

*Funded under Central Sector.

Upgradation of General Hospitals

3519. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to upgrade five General Hospitals in the country to the level of super-speciality services Hospital;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed hospitals; and

(c) the time by which these hospitals are likely to be upgraded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quality Control of Herbal Beauty Care Products

3520. DR. RAVI MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the herbal beauty care products manufactured for export are subjected to any check and quality control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) All cosmetics

whether for domestic use or for export can be manufactured only under a Manufacturing Licence granted by the State Licensing Authority. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act contains various provisions for ensuring safety of the cosmetics. No specific quality control is exercised for cosmetics meant for exports.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Crimes in U. P. and M. P.

3521. SHRI ASAT BHUJA PRASAD }
SHUKLA }
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI } :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH }
CHAUHAN :

will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of murders, attempted murders, kidnappings, lootings, thefts, dacoities, theft of vehicles, bomb blasts, chain snatching, abduction of traders and bank robberies which took place in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, separately, during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of cases solved and those pending; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in connection with such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) A statement is attached. Information about number on bomb blasts, chain snatching and abduction of traders is not collected by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Incidence of Crime registered in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1990 to 1993

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Uttar Pradesh				Madhya Pradesh			
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Murder	8151	9994	9923	NR	2904	3415	3545	NR
2.	Attempt to commit murder	8284	9588	9535	NR	2979	3395	3345	NR
3.	Kidnapping	3878	4944	4278	NR	1307	1241	1081	NR
4.	Robbery (Lootings)	7368	7695	7309	NR	2576	2650	2328	NR
	4.1 Bank Robberies	1	4	5	NR	1		3	NR
5.	Thefts	46949	50861	48912	NR	43311	42536	37024	NR
	5.1 Theft of Vehicles	2687	3844	4161	NR	2736	2847	2863	NR
6.	Dacoities	2864	2353	2076	NR	333	342	557	NR

Note : 1. NR stands for 'Not received'.

2. Based on information collected by the NCRB.

Disposal of various crime cases by Police in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1990 to 1993.

Sl. No.	State/Crime Head	1990			1991			1992		
		Cases			Cases			Cases		
		For investigation (including pending from previous year)	Solved	Pending	For investigation (including pending from previous year)	Solved	Pending	For investigation (including pending from previous year)	Solved	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
UTTAR PRADESH										
1.	Murder	9725	7730	1995	11989	9937	2052			
2.	Attempt to commit murder	9038	8053	985	10573	9794	779			
3.	Kidnapping	4470	3758	712	5656	4961	695			
4.	Robbery (Looting)	8471	7108	1363	9058	8046	1012			
5.	Thefts	50600	46625	3975	54836	50590	4246			
6.	Dacoity	3427	2321	1106	3459	2913	546			
MADHYA PRADESH										
1.	Murder	3219	2823	396	3811	3318	493	4038	3614	524
2.	Attempt to commit murder	3200	2840	360	3755	3414	341	3686	3261	425
3.	Kidnapping	1451	1293	158	1399	1262	137	1218	1104	114
4.	Robbery (Looting)	3880	3635	245	2895	2658	237	2565	2333	232
5.	Thefts	47468	46459	1009	43545	42638	907	37931	37134	797
6.	Dacoities	430	339	91	433	333	100	657	291	366

Note : 1. Information for U. P. for 1992 and 1993 is not available.

2. Information for M. P. for 1993 is not available.

3. Based on the information collected by the NCRB.

Number of Persons arrested for Committing various Crimes in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1990 to 1993

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Uttar Pradesh				Madhya Pradesh			
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Murder	22598	25336	NR	NR	6911	7809	8639	NR
2.	Attempt to commit murder	16800	20016	NR	NR	7960	9091	9261	NR
3.	Kidnapping	7158	9442	NR	NR	2130	1940	1977	NR
4.	Robbery (Looting)	10814	9949	NR	NR	3165	3389	3057	NR
5.	Thefts	24244	29358	NR	NR	21617	84242	21678	NR
6.	Dacoities	10010	10004	NR	NR	1288	1646	1820	NR

Note : 1. N.R. stands for "Not received".

2. Based on information collected by the NCRB.

[English]

Computerised information System on Crime

3522. SHRI S. N. VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a project for setting up a computerised information system on crime and criminals; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have approved a project for setting up a nation-wide computerised criminal information system. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 29.12 crores. It involves installation and networking of computers at the district, state and national levels. Apart from data bases relating to crimes and criminals, the system would provide for storage and retrieval of information on vehicles and firearms, as well as for a computerised portrait building system.

Revenue Deficit in Autonomous District Councils

3523. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of revenue deficit in each of the Autonomous District Councils in the North-East constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which was reflected in the memorandum placed before the Union Government during each of the last three years; and

(b) the quantum of award received by each such council from the Union Government during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) The Planning Commission while approving outlays for the States, takes into consideration the quantum of revenue deficit of the State as a whole and not district-wise.

(b) The outlay that has been approved by the Planning Commission under the Hill Area Development Programme for the two Hill Districts of Assam during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	State Plan flow	Special Central Assistance	(Rs in Crores)
			Total
1991-92	56.48	38.87	95.35
1992-93	67.20	38.87	106.07
1993-94	70.84	42.05	112.89

Other Autonomous District Councils in the North-East are not covered under the Hill Area Development Programme and hence break-up of the outlays in respect of them is not available.

Ban on Smoking

3524. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have already banned smoking in Government offices;

(b) if so, the States notified have banned smoking in its Government offices;

(c) whether the Union Government have banned smoking in all Central Government offices;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which ban will come to apply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available informations, State Governments of Rajasthan, Haryana and Nagaland have banned smoking in Government offices.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Government of India have however issued administrative instructions prohibiting smoking in certain public places like hospitals, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic air flights, air conditioned chair cars and air conditioned sleeper coaches in trains and suburban trains and air conditioned buses.

Black-Listing of Manufacturing of Drugs

3525. **SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from the State Level Food and Drug Administration on defaulting manufacturers of drugs during the last year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have instructed the State Governments/Municipal owned hospital and other procuring agencies to black-list such manufacturers from purchasing the drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation

Killings of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka

3526. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of killings of Scheduled Caste in Balanbalu village in Karnataka in March 1993 is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the time by which the report is likely to be received;

(c) whether all the main accused in this incident have been released on bail by the Court due to failure in filing the charge-sheet within the stipulated period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the special measures being taken by the Government against the persons perpetrating atrocities against the weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI) : (a) to (e) The information is under collection from the State Government of Karnataka.

Conducting of Census

3527. **SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct the census in the country after every five years to ascertain the actual number of voters before every General Elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees engaged in the work of census are on permanent basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During decennial census operations, employees of Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies, etc., are engaged on a part-time basis under the Census Act to attend to the work of census enumeration in the field. For manual compilation and tabulation of the data, persons on consolidated salaries are engaged on purely temporary basis for specified short periods. Besides, regular employees of the Census Organisation attend to all other works of census which include planning, supervision, computerised data processing, publication and dissemination of census data.

[English]

Review of Property Tax Structure

3528. **SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM } :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA }** Will be Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations regarding enhancement of property tax from residents of Delhi have been received during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the property tax structure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific action has been taken on these representations. The report of a High Power Committee earlier set up by the Delhi Administration to, inter alia, look into property tax structure in Delhi is being processed by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) Until a final view is taken in the matter by the Ministry of Urban Development, no commitment can be made in this regard.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Shortage of Pharmacists

3529. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a acute shortage of pharmacists in the hospitals of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the number of pharmacist posts lying vacant in each of these hospitals at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Foreign Contributions

3530. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations receiving foreign contributions from the United States of America, State-wise;

(b) the amount received by these organisations during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) whether these organisations are submitting their accounts to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Information for the year 1990 is given in the Statement-I. Provisional figures for the year 1991-92 are given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

List of Associations and Amount State-wise which have reported Receipt of Foreign Contribution from U. S. A. for the Year, 1990

State	No. of Associations	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Andhra Pradesh	282	170310
Assam	24	12584
Bihar	83	59388
Gujarat	93	38021
Kerala	301	188200

Madhya Pradesh	81	39676
Tamil Nadu	436	436321
Maharashtra	263	250798
Karnataka	251	171274
Orissa	37	8600
Punjab	19	13174
Rajasthan	21	11459
Uttar Pradesh	124	80695
West Bengal	159	213009
Jammu & Kashmir	5	522
Nagaland	9	7057
Haryana	12	3643
Himachal Pradesh	12	6747
Manipur	9	6782
Meghalaya	24	8945
Sikkim	1	283
Delhi	126	303798
Andaman & Nicobar	2	382
Goa, Daman and Diu	20	2944
Pondicherry	10	2242
Chandigarh	3	1100
Mizoram	3	487

STATEMENT-II

Provisional list of Associations and amount state-wise which have reported receipt of Foreign Contribution from U.S.A. for the year 1991-92

State	No. of Associations	Amount Rs. (in Thousands)
Andhra Pradesh	21	2901
Assam	28	17783
Gujarat	97	50905
Kerala	447	308268
Tamil Nadu	466	786477
Maharashtra	258	283871
Karnataka	1	433
West Bengal	2	89
Jammu & Kashmir	3	701
Nagaland	11	7561
Haryana	12	7941
Himachal Pradesh	14	34626
Manipur	11	16582
Tripura	1	1
Meghalaya	29	13559
Sikkim	1	1794
Delhi	53	29777
Andaman & Nicobar	3	728
Goa, Daman & Diu	22	3714
Pondicherry	10	3728
Chandigarh	4	1315
Mizoram	3	942

[English]

Dealer Network by I. O. C.

3531. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been properly monitoring its dealer network;
- if not, whether any inquiry has been made in this regard;
- if so, the outcome thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) to (d): Do not arise.

[Translation]

Training to Security Personnel

3532. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI }
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA } : Will
KAUR (DEEP) }

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific scheme to impart training to the Jawans of security forces before their deployment in the Kashmir Valley;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether training would also be imparted to the personnel already deployed in the valley;

(d) whether the personnel are also apprised of the Human Rights Law and the Rights of Citizens during the training;

(e) whether the personnel have been provided with the latest weapons for combating the terrorists; and

- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) The personnel of the Central Para Military Forces inducted in the Kashmir Valley are given pre-induction training of 1-4 weeks depending upon their requirement. The syllabi of the training includes weapon training and training in counter-insurgency operations. The personnel already inducted in the Kashmir Valley are also given training on a rotational basis. In respect of the Army, personnel, the Army has a scheme to impart formalised orientation training pre-induction training and on-the-job training for the troops being employed for counter-insurgency operations in the Kashmir Valley. The training is imparted under local arrangements of the formations

deployed in the Kashmir Valley and it comprises 3-4 weeks pre-induction and on-the-job training.

(d) The security personnel are imparted training on Human Rights and Rights of Citizen as a part of the training package mentioned above.

(e) The security personnel are armed with appropriate weaponry.

- (f) Does not arise.

[English]

LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps

3533. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD }
SINGH }
SHRI K. PRADHANI } :
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV }
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA }
SHRI ANNA JOSHI }

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for allotment of LPG agencies and petrol pumps during 1992-93 and 1993-94 separately State-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining applications are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Applications are being invited by the Oil Marketing companies through advertisements through their regional offices from January, 1993 against the vacancies pending from previous Marketing plans and 575 LPG distributorships and 997 RO dealerships from the current Marketing Plans for selection of dealers and distributors through the Oil Selection Boards.

Selection of dealers/distributors has been finalised in respect of 68 retail outlets and 24 LPG distributorships till July, 1993. Selection against the remaining vacancies is likely to be completed in one to two year's time.

National Medical Education Policy

3534. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN }
PRABHU ZANTYE } :
SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI- }
YAPPA }
SHRI LOKANATH }
CHOUDHURY }

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

(a) whether a three day meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare to discuss and endorse draft of the National Medical Education Policy has recently been held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, which of the national representative organisations were invited and actually attended;

(c) the composition of official and non-official representation of Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Nursing Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) and Central Council of Health and Family Welfare (CCHF); and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to fill up the vacancies by elected representatives of various medical specialities on these National Councils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National

Medical Education Policy was one of the items discussed during the Conference.

(b) A statement is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) A copy of the constitution of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in the Statement II is attached. The membership of the Medical, Dental Pharmacy and Nursing Councils is set out in the respective Acts governing each Council. Although the Councils are not represented on the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, they attended the inaugural function as well as the Sessions according to the invitation extended to them.

(d) In view of (c) question does not arise.

LS US Q. 3524 for 19-8-93

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Invited	Status	Attended
1.	President, Indian Medical Association.	Member in the Council	All the organisations were represented at the Conference as per invitation extended to them.
2.	President, Family Planning Association of India	"	
3.	President, Indian Council of Child Welfare.	"	
4.	Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board.	"	
5.	President, Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry.	"	
6.	President, All India Organisation of Employers.	"	
7.	Director or General, Indian Council of Medical Research.	"	
8.	President, Medical Council of India.	Special Invitees	
9.	Secretary, Medical Council of India.	"	
10.	President, National Board of Examination & National Academy of Medical Sciences.	"	
11.	Director, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare.	"	
12.	Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences.	"	
13.	President, Central Council of Indian Medicine.	"	
14.	President, Central Council of Homoeopathy.	"	
15.	Director, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha.	"	
16.	Director, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.	"	
17.	Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy.	"	
18.	Director, Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy.	"	
19.	President, Dental Council of India	Invitees for the inaugural Function	
20.	President, Pharmacy Council of India	"	
21.	President, Indian Nursing Council	" (Regretted)	

STATEMENT II

Constitution of the Central Council of Health & Family Welfare

The Council consist of :

- (a) The Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare : Chairman
- (b) The Union Minister of State/The Union Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. : Vice-Chairman/
: Person
- (c) Member, Planning Commission : Member
- (d) Ministers In-Charge of the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Medical Education and Public Health in the States/U.Ts. with legislatures. : Members
- (e) A representative each of the Administrations of Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. : Members
- (f) Members of Parliament : Members
1. Shri K. H. Muniyappa (Lok Sabha)
2. Smt. Dipika H. Topiwala (Lok Sabha)
3. To be notified (Rajya Sabha)
4. To be notified (Rajya Sabha)
- (g) Non-Officials
- (i) Representatives from Health and Family Welfare Sectors : Members
1. President, Indian Medical Association (ex-officio capacity)
2. President, Family Planning Association of India, Bombay (ex-officio capacity).
3. President, Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi (ex-officio capacity).
4. Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi (ex-officio capacity).
5. The President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry New Delhi. (ex-officio capacity).
6. Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi (ex-officio capacity).
7. President, All-India Organisation of Employers, New Delhi (ex-officio capacity).
- (ii) Eminent Individuals : Members
1. Dr. P. C. Reddy, Chairman, Apollo Hospital, Hyderabad (A.P.)
2. Dr. N.H. Antia, Director, Foundation for Research in Community Health, Bombay.
3. Hakim Abdul Hameed, President, Hamdard Research Foundation, New Delhi.
4. Mrs. Thankamma Stephen, Former Member, Minorities Commission, NOIDA (U.P.)
5. Swami Harinarayana Nand, President, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Patna.
6. Shri S. S. Dhanoa, Former Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
7. Dr. M. Ishaq Jamkhanwale, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.
8. Mrs. A. B. Wadia, President, Family Planning Association of India, Bombay.
- (h) Officials
1. Secretary, Department of Health, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare : Member
2. Secretary, Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. : Member
3. Secretary, Department of Education : Member
4. Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development : Member
5. Director-General of Health Services. : Member
6. Joint Secretary, Department of Health. : Member-Secretary

C. G. H. S. Facilities

3535. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new series of CGHS Cards was issued recently;

(b) whether income limit of Rs. 500/-has been fixed to avail the CGHS facilities for the parents of the Government servants;

(c) if so, when this limit was fixed;

(d) whether the Government propose to revise this income limit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The limit was fixed after the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission.

(d) and (e) Yes, sir. The proposal is under consideration of the Govt.

[Translation]

Criteria for setting up Oil Refinery

3536. **DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for the expansion of oil refineries in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria fixed for setting up new oil refinery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total capacity of the Refinery is proposed to be expanded by 3 MMTPA.

(c) The criteria for setting up of oil refineries include supply, demand, balance of petroleum products, techno-economic factors, availability of suitable infrastructure etc.

[English]

Cauvery water dispute

3537. **SHRI. K. THULASIAH }
VANDAYAR }
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE }
SHRI RABI RAY }** :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently held talks with Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on Cauvery Water dispute;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government have appointed a Monitoring Committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have also appointed a high level committee for implementation of interim award given by the Cauvery Water Tribunal; and

(f) if so, the terms of reference and composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) In the wake of fast undertaken by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Union Minister for Water Resources and Parliamentary, Affairs visited Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and discussed the matter with their Chief Ministers on 21st July, 1993.

(b) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu broke her fast.

(c) to (f) In response to suggestion made by Tamil Nadu, Central Government has agreed for mechanisms to monitor ground data with reference to implementation of the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The details are being finalised.

Treatment at AIIMS, New Delhi

3538. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR }
YADAV PROF. UMMAREDDY }
VENKATESWARLU }** :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to provide accommodation for the poor families, who have to camp outside the premises of AIIMS, New Delhi to take care of their family members admitted as indoor patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the accommodation is likely to be provided for such families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) There is already one Vishram Sadan situated in the Campus of AIIMS providing accommodation as under :

Dormitories — 80 beds.

Single rooms — 36 beds.

Suits — 14 beds.

Extra land for extension of this building has been earmarked and the work will be taken up depending on the availability of funds.

[Translation]

Fencing and Flood Lighting in J. & K.

3539. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL }

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested the Union Government to erect barbed wire fencing and arrange flood lighting of the Indo-Pak border in the State and along the Line of Actual Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the period when such request was received;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) No formal request has been received from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in this regard. Border fencing and flood lighting is a continuous process and several factors including threat perception and availability of funds are being kept in view for arriving at a decision to fence/flood lit vulnerable stretches on Indo-Pak border.

Lathi-Charge in New Delhi

3540. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has resorted to lathi-charge on a number of occasions on the members of the Bharatiya Bhasha Sanrakshan Samiti, staging a dharna before the office of the Union Public Service Commission in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of each such incident; and

(c) the reasons for taking such action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Life Expectancy

3541. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life expectancy in the country is very low as compared to developed countries;

(b) if so, the life expectancy in each state at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the life expectancy in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Whereas the life expectancy is relatively lower than in developed countries, it is comparable to and higher than the life expectancy at birth in some other Asian countries e. g. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Increase in life expectancy is related to several factors which inter-alia include containment of diseases, particularly those affecting infants, children and women, access to safe drinking water, improved nutritional status, proper sanitary facilities etc. Several Schemes are being implemented by the Central and State Governments covering all these areas. As a result of these efforts life expectancy in India has increased significantly from 54.4 years in 1980 to 58.6 years in 1991.

STATEMENT

Expectation of life at birth (in years) for males and females in major States with population 10 million and above—1986—90

States	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	58.2	60.4
Assam	53.6	54.2
Bihar	55.7	53.6
Gujarat	57.0	58.8
Haryana	62.2	62.2
Karnataka	60.4	62.6
Kerala	66.8	72.3
Madhya Pradesh	53.7	53.0
Maharashtra	61.2	63.5
Orissa	54.6	54.0
Punjab	64.7	66.9
Rajasthan	55.2	56.2
Tamil Nadu	60.0	60.6
Uttar Pradesh	54.2	52.5
West Bengal	60.2	61.2

Source—Registrar General of India.

New Coal Policy

3542. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR }
SHRIMATI SHEBELA GAUTAM }
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to announce a new coal policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Consistent with the liberalisation policy of the Govt. following major policy decisions have recently been taken regarding coal industry:

(i) to permit private sector participation in coal mining operations for the purpose of captive consumption for power generation and other end uses to be notified as well as for setting up of washeries. This will augment the availability of coal for core sectors of the economy in coming years. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 has been amended on 9-6-1993 to this effect.

(ii) Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS) has been further improved to extend the benefits to a larger cross section of buyers. Interested buyers under 'LSS' have been categorised as under:

1. Actual users.
2. Mini Traders.
3. Whole Sale Traders.
4. General.

First preference in order booking and despatches under Liberalised Sale Scheme would be given to actual users who can draw coal for their own use in addition to the normal supplies being received by them against sponsorships/linkages.

Second preference would be given to the Mini Traders registered with coal companies. Coal India Limited (CIL) have given wide publicity inviting application for registration as Mini Traders. They will be registered on a continuous basis. Applications received upto 14-8-1993 would be registered in the first batch. Mini Traders would be supplied coal upto 100 tonnes per month subject to availability after meeting the orders booked by actual users. Third preference would be given to the Whole Sale Traders appointed by the coal companies subject to availability after meeting orders booked by first two categories. If some quantity is still available, it would be allocated to other interested buyers.

[English]

LPG Connections

3543. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL }
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR }
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHI- }
KHALIA }
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV }
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD }

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to release LPG connections to those consumers who are registered five years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the directions issued by the Consumer protection Forum in this regard are being followed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) New LPG connections are released to waitlisted applicants according to the serial order of registration, depending on new customer enrolment allotted to a distributor based on the stock available with the distributor, waiting list and product availability.

(c) Orders of all the competent authorities are implemented.

(d) Does not arise.

Fire in Kathara Colliery

3544. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large quantity of coal in the Kathara Colliery of the Central Coalfields Limited is being wasted due to fire;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when it has been taking place and the total loss incurred so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d) According to the information received from the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), there is no fire either in the coal seam or in the coal stock of Kathara Colliery. As such, there is no question of any loss of coal. However, the waste rock, namely, the overburden material is on fire due to presence of layer carbonaceous material which catches fire due to the inherent property of spontaneous heating. In order to control this fire, the overburden material is being dozed and covered by a layer of non-combustible soil and matti. In this process the spread of fire has been controlled.

Ganga Basin

3545. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least 40,000 cusecs of water for the Calcutta port and an additional minimum quantity of 15,000 cusecs of water for river Ganga is required at Farakka for stabilising irrigation in the Ganga basin in West Bengal;

(b) whether this requirement of the State is not being fulfilled due to the excessive tapping of water from the river Ganga in the upper reaches;

(c) whether the situation would further worsen, if the proposed barrage on the river Ganga at Kanpur and another one on the river Yamuna are constructed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) Precise water requirements for various beneficial uses in Ganga basin are not finalised. A National perspective for water resources development prepared by Government, among other things, envisages inter-linkages between various Himalayan rivers for transfer of water from water rich basins to water short basins for optimum utilisation of water resources. Government has established National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982 to firm up the proposals. A total of 19 links in Himalayan components have been identified by NWDA. Office studies of all these links and investigation of three links have been included in the VIII plan programme of the Agency.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Assam

3546. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations in Assam which were provided grants by the Union Government for family welfare during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the amount given to each such organisation;

(c) whether the Government monitor the utilisation of this expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND). (a) and (b) Details are given in the Statement-I attached.

In addition, lumpsum grant is made available to the State Government for assistance to voluntary organisations, details of which are given in the Statement-II attached.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) The utilisation of funds is checked by getting audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates.

STATEMENT I

Statement referred to in reply to Parts 'a' and 'b' of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3546 for reply on 19-8-1993

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grants released during			
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Assam Imdadiya Hospital Committee Guwahati (under PVOH II).	9,14,850	5,75,000	3,00,000	2,59,150
2.	Jigyasu Tribal Research (Under Mini Family Welfare Centre Scheme).	..	36,850	..	..

STATEMENT II

List of ANM Training Schools getting Grant in Aid to run ANM Training Programmes in Assam

1. Post partum programme
Indian Red Cross Society,
Chandmner, Guwahati

Amount allocated in lakhs

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
32.72	35.00	59.90	89.00

ANM Training Schemes

2. Training Institute,
Indian Red Cross Society,
District Branch Silchar, Assam.
3. Assam Imdadiya Hospital Committee, M. Timur
Building, Hatigaom Road, Guwahati.
4. Catholic Hospital,
Borgong, Darrang District,
Assam.
5. Indian Red Cross Society,
District Branch,
Guwahati.

The release to State Govt. is approximately Rs. 3-20 lakh per annum per organisation.

[Translation]

ALIMCO

3547. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanpur based Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is suffering heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry to find out its financial stability;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the ALIMCO economically viable?

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

(b) During the year 1991-92, ALIMCO has suffered a loss of Rs. 256.76 lakhs (cash loss-Rs. 234.11 lakhs). The cumulative loss upto 31-3-92 is Rs. 2088.95 lakhs (cash loss-Rs.1838.19 lakhs),

As per unaudited provisional accounts the loss during 1992-93 is Rs. 330.25 lakhs (cash loss Rs.307.70 lakhs).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The following reports on the functioning of ALIMCO have been received during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93:—

(i) A report by Mr. B. R. Basu, CMD, NSFDC (October, 1991)

(ii) Report by Committee consisting of representatives from Ministry of Welfare, Deptt. of Public Enterprises, Ministry of programme Implementation and ALIMCO (February, 1992)

(iii) A consultancy report by prof. Ashok N Korwar, IIM, Ahmedabad. (Feb. 1992)

(iv) A report by a Committee headed by prof. K. K. Singh, AIIMS, Delhi. (May, 1993)

The above reports have given different suggestions for the financial stability of the Corporation.

(e) A Voluntary Retirement Scheme to reduce the number of personnel in ALIMCO has been formulated.

[English]

Flaring of Natural Gas at Mehsana

3548. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Natural Gas flaring per day from the Mehsana ONGC project in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal to supply this flaring gas through pipeline to LPG customers for domestic purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During April-June, 1993 approximately 0.23 MMSCMD gas has been flared from ONGC's Mehsana project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is expected that with the completion of compression facilities flaring of gas at Mehsana would be limited to technical flaring only.

Special Para-Military Force to Fight Terrorism

3549. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out detailed plans to raise a special para-military force to fight terrorism in view of increased internal security problems in the face of terrorism, extremism and secessionism rampant in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. The existing Para-Military Forces are equipped and trained to handle these problems.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Purchase of Drugs

3550. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug manufacturing companies in the country;

(b) the value of medicines purchased by the Government during each of the last three years from these companies for the Government hospitals; and

(c) the companies whose drugs were found sub-standard during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As per information available, there are about 10,000 Drug Manufacturing Companies in the Small Scale Sector and about 200 Units in the Organised Sector.

- (b) 1990-91 — Rs. 74 crores
 1991-92 — Rs. 80 crores
 1992-93 — Rs. 89 crores.
- (c) As per list attached as Statement-I.

STATEMENT

List of Companies whose Products found Sub-Standard During the Last one Year (1992-93)

1. M/s Vishal Therapeutic, Delhi.
2. M/s Mark Pharma, Ahmedabad.
3. M/s Noble Drug Indore.
4. M/s Indochem, Meerut.
5. M/s Evlyn Lab., Ghaziabad.
6. M/s Novus Pharma, Bombay.
7. M/s Earnest & Co, Indore.
8. M/s Tuton Pharma, Ahmedabad.
9. M/s Tablet India Ltd., Madras.
10. M/s Chem Pharma, Delhi.
11. M/s Commercial India, Calcutta.
12. M/s Dubon Lab., Hyderabad.
13. M/s Kysans Lab., Delhi.
14. M/s Deep Lab., Hyderabad.
15. M/s Natural Health Pharma, Delhi.
16. M/s Hab Pharma, Bombay.
17. M/s Alpine Industries, Bombay.
18. M/s Kirti Industries, Bombay.
19. M/s Dua Pharma, Bahadurgarh.
20. M/s Macleods Pharma, Bombay.
21. M/s Piya Pharma, Ghaziabad.
22. M/s New Life Pharma, New Delhi.
23. M/s Sri Vijay Pharmacy, Hyderabad.
24. M/s Rhydberg Pharma, Sonapat.
25. M/s Targof Pure Drug, Hyderabad.
26. M/s Crystal Pharma, Ambala.
27. M/s RKG Pharma, Faridabad.
28. M/s Joy Pharma, Indore.
29. M/s Health Plan Lab., Delhi.
30. M/s Unisure Pvt., Ltd., Sonapat.

[English]

ONGC Office in A. P.

3551. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }
 SHRI R. D. VENKATESWARA RAO }
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
 AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to
 state:

(a) whether the Union Government have agreed to set up an Institute for Delta studies at Andhra University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also requested the Union Government to open ONGC office in the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Ministry.

(c) and (d) ONGC is already operating in Andhra Pradesh with its project Head Quarters at Rajahmundry. ONGC also has a forward base office at Hyderabad for liaising with the state Government.

[Translation]

Digging of Wells in M. P.

3552. SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of wells dug by the Central Ground Water Board in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to dig more wells in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The Central Ground Water Board under its Scientific programme of Ground Water Exploration has drilled 927 boreholes in Madhya Pradesh upto March, 1993, of which 515 are Exploratory Wells, 382 Observation Wells, 7 Slim Hole wells and 23 piezometers.

(b) and (c) The Board proposes to drill 117 Boreholes during 1993-94 in the State, of which 50 will be exploratory wells, 42 Observations wells and 25 Slim Hole wells.

(d) Does not arise.

Stampede in M. P.

3553. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMA-
 RIA DR. LAXMINARAYAN } :
 PANDEYA }

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were killed and injured in the stampede which occurred on the occasion of Somvati Amavasya Fair organised in Omkareshwar Jyotilingam in Madhya Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the affected persons/families;

(d) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the incident; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Decline in Consumption of Petroleum Products

3554. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in consumption of petroleum products during April and May in the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the factors which led to such decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below:

Month (1993)	Qty. (TMT) (Provisional)	% Growth over previous year
April	4811	-1.3
May	4907	-2.1

(c) The decline in consumption of naphtha and furnace oil was the main contributing factor.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

3555. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan expected to be given by the Asian Development Bank to the ONGC to implement the scheme to reduce the quantity of natural gas being flared; and

(b) the places where such a scheme would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) An amount of US \$ 300 millions is expected from the ADB to ONGC for this scheme;

(b) The scheme will be implemented at the Bombay High fields and at Hazira, Gujarat.

Arrest of Gangsters

3556. SHRI RABI RAY
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE }
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA } :
GAVIT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Crime Branch of Delhi Police has arrested five top-grade Bombay gangsters on July 23, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) whether they are involved in the Bombay blast incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five members of Daud Ibrahim gang of Bombay were arrested by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police on 23-7-1993. Four of them were carrying arms and one of them was carrying a hand-grenade;

(c) Five criminal cases have been registered against them under the Arms Act, TADA(P) Act, and the Explosive Substances Act at P. S. Preet Vihar on 23-7-1993. Investigation of the cases has been transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(d) It is not possible to draw any definitive conclusions at this stage.

AIDS Virus

3557. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists in the country have come to know more about HIV than about any other virus in history;

(b) if so, whether they have found that how incidious the virus that causes AIDS really is;

(c) whether scientists have identified the proteins of the virus and the jobs they perform inside human cells; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Knowledge about HIV is increasing almost every day.

(b) Studies have shown that virus can remain latent for a long time and manifest the disease after a long incubation period;

(c) and (d). The virus contains the following proteins :—

(i) Two glycoproteins—gp 120 & gp 41 in the outer membrane. Gp 120 acts as outer knob which attacks the CD₄ molecules and gp 41 attaches gp 120 to the cell.

(ii) P₁₅ & P₂₄. They are internal core proteins and act as ultimate proteolytic substances of virus for the break-down of the host cells.

(iii) Reverse Transcriptase—Enzymatic protein in the centre inner to the internal core. It converts viral RNA to complementary DNA and thus enables the virus to manufacture DNA from RNA

Royalty to States on Crude Oil

3558. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of States which have not been paid the royalty on crude oil;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Royalty on crude oil has been paid by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. to the concerned State Governments except the Government of Nagaland which has yet to communicate the authority to whom royalty is to be paid.

[Translation]

Thefts in Hospitals

3559. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of medicine thefts in Government hospitals have been brought to the notice of the Government during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard;

(c) the quantity of medicines recovered from their possession, and the value thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check the thefts of medicines in these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Demand of Coal by APSEB

3560. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal demanded by various Power Houses under Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) during each of the last three years;

(b) the total quantity of coal actually supplied to them during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply the required quantity of coal to these Power Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) The particulars of demand and actual supply of coal from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and Coal India Ltd. to the Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 were as follows :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Data Provisional

Name of Power Houses	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
Kothagudem	35.14	26.31	32.80	31.46	34.89	35.7
Vijayawada	41.70	34.69	45.60	39.72	43.73	41.64
Ramagundem 'B'	3.11	2.54	3.04	2.25	2.75	2.40
Nellore	1.70	0.48	1.75	1.23	1.44	0.97
	81.65	64.02	83.19	74.66	82.81	80.72

The above data indicates that the percentage of demand satisfaction for the Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has been steadily increasing and was 97.5% in 1992-93.

(c) Highest priority is being accorded for movement of coal to Power Stations in the country including Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Supply of coal to power houses is being monitored closely and corrective action is taken whenever necessary.

Paraffin Wax to Gujarat

3561. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has been allocated less quota of Paraffin wax during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to supply the Paraffin wax to the State as per their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Paraffin wax is a deficit product and allocation to States depends upon the availability of the product. Presently the availability of paraffin wax is for less than the total requirement of various States/Union Territories including Gujarat and, therefore increased allocations could not be made.

Arms and Ammunition Sent to J & K

3562. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have any information regarding the value, quantity and type of arms and ammunition that might have been sent by Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) : Militants in Jammu & Kaahmir have been regularly getting arms and ammunition with active help and assistance from Pakistan. It is difficult to precisely estimate the quantity of arms so smuggled into the State from across the border. During the period since 1990, following recoveries have been made from the militants in the State:

Machine Guns	565
Rocket Launchers .	500
Ak-series & Sniper rifles	9163
Pistols	2942
Guns	247
Rockets	1038
Grenades/Bombs .	13370/3044
Mines	1933
Explosives(Kg.) .	3040
Ammunition . . .	Around 10,91,789 rounds
WTsets	209

Flood Control

3563. DR. K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in Andhra pradesh declared as flood affected area;

(b) the details of schemes formulated by the Union Government to control the flood in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total amount spent on these schemes during the last three years; and

(d) the estimated amount to be incurred on these schemes at present with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The area prone to flooding in Andhra Pradesh is 1.39 million hectares.

(b) No schemes have been formulated by Union Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Sterilization Units in Rural Areas

3564. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Central Government scheme to give financial assistance to private medical practitioners to set up sterilization units in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether targets or quotas are allotted to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the protective measures envisaged to prevent coercion and profiteering ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The organisation is expected to perform atleast 75 sterilisation operations per bed per year, in addition to IUD insertions, MTPS, distribution of oral pills and contraceptives.

(d) The Family welfare programme, is a voluntary programme and there is no question of any coercion. The activities of these projects are to be supervised and evaluated by the C. M. O./District family Welfare Officer.

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries

3565. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SENGH MALIK** }
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA }
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries under C. G. H. S. in Delhi/ New Delhi during 1993-94 in view of the increasing demand and preferences of the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount likely to be spent on opening these dispensaries in the country during the Eighth Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Ayurvedic and two Homoeopathic units;

(c) Rs. 450 lakhs (Approx.).

[Translation]

Leprosy Hospitals

3566. **SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan where leprosy hospitals have been opened during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether the foreign assistance has been provided to these hospitals;

(c) if so, the assistance provided during the above period; and

(d) the hospitals proposed to be opened during the current Year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: (a) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, no leprosy hospital has been opened in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

(b) and (c) Do not arise;

(d) There is no proposal to open Leprosy hospital under National Leprosy Eradication programme during the current year.

Smuggling of Herbs

3567. **SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several herbs are disappearing rapidly from the jungles of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these herbs are being smuggled out of the country on a large scale;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of these herbs ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANI KARANAND) : (a) and (b) It is reported that availability of some herbs of medicinal value is diminishing due to over exploitation in some areas.

(c) to (e) No reports of large scale smuggling of herbs have to the notice of the Government. However, a few important steps taken by Government of India to prevent smuggling of herbs include following:

(i) The Indian Forest Act, 1927, has been amended from time to time in order to keep theft of forestry species and forest products under control.

(ii) There is a complete ban on the export of all forms of wildlife (which include wild plants) including their parts and products as per Export-Import Policy of India, as applicable from 1-4-1993.

(iii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(iv) Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife products is received.

(v) Cooperation of Customs, Revenue Intelligence, Coast Guard and Army authorities is being taken in apprehending the illegal traders.

Medical Colleges in Maharashtra

3568. **SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private Medical Colleges in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the state Government/private institutions for opening more medical colleges in the State during 1993;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) the position in this regard is indicated herein below;

Medical colleges in Maharashtra
(Government) (Private)

Recognised	12	4
Unrecognised	3	12
Total :	15	16

(b) to (d) No application has been received in the form of the Scheme referred to in the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993. The form of the Scheme is under finalisation and all applications will have to be preferred accordingly once the Scheme is notified.

[English]

Strike in C. I. L.

3569. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the strikes took place in the Coal India Limited during 1992-93 and 1993-94 so far ;

(b) the loss in terms of mandays and production due to these strikes; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such strikes in future ?

THE MINISTER OF IN STATE THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) The number of strikes, mandays lost and production lost in CIL is as under :—

	1992-93	1993-94 (upto June)
Number of strikes	57	16
Mandays lost	1,18,2114	8,958
Production lost/ (M.T.)	1,69,569	67,913

(c) The following steps have been taken by CIL and its subsidiaries/Government for promoting harmonious industrial relations in coalfields and thus prevent strikes:

(i) Expeditious settlement of individual and collective grievances of the employees through bilateral discussions with the trade unions.

(ii) Holding of periodical meetings of the Joint Consultative Committees at Colliery, area and company levels.

(iii) Deciding the wages and allowances and welfare amenities through the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry.

(iv) Improvement in the leaving condition of workers through a massive welfare programme including construction of houses, water supply, health care education and recreation facilities.

Capacity of Tihar Jail

3570. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN }
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN } :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Tihar Jail for accommodating the prisoners;

(b) the actual number of prisoners being accommodated in the Tihar Jail at present;

(c) the remedial steps the Government propose to take to reduce the over crowding in it;

(d) the proportion of prisoners who are under trials and the number of undertrials who have been imprisoned for more than five years; and

(e) the number of cases of custodial assault and torture which came into notice during 1992-93 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The number of prisoners in the Tihar Jail was 8412 as on 15.8.93 as against its capacity of 2487.

(c) The capacity of the Tihar Jail is being increased by constructing two more jails.

(d) Out of 7956 undertrials as on 15-8-1993, 81 undertrials have been in jail for more than five years.

(e) Nil.

Purchase of Ayurvedic Medicines

3571. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities in purchase of Ayurvedic medicines by the Medical Stores Depots under D. G. H. S. have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANK-RANAND): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects of U.P.

3572. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH : Will the minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh pending with the Union Government for clearance alongwith their projected cost;

(b) since when those projects are pending and

(c) the time by when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGNON):

(a) to (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Benefitted area (hectare)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Projects for Up to Advisory Committee and accepted subject to observations.					
Major					
1.	Maudaha Dam	27,700	6682	3/90	The State Government is required to comply with the observations of appraising agencies and secure environment and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.
2.	Raising Meja Dam . . .	47,960	5218	3/92	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.
3.	Increasing capacity of Zamina Pump canal.	31,821	3981.2	4/83	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.
4.	Bewar Feeder Project . . .	9,800	2791	9/88	State Government is required to obtain environment clearance from ministry of Envirnsment and Forest.
B. Projects put up to Advisory Committee but consideration Deferred.					
Major					
1.	Bansagar Canal	1,50,132	33019	6/89	The project was considered by the Advisory committee in 7/90 but deferred for want of resolution of some water sharing issue. State Government is required to obtain clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.
C. Projects on which State Government has to comply with Observations :					
Major					
1.	Rajghat Canal Project . .	1,09,050	7828	9/88	State Government has to finalise cropping pattern first and thereafter attend comments on irrigation and cost aspects. State Government is required to obtain environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Providing Khariff channels in Hindon Krishni Doab.	8,500	2981	4/93	State Government is to settle basic planning and Inter-state issues.
3.	Lining of channels in Bundelkhand and Bhagalkhand region.	24,480	4887	5/92	State Government is to comply with observations of Central Water Commission on irrigation, canal design construction machinery and cost aspects. State Government is required to obtain environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

NOTE.—Clearance of the project depends on how soon the State Government complies with the observations of Central appraising agencies and obtains environment and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

[English]

C & A G Report on CGHS Functioning

3573. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer given on April 28, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 8268 and state :

(a) whether the issues raised in the C & AG Report on the CGHS functioning have since been examined;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken on each of the issues?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The deficiencies pointed out in the report are being rectified and the facilities continuously upgraded.

Sale of Kidney

3574. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a rapid increase in the sale of kidney in the country;

(b) whether foreign nationals are also visiting India for kidney transplantation;

(c) if so, the number of cases of kidney transplantation to these foreign nationals reported during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to effectively prevent the sale of kidney to foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government is aware of sale of kidneys in the country.

(b) & (c) Government have seen reports regarding cases of foreign nationals visiting

India for kidney transplantation. However Government does not have any data in this regard.

(d) With a view to, inter-alia, prevent the sale of human organs, appropriate provisions have been made in the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill 1993, which has been passed by Rajya Sabha and is due to be taken up for consideration and passage during the current Session by the Lok Sabha.

Agreement between Iran and India for laying Pipeline

3575. SHRI ARVIND TULSIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed to undertake a feasibility study for laying a gas pipeline between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which feasibility study is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between the Governments of Iran and India which inter alia covers the study of the feasibility of bringing natural gas from Iran to India.

(c) The feasibility study is likely to be taken up in August/September, 1993.

Pipeline from Kuwait to Gujarat

3576. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government have accorded approval for laying a gas pipeline from Kuwait to Gujarat coast for supply of natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Deaths due to Measles

3577. SHRI SHYAM BIHARY MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children died due to measles during the last year in the country ;

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres in the country wherein vaccines for six major diseases of children are not available;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) According to available reports from State Health Authorities, 814 deaths following measles were reported during 1992.

(b) to (d) Adequate quantities for covering 100% infants against six vaccine preventable diseases are supplied to the State under the Immunization Programme. Further distribution of the vaccines to the Primary Health Centres and other health facilities is done by the State Health authorities.

[English]

Purchase of Modern Equipments

3578. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA }
ASDULSHRIMATI SURYA } :
KANTA PATIL }

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

(a) whether the Government Medical College and Hospital Nagpur has submitted any proposal for purchase of equipments through Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government Medical College, Nagpur have sought Central assistance for upgradation of medical care facilities and equipping the hospital with super-speciality services.

(c) There is no Central scheme for upgradation of State medical colleges, which is primarily the responsibility of the States. The Ministry of Health would, however provide technical assistance in case the State Government so desired.

Tele medicine

3579. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to start Telemedicine villages in metropolies

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of telemedicine villages likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Tribal Development Schemes

3580. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribal development scheme are not making satisfactory progress in several States ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to implement those schemes effectively ?

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

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

Extension of Sixth Schedule Provisions

3581. PROF. M. KAMSON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request for the extension of provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to the hill districts of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which such provisions are likely to be extended to the above said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) A number of memoranda and representations have been received from the Members of Manipur Hill District Council, Members of Parliament, and other public leaders for extension of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to Manipur.

(c) The matter was referred to the Manipur Government who have not yet agreed to the proposal.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any specific time limit a decision in this regard.

Assistance to Blood Bank

3582. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to grant financial assistance for modernisation of the blood bank run by the Red Cross Society at Jalgaon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production by Barauni Oil Refinery

3583. SHRI PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production targets have not been achieved by the Barauni Oil Refinery after 1979-80 due to shortage of supply of crude oil to it;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the year-wise details of the crude oil supplied to the refinery during last three years; and

(d) the comparative figures of crude oil supplied to other refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) There has been unutilised refining capacity because of short supply of crude oil from North-East.

(c) and (d) The year-wise crude processed by various refineries including Barauni refinery during the last three years is as under:—

(‘000 Tonnes)

Name of the Refinery	Crude Processed during		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
IOC, Guwahati .	783	856	815
IOC, Barauni .	2416	2262	2287
IOC, Gujarat .	9334	9379	9778

8—113 LSS/ND/94.

IOC, Haldia	2835	3021	3045
IOC, Mathura	7808	8231	7844
IOC, Digboi	566	546	547
BPCL, Bombay	6957	6940	7233
HPCL, Bombay	5766	4729	5849
HPCL, Visakh	3464	3920	4527
CRL, Cochin	5006	4846	5122
MRL, Madras	5698	5529	5323
BRPL, Assam	1139	1164	1116

[English]

Job Racket

3584. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned “villagers duped in job racket” appearing in the Hindustan Times dated August 3, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the culprits; and

(d) the measures taken to smash the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has reported that no such complaint has been received by them.

(d) A copy of the news item, which appeared in Hindustan Times in its issue of 3-8-93, has been circulated to all the Deputy Commissioners of Police, including the Dy. Commissioners of I.G.I. Airport and Crime & Railways, Delhi, for taking suitable action against the culprits as and when they come to their notice.

AIDS Control

3585. DR. VASANT NIWRUTH PAWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have not fully utilised the assistance given by World Bank in controlling AIDS during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was any diversion of funds by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) According to the procedure agreed upon between the

Government and the World Bank, admissible expenditure incurred by the Central Government and the State Governments out of their own funds are subsequently reimbursed by the World Bank. Many of the State Governments could not fully utilise the budgetary grants available to them due to the late start of the programme in 1992-93. The order to ensure that such grants are fully utilised during the current year the Central Government has revalidated all the sanctions and urged the State Governments to take up the implementation of the programme vigorously.

Ultra-Sound Machine

3586. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answers given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1928 and 8269 on July 21, 1992 and April 28, 1993 respectively and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to provide ultra-sound machine at the C. G.H.S. Maternity and Gynaecological Hospital at R. K. Puram and to upgrade the hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Orders for purchase of an Ultra-sound machine for the CGHS Maternity and Gynaecological Hospital at R. K. Puram have already been placed. However, there is no proposal to upgrade the hospital due to financial constraints at present.

Health Care in Orissa

3587. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the British Aid Programme some districts in Orissa have been identified to make available the Health Care to the people;

(b) if so, the districts identified under the programme; and

(c) the total assistance provided so far under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal.

(c) So far, assistance of Rs. 32.16 crores has been provided for implementation of the project.

Supply of Feed-Stop at Hazira

3588. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between Indian Oil Corporation and Reliance Industries Limited regarding the supply of feed stop for the proposed Reliance Cracker Project at Hazira; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Indian Oil Corporation and M/s. Reliance Industries Limited for the supplies of the total requirement of feedstock of the RIL project from Hazira and other sources at prices prevailing from time to time.

Translation]

Fake Sterilisation Cases in Uttar Pradesh

3589. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of fake sterilisation cases came to the notice of the Government in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the action taken against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such type of cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The number of fake sterilization cases reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows :

1990-91	114
1991-92	55
1992-93	23

(b) Some officers have already been suspended and action against those found guilty is under process.

(c) Steps taken by the State Government to check such cases include periodic verification of cases, regular monitoring at various levels and punitive action against those indulging in such practices.

[English]

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

3590. SHRI YELIAIAH NANDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have amended the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 for conducting joint inspections in respect of some drugs;

(b) if so, the details of such notifications and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have adequate staff to meet the requirements of new provisions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) In order to exercise effective control, Government through Gazette Notifications-GSR 923(E) and 86 (E) dated 14-12-92 and 26-2-93 have made it mandatory for licences for certain items viz. Whole Human Blood and Blood Products, Large Volume Parenterals (I. V. Fluids) and Sera and Vaccines to be approved by the Drug Controller (India).

(c) and (d) The staff of the Central Drug Control Standards Organisation has been augmented through the creation of 71 posts in 1992.

National Malaria Eradication programme

3591. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer

to reply to Unstarred Question No. 6501 on April 22, 1993 and state:

(a) the average incidence of malaria in terms of population unit in the country as a whole and State-wise, for the last year for which the data are available;

(b) the expenditure on the National Malaria Eradication programme, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether new insecticides and medicines have been developed in order to offset the resistance to the insecticides and medicines in common use; and

(d) whether the programme has its own field organisation and personnel or operates through normal public health and health care systems ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Information is given in the statements I and II enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Programme is being implemented through Public Health Infrastructure.

STATEMENT I

Statewise Statement showing Annual Malaria (Parasite) incidence per thousand population (API)—1992

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Others	A. P. I.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.74
3.	Assam	4.00
4.	Bihar	0.59
5.	Goa	0.72
6.	Gujarat	8.50
7.	Haryana	0.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.34
10.	Karnataka	1.43
11.	Kerala	0.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.81
13.	Maharashtra	2.50
14.	Manipur	1.16
15.	Meghalaya	6.24
16.	Mizoram	30.69
17.	Nagaland	1.43
18.	Orissa	11.25
19.	Punjab	1.10
20.	Rajasthan	2.77
21.	Sikkim	0.80

(1)	(2)	(3)
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.66
23.	Tripura	2.62
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.97
25.	West Bengal	0.49
Union Territories		
1.	A. & N. Islands	5.47
2.	Chandigarh	26.60
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.38
4.	Daman & Diu	11.87
5.	Delhi	1.20
6.	Lakshadweep	0.02
7.	Pondicherry	1.28
8.	Coal fields	0.00
INDIA (Provisional)		2.48

STATEMENT II

Statement showing Statewise expenditure on National Malaria Eradication Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Andhra Pradesh	597.60	483.25	476.65
2. Arunachal Pradesh	40.50	24.77	65.75
3. Assam	415.40	520.01	161.83
4. Bihar	507.60	63.53	374.41
5. Goa	6.40	3.07	11.14
6. Gujarat	518.40	400.76	824.68
7. Haryana	89.20	125.06	90.28
8. Himachal Pradesh	40.60	119.16	111.37
9. Jammu & Kashmir	116.10	75.15	72.64
10. Karnataka	181.30	250.90	318.35
11. Kerala	25.00	10.11	42.59
12. Madhya Pradesh	909.40	931.68	1203.13
13. Maharashtra	991.60	917.67	1066.13
14. Manipur	42.20	14.99	45.44
15. Meghalaya	10.10	75.72	86.40
16. Mizoram	60.00	54.40	51.74
17. Nagaland	59.90	66.64	22.28
18. Orissa	301.80	364.73	297.19
19. Punjab	606.10	269.71	396.02
20. Sikkim	2.20	22.77	13.47
21. Rajasthan	428.90	666.20	546.53
22. Tamil Nadu	78.40	140.75	194.04
23. Tripura	148.10	77.63	43.69
24. Uttar Pradesh	842.00	828.97	616.13
25. West Bengal	439.60	243.09	172.14
26. Pondicherry	5.90	1.23	8.68
27. A. & N. Islands	50.30	58.03	61.99
28. Chandigarh	24.80	46.64	33.95
29. D. & N. Haveli	11.50	40.06	19.42
30. Daman & Diu	3.60	2.32	6.82
31. Delhi	61.80	123.17	50.69
32. Lakshadweep	2.80	1.49	3.30

[Translation]

AIDS Among Prisoners

3592. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether germs of AIDS have been detected in the blood of some prisoners in the Tihar jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether medical facilities to take care of such patients are available in the jails;

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether any cooperation is being sought from the National AIDS Control Organisation in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that no such case has been detected. However, the blood sample of a prisoner suspected for HIV positive, has been sent for examination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) The Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration, has been approached by the Jail authorities for providing medical facilities.

[English]

Re-organisation of CRPF

3593. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for re-organisation of the Central Reserve Police Force on zonal basis;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) Government has advised CRPF to work out re-organisation of its Force on zonal basis for better operational efficiency.

Irrigation Development

3594. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought additional funds during current financial year for development of irrigation in the State :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vigilance on Indo-Pak Border

3595. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have requested the Union Government to increase the vigilance on the Indo-Pak border;

(b) whether a joint Rs. 68 crore Border Security Plan has been accepted to increase the vigilance on the said border;

(c) if so, whether the above plan has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The State Governments have requested for financial assistance in various items and these proposals are considered keeping in view the urgency and availability of funds.

Artificial Recharge of Ground Water

3596. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for artificial recharge of ground water through Check Dams in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board has received a note from the State Ground Water Department on the proposal for taking up Operational Recharge Project in Andhra Pradesh. The total cost of the project has been worked out as Rs. 300 crores. In addition to the conventional and proven techniques and methods of artificial recharge as found appropriate under the conditions obtaining in Andhra Pradesh like percolation tanks/percolation ponds/check dams, the project envisages certain non-conventional artificial recharge techniques also.

(c) The CGWB have formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting the States including Andhra Pradesh for ground water recharge in the 200 critical/dark blocks of the country.

[Translation]

Upliftment of Scheduled Castes in Delhi

3597. SHRI KALKA DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes started by Delhi Administration for the economic and

social development of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in Delhi and the amount spent on them during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount allocated during 1993-94 by Delhi Administration for the upliftment of this class and the items on which it is to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) Statements I and II are enclosed :

STATEMENT I

Sectorwise expenditure on Special Component Plan Schemes for SC during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and outlay for 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Actual expenditure			Approved outlay
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	18.36	39.01	96.34	133.44
2.	Rural Development	18.50	690.00	399.15	297.50
3.	Co-operation	21.96	24.26	18.54	32.53
4.	Energy	45.00	2.55	8.42	59.00
5.	Industry & Minerals	116.98	48.25	46.14	34.23
6.	General Education	1137.84	1441.62	1371.43	1827.53
7.	Technical Education	164.56	63.22	75.33	102.86
8.	Medical	327.84	633.97	795.60	569.10
9.	Water Supply & Sanitation	92.00	..	85.43	72.00
10.	Housing	345.72	421.68	517.38	644.60
11.	Urban Development	3219.60	3327.86	4186.68	4803.73
12.	Welfare of SC	344.42	275.78	473.90	485.00
13.	Labour & Labour Welfare	25.16	37.78	8.18	6.10
14.	Social Welfare	4.60	3.19	7.81	0.80
15.	Nutrition	110.58	314.69	382.20	497.63
16.	Sports & Youth Services . . . . .	..	..	8.81	9.00
17.	Minor Irrigation	3.98	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		5997.10	7323.86	8491.34	9575.05

STATEMENT-II

Financial achievement of Special Component Plan Schemes for Scheduled Castes during the years 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, and approved outlay DRAFT SCP during 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme/sector	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay (SCP)
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Allied Services					
1.	Soil conservation of Agri. land	2.17	2.40	0.10	2.00
2.	Grant for land improvements supply of production inputs & Agri. implements.	0.14	0.17	0.31	1.00
3.	Assistance to SC candidates for poultry farming	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
4.	Dev. of community parks and gardens in Harijan Basties/Villages in Delhi.	16.00	36.39	21.24	60.00
5.	Stg. of Agri. Extn. (2 dv) under National Exten. Project.	New Schemes Sl. No. 5 to 16		0.50	0.50
6.	Distribution of Sludge & manure.			0.75	2.25
7.	Rural Food Processing & Nutrition Extn. programmes			11.97	10.00
8.	Stg. of preservation of fruits and vegetables/distribution of mini.ki for SC			0.26	0.42
9.	Imp. of Irrigation facilities to Farmers.			0.88	1.50
10.	Integrated horticulture & vegetable Dev. Programme.			4.77	4.40
11.	Plantation of Trees			35.35	31.25
12.	Publicity & awareness schemes.			0.40	0.25
13.	Scheme for improvement veterinary services & control of contagious.			6.99	11.25
14.	Key villages A. I. through frozen semen.			1.50	1.50
15.	Scheme for providing facilities for control of conta disease in dairy colonies.			6.86	2.68
16.	Re-organisation of inland fisheries activities.			4.42	4.38
II. Rural Development					
1.	Constn. of shaupals for SCs through MID.	18.50	690.00	399.15	297.50
2.	Dev. of vill. wells.				
3.	Integrated Dev. of Rural villages.				
III. Co-operation :					
1.	Consumption credit SC	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.	Labour Co-operative	0.28	0.20	0.10	0.30
3.	Leather Co-operatives	0.40	—	0.40	0.28
4.	Handloom Co-operatives/MDA scheme opening of showroom for Handloom.	11.28	14.00	11.04	22.00
5.	Asstt. of Primary consumer Coop. store.	—	—	—	—
6.	Delhi State Co-op. leather federation.	—	—	—	—
IV. Energy					
1.	System Imp. in Rural area & prov. Tube-wells.	5.00	0.37	1.06	18.00
2.	Electrification of Harijan Basties/Pockets.	10.00	—	—	5.00
3.	Housing for T/D staff	30.00	2.18	7.36	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Industries					
1.	Seven FIE at Pa'parganj	8.60	4.85	9.57	11.55
2.	FIE for Electronic Okhala.	0.75	—	—	3.75
3.	Seven FF Rani Jhansi Road.	1.00	1.50	0.45	1.50
4.	Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth.	33.00	9.35	33.00	13.75
5.	Grant-cum-loan for Modernisation of looms.	0.96	0.97	0.82	0.82
6.	Handloom weavers Welfare scheme.	0.37	0.21	0.41	0.41
7.	Promotion of Handicrafts.	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.20
8.	Six FF for Group Industries Okhla for schemes Sl. No. 9 to 24 See Annexure 'A'	0.89	1.08	1.45	2.25
VI. Directorate of Education					
I. Elementary Education					
1.	Stg. of Book Banks	1.53	2.34	2.70	1.80
2.	Free Supply of Uniforms	5.04	6.49	6.30	6.50
3.	Free Supply of Textbooks	0.44	1.80	1.80	0.90
4.	Free Tpt. facilities to Girls students of the Rural Areas	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
5.	Opening of N. Middles school	0.07	125.45	90.00	101.00
6.	Capital Works	234.00	180.00	—	180.00
II. Secondary Education					
7.	Stg. of Book Banks	1.02	1.90	1.62	0.90
8.	Free Supply of Uniforms	1.04	2.70	3.60	0.90
9.	Free Tpt facilities of Girls students of Rural Areas.	0.13	0.90	0.90	0.90
10.	Provision of Addl. Schooling facilities to the age group 14 to 17 years.	26.64	72.39	117.00	162.00
11.	Capital works for Sec. education.	171.00	—	—	162.00
12.	Opening of New Degree College.	60.00	54.00	63.00	63.00
13.	Adult Literacy Programme	2.52	8.10	2.70	7.20
14.	Merit Scholarship to SC students.	9.00	9.00	7.61	10.00
15.	Open merit sch. to SC students.	0.96	0.93	0.91	1.00
16.	Conversion of Sec./Sr. Sec. school in to composite school from class Ist to XIIth.	15.00	7.48	13.15	45.00
17.	Specialised coaching facilities for talented student including SC students educationally back-ward students for competitive examinations.	10.00	0.82	0.22	10.00
18.	Remedial teaching/Coaching facilities to SC	0.05	0.01	0.12	10.00
19.	Study camps/centres including study centre for student residing in rural areas/J.J. colonies.	—	0.40	—	0.72
20.	SCERT & STV GIA of production	—	—	—	10.88
21.	Educational tour of student.	—	—	1.80	1.41
22.	Estt. of Evening School Part time class/Adult Edn. in secondary/Sr. Sec. Schools.	—	—	—	0.90
23.	Improvement of teaching of Science throughout school stag.	—	—	5.40	5.40
24.	Re-rgn. & Expn. of Teaching of science through school stage.	—	—	2.16	3.60
25.	Implementation of Agricultural Education in rural school.	—	—	0.92	3.42
26.	Vocation Education in schools.	—	—	21.60	27.00
27.	Appointment of Social worker & non-formal education (P/T noon classes)	—	—	0.02	0.09
28.	Saturation Literacy Programme	—	—	—	9.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29.	Education T. V.	—	—	0.17	1.44
30.	Stg. of Correspondence course.	—	—	4.50	5.40
31.	Population Edu. cell	—	—	1.44	1.80
32.	E. V. G. Services in school	—	—	—	0.72
33.	Improvement of level of Education in rural schools	—	—	—	—
33.(A)	Coaching facility to SC	1.25	—	—	—
33.(B)	Assistance to schools in view of exemption of boys funds where SC is more than 50%	5.00	—	—	—

B. Municipal Corpn. of Delhi

34.	Exp. of pre-primary education.	2.40	6.40	—	15.00
35.	Expansion of Primary Education	81.00	98.60	—	298.50
36.	Imp. of Primary education.	—	5.00	—	7.50
37.	Imp. of science teaching	—	5.50	922.31	7.50
38.	Welfare Schemes	64.00	81.50	—	108.00
39.	Stg. of Inspectorate staff	—	1.30	—	6.00
40.	Capital Education	400.00	560.70	—	510.00

C. New Delhi Municipal Committee

41.	Welfare schemes including scholarships & other incentive	9.01	9.03	8.41	10.60
42.	Expansion of elementary education (6—11 years)	—	—	2.10	3.15
43.	Expansion of elementary education (11—14 years)	—	—	2.51	2.92
44.	Expansion of Nursery Education (3—5 years)	—	—	1.24	1.80
45.	10+2 pattern of education	—	—	14.11	15.75
46.	Qualitative Improvement of Elementary Education.	—	—	1.34	2.08
47.	Expansion of Social Education	—	—	—	1400
48.	Capital works	36.88	65.05	58.89	—

VII. Technical Education—Directorate of Technical Education

1.	Stg. of facilities to students of SC category (SCP)	3.00	4.00	3.00	5.00
1(a).	Construction of Polytechnic (DITE)	75.00	—	—	—
1(b).	Construction of Building (Delhi Institute of Technology)	22.50	—	—	—

Delhi College of Engineering

2.	Coaching classes for SC	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60
3.	Book Bank Scheme	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Constn. of building for Delhi college of Engineering at Rawana Road	46.36	55.61	68.39	88.55
5.	Expansion of Edn. facilities	15.45	1.50	0.72	3.60
6.	Part-time Degree courses	—	0.36	1.47	3.96
6(a).	New courses of studies	1.00	—	—	—

Delhi College of Art

7.	Scheme for Academic Development of SC student of the college SCP	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VIII. Medical					
<i>Dis. of Health Services</i>					
1.	Expn. of 100 bedded SGM Hospital at Mangolpuri	6.30	0.32	4.58	30.00
2.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital at Khichripur.	98.45	157.10	326.33	140.00
3.	Babu Jagjiwan Ram Hospital at Jahangirpuri.	83.50	247.65	156.21	80.00
4.	Opening of Health Centres	0.10	0.51	118.39	17.20
5.	Construction of building for Dispy. Health Centre Bldg.	—	68.34	71.73	80.00
6.	Mobiles Vahs dispensaries for J.J. Clusters.	61.00	93.55	92.41	120.00
7.	Constn. of Guru Govind Singh Hospital of Raghubir Nagar	16.24	0.13	19.98	100.00
8.	Constn. of 100 bedded Hospotal at Biraspur.	—	0.02	—	0.70
9.	Opening of Homoeopathic Disp.	—	1.20	—	1.20
<i>New Delhi Municipal Committee</i>					
10.	Opening of MCW Hospital at Lodhi Colony.	18.00	24.90	5.97	—
<i>M. C. D.</i>					
11.	Maternity Child Welfare Centre.	44.25	40.25	—	—
IX. Water Supply & Sanitation					
1.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	12.00	—	85.43	72.00
2.	Water supply in Unauthorised colony	75.00	—	—	—
3.	Rural Sanitation	5.00	—	—	—
X. Housing					
1.	Land & Building Department	—	—	—	—
1A.	Low Income Group Housing scheme.	0.21	0.40	—	—
1B.	Middle Income Group Housing scheme	0.36	0.40	—	—
<i>Development Department</i>					
2.	Housing sites for landless labourers (MNP)	0.12	—	—	5.00
<i>Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>					
3.	Construction & Improvement of Dhobi ghats	10.00	11.00	11.95	10.00
4.	Construction of Staff Quarters for Employees of MCD.. . . .	102.00	87.00	107.85	112.60
5.	Construction of House for Safai Karamcharies on hire purchase basis.	200.00	313.00	365.19	500.00
6.	Night Shelters	15.00	—	—	—
<i>New Delhi Municipal Committee</i>					
7.	Construction of Staff Quarters.	18.00	9.88	32.40	18.00
XI. Urban Development					
<i>Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>					
1.	Addl. facilities in JJR Colonies	525.00	1501.00	1349.97	1500.00
2.	Dev. of Unauthorised colonies	30.00	37.00	49.94	70.00
3.	Dev. of regularised unauthorised colonies	225.00	375.00	269.90	297.00
4.	Dev. of Rural Villages	—	225.00	278.90	300.00
5.	Environmental improvement in Jhuggi Jhopri clusters	500.00	—	338.36	625.00
6.	Strengthening & Mechanisation of Conservancy & sanitation services.	1100.00	1100.00	1518.96	1500.00
7.	Sanitation in J. J. clusters	181.00	—	308.64	331.73
8.	Environmental improvement in Harijan Basties	22.00	23.68	13.28	—
9.	Mechanisation of sanitation & Garbage removal scheme	96.60	66.18	27.73	105.00
0.	Environmental improvement in J. J. clusters.	—	—	—	75.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XII. Welfare of SC					
<i>I. Direction & Administration</i>					
1. Strengthening of Dte for the welfare of SC		—	1-90	0-58	7-00
<i>II. Educational Development</i>					
2. Vocation & Technical scholarship to SCs.		0-96	1-50	2-00	2-00
3. Meritorious scholarship to SC student.		2-50	3-05	4-00	3-00
4. Hostel for SC Boys at Madipur		1-65	1-75	2-75	2-00
5. Hostel for SC Girls at Kirti Nagar		0-85	0-79	0-89	1-00
6. Free supply of books & stationery to SC students.		75-57	74-39	157-00	85-00
7. Book bank for SC		—	—	—	4-26
8. Dr. Ambedkar meritorious scholarship to SC		—	—	—	0-24
9. Meritorious scholarship to OBC		—	—	5-50	7-00
<i>III. Economic Development</i>					
10. Subsidy for Small & Cottage Industries (Financial Assistance to SC's for self employment)		15-75	—	—	1-00
11. Delhi S.C. Financial & Dev. Corporation (16 schemes)		53-00	53-81	71-80	90-00
<i>IV. Health Housing and Others.</i>					
12. Housing subsidy to SC for Rural Areas.		0-65	0-20	0-09	1-00
13. Housing subsidy to SC for Urban Areas.		1-71	1-64	0-43	1-00
14. Grant-in-aid to non-official Organisation.		5-15	6-69	8-67	7-00
15. Legal aid to SC's		—	—	—	0-50
16. Improvement of living condition of SC's		—	—	—	0-50
17. Improvement of Harijan Basties.		64-40	66-95	—	70-00
18. Const. of building for SC boys & Girls Hostel PECC & Sanskar Ashram		91-23	32-36	51-00	10-00
19. Economic Rehabilitation		—	—	—	0-50
20. Special Tour programmes for SC persons.		—	1-00	1-29	4-50
21. Special assistance to outstanding Players/Sportsman be longing to SC.		—	0-18	0-07	0-50
22. Special coaching facilities for SCs.		—	—	—	6-00
23. Margin money loan for purchase of three wheeler		24-00	26-00	16-62	40-00
24. Self-employment of SC through mini/big buses.		—	—	150-00	90-00
25. Housing complex in Urbanised villages for SCs.		—	—	—	1-00
26. Liberation & Rehabilitation of scavengers.		—	—	—	45-00
N. D. M. C.					
27. Improvement of dhobi ghats		0-50	2-32	0-10	2-00
28. Construction of Kiosks/Tharas for SCs.		1-50	—	1-20	1-00
29. Construction of press platforms.		5-00	0-75	—	2-00
XIII. Labour & Labour Welfare					
1. Training to SC labourers through short-term Courses for self-employment.		1-49	1-94	2-98	4-30
2. Coaching-cum-guidance centre for SC at Nand Nagri (SCP)		1-67	1-21	1-60	1-80
3. Construction of I.T.I./BT.C.		15-00	27-63	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>N.D.M.C.</i>					
4.	Opening of Technical Training Instt. for women at Netaji Nagar by NDMC.	—	—	3.60	—
<i>Employment Department</i>					
5.	Opening of stenography and typing centre for SC.	2.00	2.00	—	—
<i>Labour Department</i>					
6.	Maternity benefits to the SC female workers.	5.00	5.00	—	—
XIV. Social Welfare					
<i>Directorate of Social Welfare</i>					
1.	Prevention & early detection of handicapped.	—	0.09	0.48	0.10
2.	Urban Social Services complex.	—	0.05	0.20	0.40
3.	Old Age assistance	4.60	3.05	—	—
4.	C/o Home for aged persons Netaji Nagar.	—	—	7.00	—
5.	C/o Working girls Hostel.	—	—	0.13	—
XV. Nutrition					
<i>Social Welfare Department</i>					
1.	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) by DSW.	52.88	243.87	228.45	297.00
<i>Mid Day Meals</i>					
2.	Dte. of Education	2.70	2.52	—	3.00
3.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	55.00	65.80	151.25	192.50
4.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	—	2.50	2.50	5.13
XVI. Sports & Youth Services					
1.	Improvement of physical Education C/o Sports Complex-cum-mini stadia.	—	—	8.81	9.00
XVII. Minor Irrigation					
1.	Installation of 50 shallow cavity tube-wells for SCs.	3.98	—	—	—

(a) to (b) :

ANNEXURE A

Schemes in implementation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 but discontinued thereafter

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector/scheme	Actual Expenditure	
		1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
V. Industry & Minerals			
9.	Construction of Industrial work centres.	8.70	0.03
10.	Four FF for group industries Jhilmil, Tahrpur	3.00	—
11.	Construction of weavers work shed cum residential accommodation for handloom weavers of Nand Nagri.	0.55	0.55
12.	Subsidy for Industrial work plot to weaker section of society.	0.16	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)
13.	Financial Assistance to SC for setting up expansion of industries.	5.00	—
14.	Construction of work shed in Rural Areas.	0.75	—
15.	Six FF for group Industrial Jhilmil.	3.00	3.00
16.	Five FIE at Ghuroli and acquisition and development of additional land.	1.50	4.50
17.	Construction of Industrial work sheds (DSIDC).	7.50	3.75
18.	Weavers colony at Bharat Ngr.	0.82	1.50
19.	Block loom.	3.60	3.60
20.	Financial assistance to Modernisation small scale industries.	0.90	0.54
21.	Handloom development at Nand Nagri.	1.10	1.00
22.	Improvement of Industrial Estates by DSIDC.	15.00	—
23.	Promotion of Handlooms.	1.65	1.65
24.	Handloom Handicraft leather Development Corporation.	15.00	10.00

ANNEXURE B

Schemes in Implementation during 1990-91 but discontinued thereafter

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Urban Development			
<i>M. C. D.</i>			
8.	Construction of Pay use Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets.	200.00	—
9.	Providing Delvelopment plot for Self help housing to lower starata of society EWS including squatters linked with affordability.	250.00	—
<i>L. S. G. Department</i>			
10.	Urban Basic Services Programme.	90.00	—

[Translation]**Bangladeshi Immigrants**

3598. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants repatriated to Bangladesh by the end of June, 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Detection and deportation of foreign nationals staying illegally in India is a continuous process. Illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are repatriated to Bangladesh as soon as they are detected. It is not in public interest to divulge this figure.

Commission for Petroleum and LPG Dealers

3599. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Government had increased the prices of petrol and LPG during the last three years and the extent thereof each time;

(b) whether the Government had also increased the rate of commission being given to the petroleum and LPG dealers during the said period;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) The prices of various petroleum products were revised during the last 3 years on 15-10-90, 25-7-91 & 16-9-92.

(b) to (d) There is an inbuilt formula for revision of dealers commission for MS & HSD on every price increase. LPG Distributors commission was increased with effect from 17-5-91.

Recovery of Ancient Idols

3600. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has recovered several ancient idols being smuggled out of the country from its Eastern border ;

(b) if so, the value of such idols recovered during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(c) the countries to which such items were being smuggled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant information is as follows :

Year	Value (in lakhs)
1990	—
1991	—
1992	—
1993	Rs. 73.49
(upto July)	

(c) The recovered idols were being smuggled to Bangladesh.

[English]

Joint Sampling of Coal

3601. DR. K. D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat and Gujarat State Electricity Board have requested not to shift the venue of joint sampling of coal from power station to loading end; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Yes, Sir. A communication had been received from Chief Minister, Gujarat for continuing the Joint Sampling of coal supplies to Power Stations of Gujarat State Electricity Board at the Power Stations end.

(b) Coal companies are responsible for supply of correct quality and quantity of coal at the pit heads. This is also the point where the property is transferred to the consumers of their transport agents. The quality and quantity of coal supplies have to be verified by the consumer at the point where he or his agent takes possession and any discrepancy regarding weight and quality should be sorted out on that basis. The legal responsibility of the supplier ceases as soon as the property is transferred. This is also the position under Sales of Goods Act.

Government has also taken a decision hat an independent third party inspection

agency for quality assurance in coal should be established, preferably through the Coal Contoller's Organisation on a self financing basis. All such quality inspections should be done at the colliery and before despatch and not at the consumers end after receipt.

[Translation]

Ganga Action Plan

3602. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to construct barrage on the river Yamuna in the second phase of the Ganga Action Plan has been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) the total number of barrages proposed to be constructed all over the country in the first and the second phases of the Ganga Action Plan;

(d) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent any proposal for seeking World Bank loan for this purpose ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Sub-Standard Coal

3603. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of sub-standard coal is increasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of sub-standard coal in the total production of coal produced during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any technique is being used by the Government to convert sub-standard coal into good quality coal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

However Coal companies are taking the following steps to improve the quality of coal.

(i) An action plan for installation of feeder breakers and coal handling plant is being implemented to ensure that sized coal is supplied to the consumers.

- (ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.
- (iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in coal handling plants for picking up of shale & stone pieces.
- (iv) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain quality of coal and developing quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives.
- (v) Modification and modernisation of existing coking coal washeries.
- (vi) Setting up of new washeries for washing of coking coal for use of steel plants.
- (vii) Setting up of coal beneficiation projects for supply of beneficiated coal for some of the distant power stations located more than 1000 Kms from coalfields.

[English]

CWC Regional Offices in States

3604. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have any proposal for opening some regional offices of the Central Water Commission (CWC);
- (b) if so, the places in States where such offices of the CWC have been opened or proposed to be opened;
- (c) whether any proposal for opening of regional office of CWC in Orissa is pending with the Union Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and since when it is pending; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Cadre review proposal for Central Water Engineering (Group A) Service envisages opening of regional offices at Bhubaneswar, Faridabad, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bhopal, Jaipur and Bangalore. No regional office of CWC has been opened so far under this proposal.

(c) to (e) The proposal for opening regional office at Bhubaneswar is linked up with the cadre review proposal of Central Water Engineering (Group A) Service. Due to economy constraints, it has not yet been sanctioned.

[Translation]

Replies to Letters From Mps

3605. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether final reply is not given to the letters received from the Members of Parliament by his Ministry and by the other officers under its control;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of letters received from Members of Parliament from July 1, 1992 upto March 31, 1993;
- (d) the total number of those letters whose final reply has not been given so far;
- (e) whether the Government have fixed the responsibility of any officer in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) As far as possible, efforts are constantly made to send final replies to the references received by the Ministry from the Members of parliament within a period of three months. However, some of the references which raise issues necessitating detailed examination/enquiry in consultation with the public Sector Undertaking and other agencies take longer time for disposal. As regards references received by other officers, it may be mentioned that this Ministry has no subordinate or attached office. The disposal of the references received from the Members of Parliament are regularly reviewed at different levels in the Ministry for taking necessary remedial action.

(c) and (d) During the period from 1st July, 1992 to 31st March, 1993 the Ministry had received 4008 references from the Members of Parliament and Ministers. Of these, 2385 references were replied to by 31 March 1993 leaving a balance of 1623, a majority of which has been disposed of subsequently.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply to (a), (b), (c) & (d) above.

[English]

Backward Classes Commissions

3606. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN }
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA }

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were required to set up Backward Classes Commissions and directions were issued by the Government to this effect;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territories which have set up these Commissions;

(c) the composition of the Backward Classes Commission and the percentage of the backward classes therein, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not setting up such Commissions by the remaining States ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI) : (a) In terms of the directions given by the Supreme Court in its majority judgment in Mandal case to the Government of India, State Government and the Administrations of Union Territories, the State Governments are required to constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of other backward classes of citizens. The Government of India also had brought the directions of the Supreme Court to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) As per the information available in the Ministry, the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Goa and Bihar have set up Backward Class Commissions. The Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry also have set up Backward, Class Commissions.

(c) This information is being collected from the State Government/Union Territories.

(d) The States of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Lakshdeep have stated that there are no Backward Class population in their States UTs. As such the question of setting up Backward Class Commission does not arise. The remaining States/UTs have not so far intimated to the Ministry of Welfare about the steps taken by them for setting up Commissions.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal in SEBs.

3607. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM** } :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Boards in the Eastern Region have been facing an acute shortage of coal;

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

(c) whether the Electricity Boards of the Western Region have submitted any report to the Union Government for seeking coal on priority basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the actual quota fixed for each State Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) and (b) According to the information received from Coal India Limited, coal supplies to the power houses in the eastern region have been substantially higher during the first half of the calendar year 1993. The despatches to the power houses in the eastern region during January to June, 1993 have been of the order of 10.97 million tonnes as against the despatches of 9.03 million tonnes during the corresponding period last year. Because of higher despatches, stocks have gone up at most of the power houses. The Central Electricity Authority have also reported that in general there were no shortages of coal for power stations in the eastern region.

(c) and (d) The power stations in Western region received 32.11 million tonnes during the period January, 93 to June, 93 from CIL as against the despatches of 28.41 million tonnes during the same period last year. State Electricity Boards do approach Ministry of Coal in case of difficulties in obtaining adequate coal supplies. Highest priority is accorded for movement of coal to the power houses in the country, including the power stations in the eastern and western regions. Supply of coal is closely monitored and corrective action is taken whenever necessary.

(e) The demand of various State Electricity Boards for the year 1993-94 as assessed by the CEA is given below:

Name of SEB/Utility	(Figs. in '000 tonnes)
National Thermal Power Corporation	1991-94 43580
Damodar Valley Corporation	5033
Ahmedabad Electric Company	1575
Tata Electric Company, Trombay	1650
Calcutta Electric Supply Company	2265
Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	1770
Haryana State Electricity Board	3130
Punjab State Electricity Board	6040
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	3200
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	12795
Gujarat Electricity Board	11780
Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	11002
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	23120
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	8370

(Figs. in '000
tonnes)

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	9970
Karnataka Power Corporation	3010
Bihar State Electricity Board	3360
Orissa State Electricity Board	1320
Orissa, Power Generation Corpn.	70
West Bengal State Electricity Board	1755
West Bengal Power Development Corporation	3870
Durgapur Project Limited	820
Assam State Electricity Board	605
Total :	160000

[English]

Mixing of Stones with Coal

3608. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding mixing of stones with coal in Kathara area and mixing of steam coal with rejected coal to show more production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) A printed pamphlet circulated by some Trade Unions has been received in the Ministry of Coal regarding over reporting of coal production etc. in Kathara Colliery.

Coal India Limited have pointed out that there is no substantiated complaint of mixing of stones in coal in Kathara Area. They are also of dead stones and/or rejects being mixed with coal to show more production in Kathara Area.

Coal as it occurs in nature, is inter-banded with layers of shale, stone etc. In spite of the best efforts made, it is not possible to fully segregate shale, stone, etc. from coal in the process of mining and handling. However, in order to ensure despatch of coal free from extraneous materials, coal companies have taken the following steps:

(i) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.

(ii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in coal handling plants for picking up of shale & stone pieces.

(iii) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain quality of coal and developing quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives.

B. Barua Cancer Institute

3609. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any proposal for conversion of B. Barua Cancer Institute into a Regional Cancer Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the clearance of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati is already recognised as a Regional Cancer Centre.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Regional tax Collection District Offices

3610. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether areas under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been divided into a number of districts for establishing regional tax collection district offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the Assessment & Collection Department of the M. C. D. has its offices in all the 12 zones. In addition, there are sub offices in 3 zones, a Special Assessment Unit at Minto Road, and a Special Cell at HQs. property tax is being collected at all these 17 offices.

Complaints Regarding Underweight Gas Cylinders

3611. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding underweight gas cylinders in Gujarat during 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the action taken against the erring agencies; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Oil companies have reported that they have received 12 complaints regarding underweight cylinders during the period in question.

(b) Whenever complaints were established the cylinders were replaced free of cost and the distributors were warned.

(c) There are clearly laid down procedures to ensure correctness of weight of LPG cylinders at the bottling plants. As and when specific complaints about the sale of under-weight cylinders are received, appropriate action is taken by the Oil Marketing Companies against the LPG distributors under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines and also by the State Government through their Weight & Measures departments.

Children in Tihar Jail

3612. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether children are held in prisons without trial for petty offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of children in Tihar jail without trial for over a year, over six months and over one month; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise such atrocities on children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, children are not to be held in prisons.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Sub-standard Coal

3613. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH
MALAR
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO } :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding supply of sub-standard coal to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) Most of the coal requirements of Andhra Pradesh are met by Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL). According to SCCL, Coal as per the required grade is being supplied to Core and Non-core sector consumers in Andhra Pradesh. Eligibility of the grades are decided as per the norms fixed by the Technical Advisory committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1983. The declared grades are monitored by taking regular samples as per

the procedure laid down by the Coal Controller, Calcutta and have been found to be within the prescribed range.

Some quantities of coal are also being supplied by Coal India Limited (CIL) to the consumers in Andhra Pradesh. Since coal produced by the subsidiaries of CIL is mostly from opencast mines, marginal grade slippages can not be ruled out. Any specific complaint regarding coal quality can be referred to the Coal Company itself or the Coal Controller for remedial action. Measures taken for ensuring supply of good quality coal to consumers include the following :

(i) An action plan for installation of feeder breakers and coal handling plants is being implemented to ensure that sized coal is supplied to the consumers.

(ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.

(iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in coal handling plants for picking up of shale and stone pieces.

(iv) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain quality of coal and developing quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at Railways Siding.

(v) Appropriate steps have been and still are being taken to finalise quality & quantity at pit-head Railway or Road siding (at loading point) to avoid complaint later on resulting in loss and inconvenience to buyer and seller.

Terrorist Activities

3614. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the terrorist activities in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; ?

(c) the number of terrorist incident reported in Delhi during the last four months;

(d) the number of terrorists arrested during the above period; and

(e) the special measures being taken to check such incidents in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One.

(d) 15.

(e) Steps taken to curb terrorist activities in the Capital include formation of an Anti-Terrorist Cell in each Police District; deployment of armed pickets at vulnerable and strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling, distribution of educative literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant; deployment of spotters; displaying of photos of known terrorists at public places; stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places; and, coordination meetings with the adjoining States.

[Translation]

Sura Tragedy in Delhi

3615. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials in Uttar Pradesh found guilty by the Jagdish Chander Enquiry Commission regarding the sura tragedy in Delhi ;

(b) the action taken against them ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Three officials have been held negligent by the Commission in the discharge of their duties.

(b) The Govt. of U. P. has reported that the following action has been taken against the 3 officials.

- (i) Shri L. K. Tripathi, Excise Inspector, Ghaziabad, has been punished after departmental enquiry.
- (ii) Dr. Anand Bhushan Sharma, Medical Officer, Unani Hospital, Brijghat, Ghaziabad, has been suspended and a charge sheet has been served upon him.
- (iii) Explanation of Dr. Shiv Raj Singh, Director, Ayurvedic and Unani Services, has been sought on the charges made against him in the report.

(c) The recommendations of the Commission have been sent to concerned departments/agencies for appropriate action.

[English]

International Standard of Grading

3616. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are of the view that coal has to be of international standard to meet the growing quality consciousness of the clients;

(b) if so, whether the Coal India Limited has signed an agreement with a US based company for setting international standard of coal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Coals are internationally traded on the basis of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) ash content, moisture content and sulphur content. Indian coals in which the inherent ash content is much higher as compared to internationally traded coals are graded on the basis of the Useful Heat Value (UHV) for non-coking coals and for coals classified as coking coals is the ash content and further for coals classified as semi-coking and weakly coking, the ash plus moisture content of such coals. The concept of Useful Heat Value (UHV) was propounded by the Central Fuel Research Institute in early 1950s and the Tariff Commission recommended its adoption in 1967. However, it was finally adopted in 1975 as the basis of coal grading. Prior to that, coals were graded on the basis of ash content only in case of low moisture of the coals and ash plus moisture content in case of high moisture coals. Coals of Singareni areas were ungraded till 1984-85.

The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has recommended switching over to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) as the basis of coal grading. For this purpose, — a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Coal Controller and representatives from various organisations like the Central Electricity Authority, Central Fuel Research Institute, Bureau of Indian Standards, Tata Energy Research Institute, Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute etc. was constituted to look into all the related aspects of switching over from UHV to GCV system of coal grading. As no consensus could be reached amongst the members of the Committee, the Committee has recommended that in the first instance the width of the bands in the present grading system may be narrowed down.

The Government are of the view that the coal companies must ensure despatch of coal of agreed quality/grades to various consumers. The coal companies are, therefore, taking following steps so that coal supplies conform to agreed grades :—

(i) Segregation of stones and shales at the time of loading;

(ii) Maintenance of sufficient stock at the siding so that picking can be ensured before loading;

(iii) Ensuring better supervision to maintain quality control and developing quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at Railway sidings;

(iv) Steps are also being introduced in the washeries for improving quality as per the recommendations of an Expert Committee for supply of washed coking coal of $17 \pm 0.5\%$ ash content to steel plants.

- (b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Agreement with Asian Development Bank

3617. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has recently signed any agreement with Asian Development Bank and its associate company for a short term loan for import of oil;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) the value of oil imported during 1992-93; and

(d) the quantity of oil out of which the payment was made out of this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

(c) The value of crude oil and petroleum products imported during 1992-93 is about US \$6078 million.

[English]

Assistance for Fire Control

3618. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether fire in Raniganj Coalfield is unabated for a long period;

(b) if so, whether external assistance has been sought to control the fire in the past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether World Bank has been approached to provide financial assistance to control fire; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. However, occurrence of fires in coal mines is due to the phenomenon of spontaneous combustion which is inherent in Indian coals. As such the mine fires are being dealt with and controlled on regular basis. In the Raniganj Coalfield fires are reported in 11 locations. Fires at five Underground locations have been sealed off and at the remaining locations the fires have been controlled by blanketing with incombustible material and trench cutting for isolation of the fire site depending on the nature of the fire.

- (b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.
(d) No, Sir.
(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Security Personnel in J & K

3619. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY }
SHRI DILEPBHAI SANGHA } :
NI SHRI G. MADEGOWDA }

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police personnel, para-military personnel and jawans killed and injured in violence in Jammu and Kashmir during the current year, force-wise; and

(b) the details of assistance given to the families of the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) As per available information, 113 Police and security force personnel have been killed and 601 have been injured in Jammu and Kashmir in the current year. It will not be in the larger public interest to disclose more details in this regard.

(b) Under the existing policy of the State Government, in cases of death, ex-gratia relief is paid @ Rs. 1.25 lacs and amounts varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 25,000 are paid to injured personnel depending upon the nature of injuries. In addition to this, relief under Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme, Family Pension Scheme, etc. are also paid as per the normal rules of the State Government and the concerned Organisations.

[English]

Police Stations in Delhi

3620. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police Stations in Delhi;

(b) the total strength of Delhi police, category-wise and the number out of them belonging to SCs/STs;

(c) the number of posts for SCs and STs, category-wise, lying vacant at present; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) There are 105 Police Stations in Delhi including 3 at the I. G. I. Airport and 2 at Railway Stations.

(b) The total strength of Delhi police, category-wise and the police personnel belonging to SCs/STs is as under :-

S.No.	Rank of the post	No. of SC Posts	ST	ST
1.	Commissioner of Police	1	..	..
2.	Addl. Commissioner of Police	10	..	..
3.	Dy. Commissioner of Police	53	9	5
4.	Asstt. Commissioner of Police	187	35	9
5.	Inspectors	695	104	52
6.	Sub-Inspector	4078	612	306
7.	Asstt. Sub-Inspector (including Steno.)	4279	641	321
8.	Head Constable	11401	1710	855
9.	Constable	30554	4583	2292

(c) The number of posts for SCs/STs category-wise in the ranks from Constable to Inspector, lying vacant in Delhi police at present is as under :-

	SC	ST
1. Inspector	27	29
2. Sub-Inspector	104	106
3. Asstt. Sub-Inspector	223	326
4. Head Constable	22	497
5. Constable	362	197

The posts in IFS and Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Police Service are not exclusively for Delhi.

(d) To fill up the backlog in the quotas of SC/ST, special recruitment drives are being held from time to time. All efforts are afoot to fill up the backlog of SC/ST on availability of suitable candidates.

[Translation]

Prohibition in Delhi

3621. SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demonstration to prohibit the liquor in Delhi was held recently under the leadership of a Union Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to enforce prohibition in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b) International Day against Drug Abuse and Drug trafficking was celebrated on 26-6-93. Three voluntary organisations namely Association for National Brotherhood and Social Welfare, Association for Social Health in India and Delhi Police Foundation organised a Padhyatra rally at Rajghat, Minister of State for Welfare Shri K. V. Thangka Balu participated in the programme.

(c) to (e) As Prohibition is a State subject it is for Delhi Administration to take a view in this matter.

Supply of GAS to Madhya Pradesh

3622. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to double the present supply of gas through H. B. J. gas pipeline during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Government had given any assurance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing gas for power plants and other projects; and

(c) if so, the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is proposal for upgradation of HBJ gas pipeline capacity from its present level of 18.2 MMSCMD to 33.4 MMSCMD.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the commitments already made any further allocations of gas along the HBJ pipeline are not feasible.

Check Dams in Gujarat

3623. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have sent any proposal for Central assistance for construction of Check Dams ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) (A) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Section 151 of IPC

3624. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered regarding the misuse of the Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code in Madhya Pradesh during each of the Last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the action taken by the Government to check the misuse of this Section;

(c) whether periodical review has been made in this connection and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) to (d) The Central Government compiles data in respect of major categories of IPC crimes. It does not maintain information on the number of cases registered regarding misuse of Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code.

Registration investigator and prosecution of crimes is the responsibility of the State Governments due to 'Police and Public Order' being State subjects. Any misuse of the legal power, it-self constitutes an offence for which both administrative and legal remedies are available to a complainant.

[English]

Seminar on City Health Scheme

3625. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on City Health Scheme was recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at the seminar; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations inter-alia include, formulation of strategies to ensure effective convergence of services being provided by Health and related sectors, the need to develop an Action Plan for monitoring and evaluation with necessary re-organisation of existing local body systems and training, capacity building and empowerment of local communities. It also recommended formulation of a Plan for resource mobilisation in partnership with NGOs and community groups.

(c) The recommendations of the National Consultation will be kept in view while implementing in the 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore, the VIIIth Population Project sanctioned recently at a cost of Rs. 223.37 crores for a period of 5 years.

Celebration of Golden Jubilee of Azad Hind

3626. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request/memorandum regarding celebrating the Golden Jubilee of setting up of the "Provincial Government of Azad Hind";

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

(c) whether there is any restriction of ban on displaying the photograph of late Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in the Government offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to extend financial support to the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Dihang and Subansiri Dam Projects

3627. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Dihang and Subansiri Dam projects:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects: and

(d) the time by which construction work on these projects is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Computerisation in Coal Projects

3628. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have introduced computerisation in some major coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of coal projects which have not been computerised so far; and

(d) the steps taken for computerisation in all major coal projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Computerisation has been introduced in some of the major coal projects. The system called Integrated Mines Management System (IMMS) has been introduced at Gevra Project (SECL), Rajmahal Project (ECL), and Piprwar Project of CCL. Such systems are also under development in some other major projects of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited. Other computerised systems introduced include the following :

- (a) Financial accounting, payroll and personnel information systems are operational in all the projects under Coal India Limited.
- (b) On-Line Material Management Systems are operational in some of the projects of Northern Coalfields Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited.
- (c) Maintenance Management System has also been introduced in some of the projects under Coal India Limited.
- (d) Monitoring of production performance and machine productivity is being done through computer at Ramagundam OCP-I, Manuguru OCP-I, GDK-11A, Longwall, VK-7 Longwall and GDK-10A (Gallery Blasting) projects of Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

[English]

Indira Gandhi Nehar Project

3629. **SHRI S. N. VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the present status of the Indira Gandhi Nehar project;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred thereon up to June 30, 1993; and
- (c) the total area covered under irrigation by the project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Indira Gandhi Nehar Project is being executed in two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed. The main canal of Stage II has also been completed and the works on the distribution system are in hand.

(b) the expenditure incurred on the project upto June, 1993 is around Rs. 1002 crores on the canal works and Rs. 587 crores on area development works.

(c) Culturable command area of 5.25 lakh ha. in Stage I and 3.22 lakh ha. in Stage II has been covered.

Nursing Home

3630. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to construct a full-fledged nursing home in the precincts of Safdarjung Hospital for the benefit of the Government employees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Priority is being given for improving facilities for the poor patients within the limited resources available.

[Translation]

J. & K. Jails

3631. **SHRI N. J. RATHVA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of digging tunnels in the jails of Jammu and Kashmir which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) According to information made available by Government of Jammu and Kashmir, two incidents of digging tunnels in jails took place at Kot-Bhalwal, Jammu and the Central Jail, Jammu. In both these cases, criminal cases have been registered and after investigations challans have been filed in the Court.

To prevent such occurrences, security arrangements within and outside the jails have been tightened. These include deployment and use of trained police personnel for watch and ward duties in the jail premises, improved lighting arrangements, patrolling outside the jail premises, and more effective screening arrangements besides occasional searches.

[English]

LPG Receiving Facility

3632. **SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide docking with LPG receiving facility on the West Coast of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA : (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation proposes to set up LPG Import facilities at Mangalore, Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,565 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 17-90 crores, with an annual import capacity of 6 lakh MT.

Gas-Based Projects in U. P.

3633. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding allocation of gas to gas-based power projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the availability of gas and commitments already made along the HBJ pipeline, no further allocation has been made.

[Translation]

Coal Production

3634. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to adopt a new policy to increase the coal production in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the gap between production and consumption of coal is likely to be bridged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) Govt. have formulated Eighth Five Year Plan in consultation with Planning Commission, with objective to increase coal production.

Coal production target by the terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan (1996-97) has been fixed at 308.00 m.t., with an annual growth of 6.08 per cent.

The estimated demand by terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan is 311.00 m.t. against

the above production target. The gap of 3 m.t. is proposed to be met by import of coking coal for steel plant and draw down of pit-head stock in case of non-coking coal.

[English]

Joint Sampling of Coal

3635. DR. K. D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have stopped the joint sampling of coal at the power stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the venue of joint sampling of coal has shifted from unloading and to loading end;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the names of State Electricity Board who have agreed to participate in joint sampling at loading end; and

(f) the facilities likely to be provided to SEBS to participate in the joint sampling at the loading end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) :

(a) to (d) : Yes, Sir. Coal companies are responsible for supply of correct quality and quantity of coal at the pit head. This is also the point where the property in coal is transferred to the consumers or their transport agents. The quality and quantity of coal supplies have to be verified by the consumer at the point where he or his agent takes possession and any discrepancy regarding weight and quality should be sorted out on that basis. The legal responsibility of supplier ceases as soon as the property is transferred. This is also the position under Sales of Good Act.

Government has also taken a decision that an independent third party inspection agency for quality assurance in coal should be established, preferably through the Coal Controller's Organisation on a self financing basis. All such quality inspections should be done at the colliery end before despatch and not at the consumers end after receipt.

(e) According to information received from Coal India Ltd, following power stations have agreed for joint sampling at loading end. —

1. Tanda
2. Unchahar
3. Anpara
4. Singrauli STPS
5. Rihand
6. Vindychal
7. Amarkantak
8. Korba East
9. Korba West

10. Korba STPS
11. Chandrapur
12. Koradih
13. Khaberkheda
14. Sarni
15. Bokaro
16. Chandrapura (DVC)
17. Talcher
18. Farakka
19. Obra (B)
20. Patratu TPS
21. Durgapur TPS

(f) All facilities required for sampling at the loading ends have been created. Wherever State Electricity Boards (SEBs) come forward to participate in the sampling process at the loading end they are provided with all the facilities required for joint sampling.

Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited

3636. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers engaged in coal mining activities in the coal mines under the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited are going to be retrenched;

(b) if so, the number thereof, mine-wise;

(c) the reasons for such retrenchment; and

(d) the steps taken to provide them alternative jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Transportation of Coal

3637. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM } :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transportation of coal and coal products from the Singareni Collieries Company Limited by railway is decreasing every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of coal and coal products transported by railway from the Singareni Collieries Company Limited during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 till June 30, 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. According to Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) the quantity of coal and coal products transported by rail is increasing every year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Particulars of coal transportation by rail from SCCL for the last three years and the current year till June, 1993 are as under:

(Lakh tonnes)

(Data Provisional)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (till June)
Coal transported by Railways	102.06	103.96	110.84	30.25
Coal transported by captive Railway system of NT-PC.	29.94	37.70	43.29	13.90
Total coal by Rail	132.00	141.66	541.13	44.15
Coal products (coke & coke fines) transported by Rail	0.01879	0.08201	0.09376	0.05395

[English]

Tasra Colliery

3638. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tasra Colliery under Bharat Coking Coal Limited is being reopened; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Tasra Colliery is an opencast mine of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) producing non-coking coal. It is situated very close to Damodar River. In 1988 due to heavy inrush of water from Damodar River the mine got drowned. Presently there is no proposal to open the mine for regular working. However, after the current monsoon season BCCL would try to recover already exposed coal.

Confirmation of SC/ST Employees in Noonmati Refinery (Assam)

3639. SHRI PROBIN DEKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being followed in the Noonmati Refinery (Assam);

(b) if so, the reasons for not promoting those employees who are overdue for promotion; and

(c) the time by which the temporary employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be confirmed in the Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserved vacancies are filled by promoting eligible SC/ST employees to the extent of their availability in respective feeder cadres.

(c) No temporary employees are engaged in the Refinery and therefore, the question of confirming temporary employees belonging to SC/STs does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds for de-Addiction

3640. SHRI B. L. SHARMA }
PREM } :
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR } :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government for de-addiction during each of the last three years;

(b) the mode of disbursing the fund; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the proper utilisation of this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) Amount allocated for de-addiction in last three years are as follows:—

Amount allocated
(Rs. in lakhs)

1990-91	464.30
1991-92	707.30
1992-93	803.00

(b) The Ministry provides grants to voluntary organisations for various programmes in the field of drug abuse prevention to the extent of 90% of the total approved expenditure with 10% borne by the organisation. In case of Universities, Institutes of Social works, and Institutes of higher learning the quantum of assistance is 100%. Grantee organisations are released grant in two equal instalments.

(c) Proper utilisation of funds is ensured through following steps:—

(i) Requirement of submission of utilisation certificates and audited accounts duly certified by Chartered Accountant every year by grantee organisations.

(ii) Annual Inspection of grantee organisations by State Governments/UTs Administrations concerned. On the basis of their Inspection reports the organisations are released second instalment of the grant.

(iii) Periodical Inspections by officers from the Ministry.

(iv) Audit Inspection of grantee organisations by Internal audit Unit.

[English]

Cancer Hospitals

3641. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to start super speciality/cancer hospitals in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the locations identified for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Increase in Import of Crude Oil Bill

3642. SHRI BOLLA BULLI }
RAMAIAH } :
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO } :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether import bill for crude oil has further increased during 1993-94;

(b) if so, to what extent the oil import bill will increase in comparison to the previous year; and

(c) the measures being adopted to reduce the consumption of crude oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) As against an import bill of US\$ 6078 million during the last year, the likely import bill for crude and petroleum products will be about US\$ 6958 million in 1993-94.

(c) The measures include adoption of practices for increasing fuel-efficiency in the transport sector; upgradation of lubricants, replacement of inefficient boilers and

furnaces, promotion of fuel-efficient equipment and practices in the industrial sector; rectification of pump sets in the agriculture sector; development and promotion of fuel efficient kerosene and LPG stoves in the domestic sector; and launching multi-media awareness campaigns and imparting of education and training to the various target groups of oil users.

Tankage of Oil Facility

3643. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3505 dated the 12th December, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the land has been handed over to the Indian Oil Corporation in the meanwhile alongwith the other necessary infrastructures for tankage of oil facility in Orissa at Paradip; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Land measuring 75 acres has been handed over by Paradip Port Trust in May, 1992 for construction of Oil Storage Tankage (1 20 lakh KL) and allied facilities at Paradip, Orissa.

[Translation]

Assistance to SCs/STs to Set up Industries

3644. SHRI KALKA DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes for providing financial assistance to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for setting up their own industries;

(b) the procedure followed in this regard; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to the entrepreneurs of this category during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) NSFDC provides term loan & seed capital to SCs & STs for projects in all sectors including industries/small scale industries. The names of the schemes for which such assistance has been provided is attached in the statement.

(b) On presentation of application by a beneficiary, NSFDC adopts the following Procedure before sanctioning the loan:

(i) Family income of SC/ST beneficiary is ensured to be below double the poverty line income; i.e. Rs. 22,000 per annum.

(ii) The project must be technically feasible and economically viable.

(iii) Projects must be sponsored by State level SC/ST corporation or other agencies nominated by the State Government.

(iv) The formalities for getting the loan secured by State Government/Bank guarantee are completed.

(c) Financial assistance sanctioned by NSFDC to entrepreneurs in the industry sector during the last three years is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Schemes	NSFDC's share
1990-91	11	300.55
1991-92	34	633.75
1992-03	45	365.02
TOTAL	90	1299.32

Schemes Assisted by NSFDC during 1990-93 for Industry Sector

(Rs. in Lakhs)

No.	Scheme	NSFDC'S Share
1	Readymade Garments	9.20
2	Brick Kiln Units 3	2.94
3	Masala Udyog	4.49
4	Oil Expeller	4.12
5	Quarry Complex	10.61
6	Spices	1.52
7	Bamboo Boards	19.50
8	Milk Chilling Unit	0.55
9	Rice Mill	2.56
10	Handicraft	1.50
11	Weaving	0.36
12	Weaving	0.36
13	Papad/Chatni Udyog	1.47
14	30 Rice Mills	8.70
15	7 Brick Kiln Units	7.21
16	Stone Crushers Ph- II	72.30
17	Leather Mfg Unit	2.20
18	Vignesh Leather Unit	5.97
19	Banjara Granite	5.00
20	Kohima Cold Retreats	4.49
21	Copperware Project	15.48
22	Jewelery Units(100)	54.00
23	Printing Press(3)	2.40
24	Hire Purchase Mach.	100.00
25	Java Citronella	66.21
26	Java Citronella	86.27
27	150 Weaving Units	3.12
28	Cement Products	1.52
19	Attire Apparels	0.75

No.	Scheme	NSFDC's Share
30	Reliance Springs	0.58
31	Elec. & Computer	7.95
32	Semi Mechanised Bricks	4.90
33	Spice Grinding	8.60
34	Trichy Textiles	20.00
35	Weaving Unit	4.60
36	Stone Crusher 2.	6.14
37	Paper Recycling	7.10
38	Powerloom	420.00
39	Rice HOLL-CUM-SHELL	1.40
40	Blue Metal Crushing	2.10
41	Jigs, Fixtures	1.28
42	Weaving Unit	1.62
43	Mosaic Tiles	2.00
44	Weaving	0.54
45	Ferric Alum	2.46
46	Ajanta Khadi	5.60
47	Garments	3.13
48	Woollen Shawl	0.78
49	D. L. LOG Saw	4.70
50	Weaving Unit	1.52
51	Weaving Unit	1.52
52	Weaving Unit	1.52
53	Mech. Bakery Unit	1.47
54	Stone Crusher	1.25
55	Silk Weaving	0.82
56	Harbal Agro Products	4.82
57	Stone Crushing Ph-II	6.80
58	Stone Crushing Ph-II	6.80
59	Stone Crushing Ph-II	6.80
60	Stong Crushing-Ph-II	6.80
61	Stone Crushing Ph-II	6.80
62	Stone Crushers	3.50
63	Leather Footwear	5.40
64	Coir Industry	13.45
65	Pragati Leathers	0.80
66	Steel Fabrication	10.65
67	Fuel Brigquette	11.60
68	Fan Manu. Unit	0.92
69	Weaving (Venglai)	0.60
70	7 Knitting & Weaving	5.50
71	Stone Crushing Unit	48.60
72	Handloom Fabric	24.00
73	Jute Sutli Mfg. Unit	22.40
74	Tea Processing	30.50
75	Brick Kiln	2.00
76	Pumpsets	1.66
77	Weaving Unit	4.60
78	Brick Kilns Units	7.70

No.	Scheme	NSFDC's Share
79	Swati Plastics	5.00
80	Weaving & Niting	2.00
81	Handi-Craft	1.50
82	Weaving	0.36
83	Rice Mill-5	1.55
84	Power looms	5.46
85	Power looms (Tulja)	5.46
86	Power loom (Siddharth)	5.46
87	Gem Cutting	1.36
88	Handicraft Unit	1.50
89	M/S Move Weaving	0.36
90	Ramthar Weaving	2.34
91	Iodised Salt Ind. 1	3.80
TOTAL		1299.32

[English]

Monitoring of Oil Field Developments

3645. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have established a separate wing for monitoring oil field developments in private and public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deficiency has been found in the existing monitoring mechanism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA : (a) to (d) The Government have set up the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons with the objective of promoting sound management of the Indian Petroleum and natural gas resources having a balanced regard for the environment, safety, technological and economic aspects of the petroleum activity. This will be outside the producing companies and cater to both public and Private sector companies.

Pipeline From Bombay High to Uran

3646. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspection authorities have brought to the notice of O. N. G. C. the serious weaknesses of the pipelines in the Main Oil Trunk Line from Bombay High to Uran; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government on the report of the Inspection authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The inspection report of February 1990 reported corrosion on the riser and the damaged coating between mean sea level and the spider deck. Action was taken to clean the riser and apply paint coat to arrest corrosion. Further, periodicity of inspection of riser was increased.

Oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project

3647. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sardar Sarovar Project oustees who have been rehabilitated so far in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the remaining oustees are likely to be rehabilitated; and

(c) the percentage of electricity likely to be provided to Madhya Pradesh from the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) A total of 33014 families will be affected in Madhya Pradesh due to Sardar Sarovar Project. Out of which 14124 families are willing to resettle in Gujarat and the remaining 18890 families are willing to resettle in Madhya Pradesh. Of the 14124 families willing to resettle in Gujarat, 1328 families have been allotted agricultural land and 1046 families have been allotted residential plots in Gujarat. Allotment of agricultural land and residential plots to the project affected families in Madhya Pradesh has not commenced so far. The project affected families willing to resettle in Madhya Pradesh are planned to be rehabilitated by 1996-97.

(c) 57% of the electricity proposed to be generated by the Sardar Sarovar Project will be allocated to Madhya Pradesh.

Reduction in Price of Raw Petroleum Coke

3648. **SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Raw Petroleum Coke (RPC) has piled up in some refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to reduce the price of RPC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) There is some accumulation of Raw Petroleum Coke (RPC), in the refineries, as RPC is decanalised and the imported RPC is cheaper than the indigenous RPC.

(c) to (e) Since the RPC produced and marketed by the Oil Companies has been declared a Free Trade Product w.e.f. 3-8-93, Government Oil Companies are free to sell it at market prices.

[Translation]

Entry and Shelter to Foreigners

3649. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make any amendment in the legal process adopted for giving entry as well as shelter to the foreigners in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Entry, stay and movement of foreign nationals is governed by the provisions of Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and Foreigners Act, 1946. There is no proposal at present to amend any of these Acts.

(b) Does not arise.

Leprosy Eradication Centres

3650. **SHRI N. J. RATHVA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy eradication centres functioning in Gujarat; particularly in tribal areas at present;

(b) the assistance provided by the Union Government to these Centres during 1992-93;

(c) whether these centres have been receiving assistance from World Health Organisation also;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the patients are given free medicines at these centres; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) The number of leprosy Centres functioning under National Leprosy Eradication Programme in the State of Gujarat including tribal areas is as under :

(i) Leprosy Control Unit/Modified — 21

Control Units

(ii) Urban Leprosy Centres — 21

- (iii) Survey, Education and Treatment Centres — 369
 (iv) District Leprosy Office Units — 7
 (v) Temporary Hospitalisation Wards — 9
 (vi) Sample Survey Assessment Units — 2
 (vii) Voluntary Organisations — 17
- (b) A Central Assistance of Rs. 46.57 Lakhs was provided to the state of Gujarat during 1992-93.
 (c) No, Sir.
 (d) Does not arise.
 (e) Yes, Sir.
 (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Spray of Pesticides

3651. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has instructed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to spray effective pesticides in the residential areas to check the spreading of malaria ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the areas which were fogged by MCD after the issue of direction by the High Court and the reason for not covering other areas ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Delhi High Court in their order dated 27-5-93 have directed Municipal Corporation of Delhi to spray insecticides once a week in Vasant Kunj area as per the programme indicating the dates and timings when different areas in Vasant Kunj should be sprayed.

(c) The different areas in Vasant Kunj are being sprayed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi once a week.

(d) No areas are fogged by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. However, under the Urban Malaria Scheme, both MCD and NDMC are carrying out recurrent weekly treatment of mosquitoes breeding places with larvicides, wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Illegal Arms Factories

3652. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM }
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS }
 be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of illegal arms unearthed Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the details of arms manufactured in such factories and the quantity and type of arms seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken to check such activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. M. SYEED) : (a) Four cases of manufacture of illegal arms have been reported in Delhi during the period from 1-1-93 to 31-7-93.

(b) The quantity and type of arms seized include 5 kattas, 7 pieces of kattas, 8 bodies; 18 strigers, 21 barrels; 3 country made pistols; 2 half built pistols; 42 springs; 15 spring rods; 7 drill machines; and 22 handles.

(c) and (d) Three cases were registered under sections 25/54/59 of the Arms Act and u/s 5 TADA Act and one case under section 25/54/59 of the Arms Act at Police Stations Welcome, Nand Nagri, and Gokul Puri. 10 persons have been arrested.

(e) The following steps have been taken to check illegal manufacture of arms :—

(i) All the SHOs/Division Officers Beat Constables have been briefed to collect criminal intelligence in this regard.

(ii) The staff has been briefed to maintain surveillance over the activities of known criminals/BCs of the area.

(iii) Patrolling has been intensified.

(iv) The I/C Spl. Staff Vigilance/Anti-Auto Theft Squad have been briefed to conduct raids over suspected persons involved with dealing in illegal arms.

[English]

Oil Exploration in Andhra Pradesh

3653. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH }
 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO }
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND }
 NATURAL GAS be pleased to state }

(a) whether ONGC has selected some areas in Andhra Pradesh to explore the oil and natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 5th Plan ONGC has planned to carry out seismic surveys and exploratory drilling in the areas of the districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) During the year 1993-4 ONGC has earmarked an amount of Rs. 107.49 crores on surveys and exploratory drilling in Andhra Pradesh.

Police Personnel in Delhi

3654. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of police men and police women, separately, per 1000 population in each police zone in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : The number of police men and police women per 1000 population posted in police stations in each police district in Delhi is as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of police men per 1000 population	Number of police women per 1000 population
1.	East Delhi	1.66	.087
2.	West Delhi	1.33	.063
3.	South Delhi	1.80	.102
4.	North Delhi	2.67	.073
5.	New Delhi	5.74	.130
6.	Central Delhi	2.33	.078
7.	South-West Delhi	2.68	.204
8.	North-West Delhi	1.87	.081
9.	North-East Delhi	1.52	.048

ONGC Projects to Private Contractors

3655. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain important projects like Unmanned Platforms, Water-maker Units, etc. of the ONGC are being given to private contractors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this privatisation has resulted in rendering many employees surplus; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b) For construction and installation of offshore platforms con-

tracts on turn-key basis are awarded by ONGC to successful bidders against International Competitive Bidding, wherein both public sector as well as private companies are allowed to participate. However, for operations and maintenance of water makers of some of process complexes ONGC has also planned to give contracts to private companies as no public sector company had participated in the tender. This is mainly with a view to improve its availability.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Homoeopathy Medicines

3656. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM }
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA } : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several non-listed Homoeopathy medicines are not available with CGHS dispensaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is no system of local purchase from chemists against indents as prevalent in the Allopathy dispensaries, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to introduce such system in case of homoeopathy medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) C.G.H.S. procures the medicines which figure in its formulary.

(c) and (d) Though there is a provision for local purchase, it is not operational due to lack of response from local homoeopathic chemists.

Purchase of Medicines by C.G.H.S.

3657. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4782 on December 22, 1992 and state :

(a) whether several medicines are not available with C.G.H.S. dispensaries even after placing full indents for listed medicines with Medical Stores Depot;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and value of medicines purchases from the local chemists during the last one year; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise the purchase of these medicines from the local chemists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Medicines are procured from the Medical Stores Organisations (D.G.H.S.) by CGHS Medical Store Depots through regular indents. Supply of medicines are made to the CGHS dispensaries depending upon the stock position in CGHS Medical Store Depots.

(c) Rs. 14.69 Crores.

(d) Efforts are made to maintain proper stock of listed items and the position is being closely monitored.

Irrigation Projects

3658. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects spilled over to the Eighth Five Year Plan alongwith their projected cost;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the irrigation potential likely to be created;

(d) the details of major and medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with Union Government for clearance; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the details of major and medium irrigation projects spilling over to VIII plan is attached.

(d) and (e) Out of 6 major and 3 medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh with the Centre, techno-economic appraisal of 3 major projects namely Jurala, Vamsadhara Stage-II and Yeleru Reservoir Phase-I has been completed and the projects have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to the compliance of certain observations such as obtaining clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Steel etc. by the State. Techno-economic examination of one major project namely, Telugu Ganga has also been completed but its consideration has been deferred by the Advisory Committee due to non resolution of inter-State issues. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have taken upon themselves the resolution of inter-State issues on this project. On the remaining two major projects namely K. C. Canal, Modernisation and Pulichintala and 3 medium projects namely Chelmela-vagu, Pedderu Reservoir and Modikuntavagu, the State has to sort out various techno-economic issues and is to obtain clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Welfare etc.

STATEMENT

Details of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects Spilling over to VIII Plan

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Projects	Latest estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Ultimate irrigation potential (Thousand hectares)	No. of Projects scheduled for completion in VIII Plan
1.	Major	158	54230	21397	67
2.	Medium	226	4826	1454	162
3.	Extension/Renovation/Modernisation.	96	5839	2191	31

[Translation]

AIDS Control Programmes

3659. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of HIV positive identified so far in Gujarat;

(b) the hospitals in Gujarat where AIDS screening facilities are available;

(c) whether any anti-AIDS programme is being launched in Gujarat with external assistance and

(d) if so, the amount provided to Gujarat during 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) As on 31-7-1993, 108 HIV positive cases have been detected in Gujarat.

(b) AIDS/HIV Testing facilities are available at Zonal Blood Testing Centres working at Blood Bank, Surat Medical College, Surat; Blood Bank Govt. Medical College, Vadodra; Blood Bank B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; Blood Bank, M.P. Shah Hospital Jamnagar; Blood Bank, District Hospital.

Junagarh; Blood Bank, Civil Hospital, Amreli. Testing facilities are also available at Surveillance centre at Microbiology Department, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

(c) and (d) Yes sir. During the year 1992-93 Rs. 56,415 lakhs were released to Govt. of Gujarat under the National AIDS Control Programme; currently being implemented with the assistance from World Bank and W. H. O.

[English]

Compensation to Dependants of Deceased Employees

3660. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dependants of the employee of Oil and Natural Gas Commission who dies while on duty is being given a lump-sum amount with other benefits instead of giving him employment on compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme is being followed in all cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d) Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) had introduced a scheme in July, 1987 for providing financial assistance in lieu of employment to one dependant of an employee who suffers permanent total disability or dies while in service of the Commission and leaves his family in financial distress. Although the Scheme is optional, efforts are made to persuade the dependants to accept the financial assistance in lieu of employment.

Distribution of Coal

3661. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has launched two schemes to promote distribution of coal for economic development;

(b) if so, the broad features of these schemes.

(c) whether any assessment has been made of socio-economic and development dimensions of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far these schemes have resulted in increased sales and stock liquidation strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

12-113 LSS/ND/94.

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two schemes viz. Whole Sale Trade in coal and a scheme for appointment of Mini Traders have been launched by Coal India Limited (CIL) to promote distribution of coal. The details of which are as follows:

(i) Mini Traders :

Coal India Limited have given wide publicity inviting applications for appointment of Mini Traders of Coal. The intending Mini Traders are to get themselves registered with the coal companies by depositing a nominal amount of Rs. 5000/- (refundable) as registration fees. There is no last date for moving applications. However, applications received up to 14-8-1993 are to be registered in the first batch. The Mini Traders will be supplied coal up to 100-tonnes per month subject to availability after meeting the orders booked by the actual users from the collieries placed under 'Liberalised Sale Scheme'.

(ii) Whole Sale Trade in Coal :

Under this Scheme, the subsidiary companies will appoint Whole Sale Traders on the basis of applications received through open advertisements. Each dealer will lift 3000 tonnes of coal per month. Dealers will have the freedom to sell coal and fix prices for such coal. Coal supplies to Whole Sale Traders will be met from the collieries placed under the Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS). Under this Scheme, the Whole Sale Traders would get coal from the collieries under LSS, after meeting the orders booked by actual users and Mini Traders.

(c) to (e) It is expected that the above two schemes launched by the Coal India Ltd. would improve availability of coal to a large cross section of buyers and thus boost industrial and economic activity. The schemes are designed to encourage self employment of small entrepreneurs. They will also lead to liquidation of stocks of CIL. Since the schemes are in the process of being launched, it is too early to make an assessment of their impact on sales and stock liquidation.

Cancer Causing Metals

3662. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICMR has conducted a survey to identify the Cancer Causing Metals like cadmium, nickel, etc. ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to highlight the harmful effects of pesticides through electronic media; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) Indian Council of Medical Research have not conducted any survey relating to the carcinogenic impact of cadmium, nickel. However, they have reported that a multicentric study to assess the magnitude of food contaminants was undertaken. The National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad under the ICMR participated in the "Integrated Environmental Programme on Heavy Metals" sponsored by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Further studies have been recommended as the surveys could not come to a definite conclusion due to inherent limitations.

World Bank Report on Health Services

3663. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had reviewed the Medical/Health Services in the country and brought out its Report in the midst of last year;

(b) if so, salient features of the report; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) A draft report on

Health Sector Financing, coping with 'Adjustment Opportunities for Reforms 1992' has been prepared by the World Bank for their internal use. The Government would examine the report if and when the final version is received.

Supply of Medicines to A. P.

3664. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH SHRI D. VENKATASWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have urged the Union Government for supply of medicines from Medical stores Depot for implementing the various health programmes effectively in the state;

(b) if so, the quantity of medicines sought during 1992-93;

(c) whether the Union Government have supplied the required medicines; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The demand for medicines made by Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93 for implementing various Health Programmes and supplies made by the Medical Stores Depots Hyderabad, as per availability is given in the Statement attached in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Name	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
1. Cap. Clofazimine 50 mg.	49.9 lakhs	49.00 lakhs
2. Tab. Dapsone 50 mg.	2.00 lakhs	2.00 lakhs
3. Tab. Dapsone 100 mg.	4.25 lakhs	4.25 lakhs
4. Streptomycin Inj.	11.82 lakhs	11.82 lakhs
5. Tab. INH 100 mg.	57.00 lakhs.	10.54 lakhs.
6. Tab. Ethambutol 200 mg.	45.75 lakhs	17.83 lakhs
7. Tab. Ethambutol 800 mg.	53.25 lakhs.	50.47 lakhs.
8. Tab. Pyrazinamide	27.15 lakhs.	26.88 lakhs.
9. Cap. Rifampicin 150 mg.	29.85 lakhs.	29.05 lakhs.
10. Tab. INH 75 mg. + TZN 37.5 mg.	60.30 lakhs.	34.99 lakhs.
11. Tab. INH 150 mg. + TZN 75 mg.	76.26 lakhs.	76.24 lakhs.
12. Thiacetazone 150 mg. Tab.	41.90 lakhs.	29.99 lakhs.
13. Iron & Folic Acid (Small)	27.50 Crore	11.61 Crore
14. Iron & Folic Acid (Large)	25.00 Crore	11.60 Crore
15. Vit. A Solution	76,000 Bottles	21,000 Bottles
16. Chloroquine Tab.	5.07 Crore	81.91 lakhs.

Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

3665. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some blocks in Rajasthan have been offered to a company for oil exploration whose bid for the blocks was rejected earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which the contract has been awarded to this company now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (c) Discussions are being held with M/s Shell International for the block RJ-ON-90/1 under the Fourth Round,

(b) Government had approved the proposal for finalisation of production Sharing Contract for the block RJ-ON-90/1 in Rajasthan with a consortium led by M/s Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, USA under the Fourth Round of bidding. During the last stages of negotiations the company expressed some reservations regarding certain contractual aspects and proposed revisions in the contract terms which were unacceptable to Government.

Amendment of IMCC Act, 1970

3666. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Association of Integrated Medical Graduates, Delhi made any representation for proper registration of practising in Allopathy; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend I. M. C. Act, 1970 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Gastroenteritis and Cholera Deaths

3667. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gastroenteritis and cholera cases reported in Delhi this year;

(b) the number of deaths out of them;

(c) whether similar outbreaks were reported in the last few years also;

(d) whether there has been an increase this year; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for prevention of such outbreaks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) The number of gastroenteritis and cholera cases and deaths in Delhi this year (upto July 1993) as reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are :

Gastroenteritis

Cases	Cholera Cases	Deaths
31934	729	10

(c) There has been no major outbreak in Delhi during the last 3 years.

(d) Cases of gastroenteritis have slightly increased as compared to last year but cases of cholera have been less.

(e) The remedial steps taken by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to prevent such outbreaks are;

1. Surveillance and monitoring.
2. Supply of safe drinking water.
3. Safe disposal of human excreta, garbage refuse etc.
4. Promotion of Oral Dehydration Therapy.
5. Strengthening of Health Education measures.

Welfare Activities

3668. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the welfare projects to be undertaken during the current year, Company-wise;

(b) the details of the welfare measure taken up for the welfare of the displaced families during each of the last three years Company-wise, alongwith the details of the proposals for the current year, Company-wise;

(c) the number of compensation cases pending at present and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) Funds earmarked by CIL and its subsidiaries for the Welfare Projects to be undertaken during the current year, company-wise are as under:—

Company	Amount (Rupees in crores)
E. C. L.	35.20
B. C. C. L.	18.69
C. C. L.	24.27
N. C. L.	19.22
W. C. L.	18.72
S. E. C. L.	26.21
[M. C. L.]	30.00
C. H. P. D. I.	1.40
N. E. C. /C. I. L.	1.50
Total :	175.21

(b) to (d) The information is voluminous and not maintained centrally. The time, cost and efforts required for the collection and compilation of these voluminous informations from all subsidiaries throughout the country may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Sub-Standard IV Fluids

3669. SHRI YELLAIHA NANDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of intravenous fluids are declared sub-standard for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such reports, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for production of sub-standard quality of IV fluids and the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of IV fluids ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such case has been reported by the state Governments/UTs during the last three years

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The production of sub-standard IV fluids is generally on account of non-compliance with good manufacturing practices: inadequate in process controls on products manufactured; improper conditions under which IV fluids are stored and transported; defective visual inspection of products; etc. Central Government have assumed powers for grant and renewal of licences for manufacturing IV fluids through appropriate amendments of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1954 for stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Law.

Drugs for Thalassaemia

3670. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the test of the medicine 'deferiprone', for Thalassaemia is under its final clinical test;

(b) whether clinical tests performed on this medicine on foreign countries are found successful;

(c) the number of patients in the country suffering from this disease;

(d) whether the only medicine for this disease 'desferal' is imported and is very costly;

(e) the price of 'deferiprone' manufactured indigenously, in comparison to imported 'desferal'; and

(f) the time by which commercial manufacturing of 'deferiprone' is likely to begin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Medical Research and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have reported that 'deferiprone' has been used in different European countries and Russia and the efficacy of this drug has been found to be uniform. However, it is still a research project under evaluation.

(c) No definite data about the number of patients suffering from Thalassaemia is available. However, according to one estimate nearly 25 million persons are carriers of the B-Thalassaemia Gene in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The cost structure of 'deferiprone' is not available as it is not available for commercial marketing.

(f) In view of reply to part (e) above, commercial manufacturing of the drug will depend on results of clinical trials.

Ban on Tobacco Advertisements

3671. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received representation to call for a meeting of all sectors concerned with regard to legislation proposed on tobacco advertisements;

(b) if so, the steps taken to call a meeting of farmers, industry and concerned sectors to arrive at a consensus;

(c) the reasons for not calling such a meeting; and

(d) whether World Health Organisation has directed the Ministry to avoid a consensus approach in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry had organised a National Conference on Tobacco or Health in New Delhi on 27-28 July, 1991 in which representatives from various Government and non-Government organisations, some of the major cigarette and tobacco manufacturing companies, a few major tobacco growers, some eminent educationists, representatives from leading sports organisations, legal experts, economists, medical scientists etc. participated. In the Conference all the tobacco related issues were analysed in depth.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Disciplinary Action Against Security Personnel in Jammu and Kashmir

3672. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM }
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR } Will
SHRI RABI RAY }

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel against whom disciplinary action has been taken for unlawful and excessive use of force in the course of operation in Jammu and Kashmir during 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far, separately;

(b) the number out of them awarded punishment;

(c) the number of cases in which the proceedings are in progress; and

(d) the measures being taken to curd such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) According to available information action has been taken against 146 personnel of the security forces for various acts of omission and commission during operations in J & K during the past three years. In 21 cases, proceedings are in progress.

Instructions have been issued to all the forces that serious notice and strict action would be taken against anyone found guilty of indulging in deliberate excesses. The situation in this regard is also being regularly reviewed and monitored at the level of this Ministry.

Polio Vaccines

3673. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether polio vaccine produce in the country at present has not been effective in controlling the polio disease;

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop an effective polio vaccine; and

(c) the number of polio vaccines likely to be produced in the country during 1993-94 against the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Polio vaccine is blended from imported bulk. It is not being produced in the country from the basic stage. The blended vaccine has been effective in reducing the incidence of poliomyelitis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total installed capacity for blended polio vaccine is about 160 million doses against an estimated requirement of about 150 million doses during 1993-94 for the Universal Immunization Programme.

[English]

Clashes in Manipur

3674. PROF. M. KAMSON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurgent/militant outfits of Nagas and Kukis have joined in support of their respective tribes resulting in violent clashes in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured and the number of dwelling houses gutted/damaged in such clashes;

(d) the number of Kukis and Nagas, separately, killed and injured in these clashes;

(e) the provisions of compensation made in this regard; and

(f) the instructions issued by the Union Government to the Government of Manipur to tackle the situation effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland is supporting the Nagas and the Kuki militant outfits like Kuki National Army are supporting the Kukia.

(c) 113 persons have been killed, 75 injured and 1067 houses gutted/damaged in the clashes between 1-1-1993 and 11-8-1993.

	Killed	Injured
Kukis	94	37
Nagas	19	38

(e) According to the Government of Manipur, the victims of clashes have been provided relief and rehabilitation as per the following scales:—

(i) Death : Rs. 20,000/- per person.

(ii) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation. : Rs. 5,000/- per person.

(iii) Fully damaged House : Rs. 3,000/- per person.

(iv) Partially damaged House : Rs. 500/- per person.

(v) In the case of death an additional grant of Rs. 500/- per person is also released for funeral expenses etc.

(f) To enforce effective counter insurgency operations, Army has been inducted in Manipur in May, 1993 with the support of the State Police and Central Para Military Forces. The Army has been given overall responsibility of coordinating the activities of other forces. A State level Co-ordination Committee has been functioning under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary

comprising of DGP, GOC of the Army and senior representatives of all concerned States and Central Agencies. The State Government has been asked to take necessary action in this regard for co-ordinated and effective action.

[Translation]

Availability of Machines

3675. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground and open cast mines machines are not available in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

Major open cast equipment	Available equipment as on 31-3-93	Major under-ground equipment	Available equipment as on 31-3-93
Dragline	37	PSLW	14
Shovel	854	Road Header	54
Dumper	4038	SDL	495
Dozzer	1033	LHD	44
Drill	745	Total	607
Total	6757		

Illegal Trade of Organs

3676. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA } : Will
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR }
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is illegal purchase and sale of children organs in several metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this regard during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government have no information in this behalf.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) with a view to inter-alia, prevent trading in human organs, humble provisions have been made in the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is due to be taken up for consideration and passage by the Lok Sabha.

(c) the number of underground and open cast mines machines available at present separately, as on March 31, 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Excepting for a very limited variety of underground and opencast mining machines, required for specific geomining/technical reasons, all other underground and opencast mining machines are available in the country.

(b) The non-availability of such limited variety of machines is, inter-alia, due to limited market, sporadic demand, absence of manufacturing facilities etc.

(c) The details in respect of opencast and underground machines available as on 31-3-93 are indicated below:

[English]

Coal Price Structure

3677. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSA-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for setting up of Commission to go into the coal price structure; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b) Government is of the view that there is no need for setting up a commission to go into coal price structure. However, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are presently conducting a study of coal industry and their report will inter alia include their recommendations on the price structure of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

Population Figures

3678. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations population Fund on July 6, 1993 had released the Figures of the World Population 1993;

(b) if so, the projects population estimated for India upto 2025 A. D.;

(c) whether these projects are consistent with those projected by the Planning Commission; and

(d) if not, the correct position thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities released. The World Population figures on July 6, 1993.

(b) 1393. million.

(c) and (d) There is no comparative projection made by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Machines in BCCL

3679. **SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL :** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that modern machines purchased with World Bank assistance are lying idle in Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

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

(c) the steps taken to put these machines into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) No modern machines purchased with World Bank assistance are lying idle in BCCL.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Demands of Organisations

3680. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 19 mass organisations of peasants, agricultural workers, working class, students youths etc. have submitted a character of demands regarding observation of National Unity Week etc. to the Government recently;

(b) if so, the broad details of such demands and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) These demands require detailed and in-depth examination by various agencies of the Central and State Governments as many of these involve matters of policy.

STATEMENT

Following are the Broad Details of the Demands

(a) To oppose the economic policy formulated under the conditionalities of World Bank and the IMF and formulate a self-reliant economic policy free from the IMF and World Bank in the interest of the people of the country.

(b) To withdraw all concessions given to multinational companies and Indian big business.

(c) To scrap the Exit Policy and the National Renewal Fund.

(d) To stop retrenchment and closing down of industrial units.

(e) To stop all attempts for wage freeze of the Govt. employees and to stop winding up Government departments. Ensure collective bargaining rights to all.

(f) To withdraw all measures of disinvestment and privatisation of public sector undertakings including the nationalised banks, insurance and other financial institutions.

(g) To stop introduction of anti-worker Industrial Relations Bill.

(h) To increase the minimum wages for unorganised and the agricultural workers according to needs, evolve a criterion to determine the minimum wages and to guarantee them jobs throughout the year and enact a comprehensive central legislation for them.

(i) To reject the anti-national Dunkel proposals *in toto*.

(j) To give equal rights to women at par with men and protect them from all social, economic and sexual oppression.

(k) To withdraw the present elitist education policy and implement a scientific, democratic, secular education policy, to provide universal free primary education and ensure equal opportunities for education to all. 10% of annual budget allocations should be for education.

(l) To guarantee right to work as fundamental right and to ensure unemployment allowance to the jobless.

(m) Implement radical land reforms so that land concentration is broken and land is distributed to the landless. Guaranteed joint pattas in the name of husband and wife. In the urban areas also any relocation of slum cluster should ensure similar joint pattas.

(n) Restore fertilizer subsidy to poor, middle and marginal peasants and introduce effective poverty alleviation

and employment generation programmes for the rural poor. Development of rural and agro-based industries.

- (o) Strengthen the public distribution system and ensure supply of all essential commodities at cheaper prices to the poor and middle classes both in the rural and urban areas through PDS, and withdraw the recent administered price hike on all items and withdraw the freight increase.
- (p) To stop all glorification of crime, violence, and obscurantism in the official media.
- (q) To ban communal and obscurantist propaganda and using religion for political purposes.
- (r) To restructure the judicial system to make it accountable and accessible to all.
- (s) To develop indigenous technology and industries and the process of indigenisation and research and development and self reliance.

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities in Mining Work

3681. SHRI VISHWESHVAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in taking services of heavy H. E. M. M. in the mining work;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Certain instances of non-utilisation/under-utilisation of equipment have, inter-alia, been brought to Govt's notice in the recent past, such as under-utilisation of equipment in Lingraj, Giridih and Chitra mines.

(c) and (d) Coal companies have been directed to take appropriate action on verification of the factual position.

Fire Safety Measures

3682. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8434 on May 13, 1993 and state:

- (a) whether the owners/ occupiers of all the 123 High-rise buildings have since taken fire prevention/safety measures;
- (b) if not, the names of such buildings whose owners/occupiers have not taken such measures so far; and
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Names of 113 high rise buildings which do not meet fully the 12 basic fire safety requirements are given in the statement attached.

(c) The Delhi Fire Service have been issuing notices in unsafe high rise buildings for providing the 12 basic fire safety requirements.

STATEMENT

List of Buildings owned by Central Government/Local Bodies and Autonomous Bodies etc.

Sl. No.	Name & Address
CENTRAL GOVT. BUILDINGS (CPWD AND PWD)	
1.	M. P. Flats, DIZ Area, New Delhi.
2.	Central Revenue Building, IP Estate.
3.	A.G.C.R. Building, IP Estate.
4.	Family Apartment, Tagore Road.
5.	Vikas Bhawan, IP Estate.
6.	M.S. Flats, Sec. XIII, R. K. Puram.
7.	C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road.
8.	CAG Annex, IP Estate.
9.	Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road.
10.	Central Govt. Residential Flats, Peswa Road.
11.	Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajindra Prasad Road.
12.	Indian Oil Bhawan (Janpath Bhawan), Janpath.
13.	8-storeyed MS Flats, Minto Road.
14.	G.B. Pant Hospital, J. L. Nehru Marg.

1

2

15. Safdarjung Hospital, Aurobindo Marg.
16. Sena Bhawan, Duplex Road.
17. Vayu Bhawan, Rafi Marg.
18. U.G.C. Building, B.S.Z. Marg.
19. M.S. Building, Near New Delhi Rly. Station.
20. Northern Railway Flats, Punchkuin Road.
21. Rail Niwas, MS Flats, State Entry Road.
22. Rail Bhawan, Rafi Marg.
23. Baroda House, K.G. Marg.

LOCAL BODIES

24. Mohan Singh Palace, Baba Kharak Singh Marg.
25. Akbar Bhawan, Chanakya Puri.
26. Yashwant Palace, Chanakya Puri.
27. Chanakya Bhawan, Chanakya Puri.
28. Super Bazar, Connaught Place.
29. Mayur Bhawan, Connaught Place.
30. Chanderlok Building, Janpath.
31. Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road.
32. Gaffar Market, Karol Bagh.
33. Admn. Block, Hindu Rao Hospital.

AUTONOMOUS BODIES

34. Hotel Samrat, Chanakya Puri.
35. Foreign Post Office Building, Kotla Road.
36. Telephone Exchange, Idgah.
37. Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath.
38. National Productivity Council, Lodi Road.
39. P. N. B., Sansad Marg.
40. Akashavani Bhawan, Sansad Marg.
41. Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University.
42. Jeevan Vihar, Sansad Marg.
43. USSR Building, 24, Feroz Shah Road.
44. Golden Jubilee Hall, Pusa.
45. Mankalya Bhawan, B.S.Z. Marg.
46. Manak Bhawan, IP Estate.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS

47. Manjusha House, 57, Nehru Place.
48. Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place.
49. Padma Tower, 5, Rajindra Place.
50. Vishal Bhawan, 95, Nehru Place.
51. Kundan House, 16, Nehru Place.
52. Hemkunt Tower, 98, Nehru Place.
53. Vikrant Tower, 4, Rajindra Place.
54. Azad Apartment, Aurobindo Marg.
55. Dr. Zakir Hussain CGHS, Okhla.
56. Milap Bhawan, B.S.Z. Marg.
57. Saraswati House, 27, Nehru Place.
58. Punj House, 17-18, Nehru Place.
59. Deepak Building, 13, Nehru Place.
60. Osian Building, 12, Nehru Place.
61. Sidhartha House, 896, Nehru Place.
62. Gagan Deep, 12, Rajindra Place.

1

2

63. Sethi Bhawan, 7, Rajindra Place.
64. Hemkunt House, 6, Rajindra Place.
65. Mayfair Apartment, Mayfair Garden.
66. D.L.F. Shopping Complex, Greater Kailash.
67. Dally Tej, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg.
68. Rohit House, 3, Tolstoy Marg.
69. Riveira Apartments, 45, Mall Road.
70. P.T.I. Building, Sansad Marg.
71. Madan House, 26, Nehru Place.
72. Rajlok Building, 24, Nehru Place.
73. Raja House, 30-31, Nehru Place.
74. Kushal Bazar, 32-33, Nehru Place.
75. Dohil Chamber, 46, Nehru Place.
76. Sehyog Building, 58, Nehru Place.
77. Shakuntala Apartments, 59, Nehru Place.
78. Goverdhan House, 53-54, Nehru Place.
79. Godere House, 51-52, Nehru Place.
80. Laxmi House, 72, Nehru Place.
81. Red Rose, 49-50, Nehru Place.
82. Skylark Building, 60, Nehru Place.
83. Guru Angad Bhavan, 71, Nehru Place.
84. Sanchi Building, 77, Nehru Place.
85. Ashoka Bhavan, 93, Nehru Place.
86. Skipper Corner, 87-88, Nehru Place.
87. Padma Palace, 86, Nehru Place.
88. Skyline House, 85, Nehru Place.
89. Bajaj House, 97, Nehru Place.
90. Deepali Building, 92, Nehru Place.
91. Bhandari House, 91, Nehru Place.
92. Kailash Building, 26, Nehru Place.
93. Sagar Apartment, 6, Tilak Marg.
94. Himalaya House, 23, K. G. Marg.
95. Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place.
96. Madhuban, 55, Nehru Place.
97. Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwan Dass Road.
98. Manasarover Building, 90, Nehru Place.
99. Meghdoot Building, 94, Nehru Place.
100. Asha Deep, 9, Hailay Road.
101. Surya kiran Building, 19, K.G.Marg.
102. Kirti Mahal, 19, Rajindra Place.
103. Pragati House, 47-48, Nehru Place.
104. Sheetla House, 73-74, Nehru Place.
105. New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road.
106. Deep Shikha, 8, Rajindra Place.
107. Prabhat Kiran, 17, Rajindra Place.
108. Pragati Tower, 26, Rajindra Place.
109. Eros Apartment, 56, Nehru Place.
110. Ratan Jyoti, 18, Rajindra Place.
111. Dakshneshwar, 10, Hailey Road.
112. Indian Express Building, B.S.Z.Marg.
113. Hansalaya Building, 15, Barakhamba Road.

[English]

Inland Fisheries Bill

3683. SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sent Inland Fisheries Bill for concurrence of the Union Government for introduction of the said Bill in the State Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) The Kerala Inland Fisheries Bill, 1992 has been received on 6-7-1993 for previous sanction of the President. The Bill aims at consolidating and amending the laws relating to Inland Fisheries in the State of Kerala and to provide for the development, management, conservation, propagation, protection, exploitation and disposal of Inland fish and fisheries and for the promotion of social fisheries in the State. State Legislations are examined in consultation with the concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India. Action has accordingly been taken.

Amendment to Drugs and Cosmetics Act

3684. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Savarn Mukti Samaj

3685. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Savarn Mukti Samaj is terrorising dalits, backward classes and other weaker sections in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, especially in the areas adjoining Varanasi and Ghazipur districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to curb such activities of the said organisation and to provide protection to the dalits and other backward classes of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However it has come to the notice of the State Government that a Savarn Jati Mukti Morcha has been organised in Pare village of Varanasi districts to prevent occupation of land and atrocities by naxalites and other criminals. State Government have issued instructions to the concerned authorities to have a close watch over the activities of Savarn Jati Mukti Morcha.

Pilgrims to Amarnath Shrine

3686. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY }
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT }
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pilgrims who visited the Amarnath shrine during 1990, 1991, 1992 and this year, separately;

(b) the details of facilities provided and the security arrangements made for the pilgrims by the Government this year;

(c) whether there were general complaints from pilgrims that this year the prices fixed by the Government in various tea stalls and restaurants and the rentals for ponies were very high;

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

(e) whether a convoy of pilgrims at Pahalgam and Chandanwari was attacked by militants which resulted in some deaths and injury to several pilgrims and security personnel;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to further strengthen the security arrangements for the pilgrims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (g) As per registration of State Tourism Department, the position about pilgrims who visited the Amarnath Shrine is as under :—

1990	4824
1991	15599
1992	54630
1993	62000

This year the Department of Tourism provided tented accommodation at various stations on the yarra route i.e. Chandanwari Sheshnag and Panchtarni. Besides, the Food & Supplies Department put up stalls through which yatries were provided rice, atta, kerosene oil, etc. at reasonable rates. The forest department provided fire wood for free langars. The Power department made arrangements for supply of

electricity at each station, including the Cave, for convenience of the yatris. Arrangements for water supply were also made at Chandanwari. The department did not receive any complaint about the prices being very high.

The State Government had made elaborate arrangements for security of pilgrims and this year, the pilgrims were brought in convoys. No pilgrim Convoy was attacked at Chandanwari. However, on 27-7-1993 militants hurled a grenade and fired upon security forces in the Main Bazar in Pahalgam, due to which one person, identified as Khurshed Ahmed Kasgar, died and 13 others including 3 security jawans and 3 yatris sustained injuries.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have decided to thank you every day, for the co-operation you would be extending to me. Today, I propose to give chance to the Members who are sitting in the last Benches.

Before this is done, I will ask the Social Welfare Minister Mr. Kesri to make a statement. He wants to make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Are you going to cut my time?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, your reply is of half an hour.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

12.01 hrs.

(1) Reservations in Promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESARI) : During the zero Hour on 13th August, 1993, some hon. Members of this House raised the issue regarding denial of promotions to SC/ST officers specially with regard to the officers cadre in the Syndicate Bank. An impression was sought to be created that promotions have been denied to the officers in the Syndicate Bank as a result of the directions of the Supreme Court in Indra Sawhney and others vs. Union of India and others popularly referred to as the Mandal Case.

During the discussion some hon. Members made certain unwarranted allegations imputing indifference on the part of the Government towards the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Doubts were also cast on my personal competence as a Minister.

The matter was discussed in the chamber of the Hon. Speaker on 17-8-93 where the leaders of various political parties participated. After the position in regard to the implications of the Supreme Court judge-

ment in Mandal Case was clarified and the factual position in regard to the Syndicate Bank employees brought out by me at the meeting, it was clear that the boot is on the other leg.

In view of the importance of this issue I consider it necessary to share the facts in this regard with this August House so that the matter is seen in its correct perspective and those who claim to be espousing the cause of SCs/STs come out in their true colours.

At the very outset, let me clarify that there is absolutely no connection between the Supreme Court judgement in the Mandal Case and the withdrawal of the provision for reservation to SC/ST in promotions by selection within Gr. A in the Syndicate Bank. Clubbing these two cases ought to be seen as an attempt to confound the real issue.

On a writ petition filed by Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Association, the Hon. Supreme Court had, vide its judgement on 10-8-90, ordered that reservation should be provided in favour of SCs/STs even in selection based promotions within the officers cadre right up to General Manager.

Instead of accepting the judgement of the Supreme Court, the then Government chose to file a review petition on 17-9-90 challenging the relief provided by the apex Court to the SC/ST employees of the Syndicate Bank.

While the Supreme Court had yet to give its judgement on the review petition filed by the Government of India, the then government issued a clarificatory order on 1-11-1990 whereunder, inter alia, it was stated as follows:—

“It is hereby clarified that in promotion by selection within Grade A to posts which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 5,700/- p. m. there is no reservation.”

The instructions contained in the order of 1-11-90 were also circulated to the public sector banks for necessary action without providing any saving clause in respect of the Syndicate Bank case in the light of the Supreme Court judgement.

It is the order of 1-11-90 wherein lies the genesis of the problem relating to the SC/ST employees of the Syndicate Bank.

As regards the observation of the Supreme Court in regard to non-admissibility of reservation in promotions under article 16(4), I have already clarified in my statement in this House on 22-12-92 that it applies only prospectively and the Supreme Court has provided that wherever reservations are already provided in the matter of promotions, be it Central services or State services or for that matter services under any corporation, authority or body falling under the definition of State in

article 12, such reservations may continue in operation for a period of five years from the date of judgement.

In accordance with the assurance I had given in this House that there would be no immediate disturbance of the present dispensation regarding promotions, my Ministry has already written to all concerned including the State Governments and UT Administrations to take appropriate action in this regard.

There are no authentic reports with us in regard to denial of promotion to any SC/ST officers except in regard to Syndicate Bank case. If any specific case is brought to my notice I would certainly have it looked into and appropriate action taken.

I would also like to reiterate the assurance given by me earlier that Government would take a view on the issue arising out of the judgement in Mandal Case having regard to its constitutional obligations towards the advancement of backward class of citizens specially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In case the interests of the SCs/STs cannot be safeguard without a constitutional amendment we would be happy to make a move for amending the Constitution and do hope that we shall get the support of all the parties. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

12.06 hrs.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was a member of Mr. V. P. Singh's Cabinet. He had refused to implement the order of the Supreme Court and thereby did not give reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates. So, he should openly apologise to the House. Now he stands exposed *(Interruptions)*. You cannot fool everybody, you cannot fool the Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU) : Your Government did not give reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. You have duped them. You and your leader Mr. V. P. Singh should come openly to the people and apologise. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have invited all the leaders to your Chamber. This August House is also thankful to you for this. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any member presents the facts in a wrong way, it is understandable but if any Minister presents the facts in a wrong way, he misleads the House and I demand that such Minister should seek an apology from the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know whether it is not a fact that a full bench of Supreme Court had given a verdict on 1 April, 1991 regarding providing reservation in promotions. At that time we were not in power. Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister had said on December 22 that reservation in promotions would not be withdrawn. On 28 th April an advertisement of 1600 vacancies for promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was brought out. The judgement has been given just 10 days back and now it has been cancelled.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not give the impression to the entire country that reservation is not going to be allowed. That is not in our interest.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I do not want to give that impression.

[Translation]

I would like to ask only this much whether that reservation will be restored or not whereas reservation has been withdrawn by the said judgement.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We have heard the hon. Minister. According to the hon. Minister—you also came to know from elsewhere—that certain orders had been issued during the Janata Dal Government itself. That Government failed on the 7th of November. Almost three years have elapsed. The present Government is in power for about two and a half years. Kindly rectify if there is any error or mistake. Instead of trying to score debating point, I would earnestly appeal through you to the Minister that let that impression not go to the country that these people, those who are vulnerable sections of society, are now subject matter of political game. They are not the subject matter of political game. It should not be there. If there is any error you should rectify it.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : You should understand. We never played this political game on reservation issue. You are exposed now.

SHRI A. CHARLES : You should apologise for it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I can understand the youthful exuberance of Shri Ramesh Chennithala. He is a very nice young man. Sometimes he is misguided by the persons around him.

I may request that whatever is to be done, should be done immediately. Why a feeling is going round the country that the Syndicate Bank employees are not getting this due reservation, which they are entitled to in law. Therefore, clarify that and do it please.

When I said on the last occasion that Government should not give the plea of machinery not working properly, that was the plea that we heard. We said machinery should not be the excuse. Therefore, we submit, let it be done.

The other matter I wanted to raise is ...

MR. SPEAKER : No, he may respond to it first. Today, we have decided to allow the back-benchers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is in continuation to this. The Jail Bharo Andolan is going on today. 56 organisations have given this call against the economic policies of this Government. Thousands of thousands persons and workers in factories, in the fields are joining this. Therefore, we want to congratulate those people who are putting a strong fight against this. We call upon this Government to change the anti-people policies immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kesriji has just made his statement. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU) : There is no need. This is not the convention of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : The hon. Minister has just said in his statement that his competence has been doubted. Nobody can doubt his competence. His statement shows how competent he is. He himself has admitted that bureaucracy is indifferent, three years period has elapsed since then, now you should rectify this fault.

[*English*]

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : We are competent enough to deal with it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Kesriji, would you like to say something.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : Shri Somnath Chatterjee has mentioned a Supreme Court verdict regarding Syndicate Bank. I will honour it, whereas the V. P. Singh Government did not honour it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What happened during two and half years period? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had convened a meeting of leaders in connection with the Mandal Commission

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Do not try to mislead the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : We would like to congratulate you.....

MR. SPEAKER : I congratulate those who have raised this issue as well as those who have supported the cause.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : You deserve congratulations.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much but it is you who deserve congratulationst.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : Sudhir Mahto a Jharkhand Mukti Morcha M. L. A. from Itagarh in Jamshedpur.

MR. SPEAKER : You may speak for another two minutes, as we will close at 12.30 a.m. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : A conspiracy was hatched on the 15th, 16th instant to kill him. Some days ago a Telgu Desam M.L.A. was killed, there was an uproar in the Lok Sabha for this. But I have an information which I would like to furnish to the Government and the August House, which speaks that had there not been an encounter then he would have been killed. When a group of people reached Jamshedpur on 16th to kill Sudhir Mahto, he had already left for Delhi on 15th and when he returned, he came to know about a plot about abducting and killing of a contractor. The police received an information in this regard and went there. Two persons were killed and three were arrested in an encounter with police . One of them was Shashi Bhushan Rai and other was Abdul Aziz. These people..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a state subject and such matters should not be raised here.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : You may be right that murder of an M.L.A. is a state subject but you must admit that there is nothing more important than life in the world.

MR. SPEAKER : This can also be raised in the State legislature.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : In 1987, the President of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, Shri Nirmal Mahto was also killed, who happen to be his elder brother. On 19th May, Ashim Mahto was killed. He was younger brother of Sudhir Mahto. The police is inactive there as it could not arrest anybody in this connection. The case is under C.B.I. investigation. I am also a complainant. A person called Munnu Sharma

of Patna was involved in it. He is openly moving around in Jamshedpur but the police do no arrest him. Gaffoor Saheb must be knowing that even in Ranchi on 8th, 40 persons carrying rifles had gone to kill one person. At present Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur are in the grip of Coal Mafia. When Jharkhand Mukti Morcha opposes their move then all Mafia groups set out to kill them. Recently they tried to kill one M.L.A. A direction is sent from Home Ministry but no security is provided to us. Shailandra Mahto's life is also in danger. He also had a haggle with the police. I need protection. It may be a State subject but is there any value of the life of an M.L.A. or an M. P. or not in this country. The State Government is not providing any security. He will be killed any day. I request you to kindly direct the Central Government to provide security to Shri Sudhir Mahto and his family. The criminals of that area

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, I have understood your point.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : The State Government should be directed to arrest Munna Sharma and Surya Patel, whose names are recorded in C. B. L. case so that there is no danger to the lives of the witnesses and we should not show any complacency in this regard and arrest those persons.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR BARH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday Shri Sudhir Mahto had met Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Laloo Yadav in my presence and he had asked the senior police officers to provide full security to the hon. M. L. A. and also ordered to rest the persons accused by the M. L. A.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL : No security has been provided till date. instead of providing security they have let the criminals roam freely.... (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now whatever he says will not go on record.

[Translation]

Now you have spoken and moreover he has also clarified it. You should not continue there after. Let others also speak. The Government will do whatever it can in this case."

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for permitting me to raise a matter relating to the Barauni Oil Refinery.

It would not be out of place to mention here that the Barauni Oil Refinery has contributed in each year not less than Rs. 1.5 million crore to the Indian exchequer. At the present moment the condition of the Barauni Oil Refinery is as follows:

The Barauni Oil Refinery is on the verge of being declared a sick unit. Crude Oil supply to that particular refinery, which is one of the oldest refineries in the country, has severely depleted. There is a grave threat that thousands of persons will be put out of the job and it is very necessary that something be done by this Government to make good the shortfall in crude oil supply to the Barauni Oil Refinery.

It would not be wrong to mention here that this refinery is one of the earliest two refineries which was commissioned. In the subsequent refineries, which were commissioned at Mathura and Baroda, production has increased enormously. On the contrary, in the Barauni Oil Refinery, production has come down only because the source of crude oil supply has diminished.

I would like to place a request through you, Sir, to the Ministry that arrangements be made that a new pipeline be allowed between Haldia and Paradip to supply imported crude oil to the Barauni Oil Refinery. It is of vital interest to the Eastern sector because, I think, there are very few refineries of such capacity in that part of the country, I feel that utmost concern should be shown by the Minister to the good health of this particular unit.

Sir, I would request the Minister to kindly give a statement in the House regarding the steps that the Government is contemplating for the alleviation of these problems with regard to the Barauni Oil Refinery.

SHRI R. NAIUDU RAMA SAMY (Pariyakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Cauvery River water Tribunal had given an Interim Award for supply of 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu. The Government of Karnataka has refused to honour the Award. It went to the court to obstruct the implementation of the Award, but miserably failed.

The Congress M. Ps. from Tamil Nadu did not bother about the issue at all and badly set down the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu. I strongly condemn them for dancing to the tunes of the Centre and aligning themselves with an unconstitutional Government in Karnataka.

Our dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi wanted to save the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu by sacrificing herself. She went on an indefinite fast which made the Centre to agree for a monitoring Committee.

After several days, the Centre is yet to constitute the Committee. The Karnataka Government has again said that it would not give a drop of water to Tamil Nadu.

The Karnataka Government which refused to implement the Interim Award, now opposes the constitution of the Monitoring Committee, the Karnataka Government has disrespected the Constitution and the established law. For protecting the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu, the Constitution and the law, the Karnataka Government must be immediately dismissed.

I strongly urge upon the Centre to impose President's rule in Karnataka for not implementing this Award.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Puducherry): Sir, a growing tendency in the country has been developing for parochial forces and communal forces to jeopardise the integrity and unity of the country. In this respect, our beloved, the late Indiraji had deeply been interested to initiate a national debate on Presidential form of government... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising this Presidential form of government in Zero Hour. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASARAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise an important issue in regard to Passport Offices, in the House. As you are aware man power is the maximum export being made from the country. It is made especially to the Gulf countries. Some countries of that region have imposed an additional requirement of PCC recently. In our country passport is issued only after clearance certificate is got from the police. Now a days when the Embassy officials ask for PCC one has to pay Rs.1,000 as bribe even to a low ranking official in passport offices for a passport. This is a serious issue because the people are facing a lot of hardship. I urge the Government to make a provision for the issue of PCC to those persons whom passports have already been issued. This will help the poor people. The Ministry of External Affairs should take up with the Ambassadors of those countries which have put the aforementioned restrictions and tell them that once passports are issued by the Government of India, it should be taken as granted that police clearance has also been done. I urge the Government of India to do all this for the benefit of the poor.

[English]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member (Interruptions).¹

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu, you do not belong to the Karnataka Government

you do not belong to the Tamil Nadu Government, so, you do not go to that. You go to your personal matter which you wanted to raise.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: O. K. Sir. I have a very important subject to raise on the Independence Day, while unfurling the Flag, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu openly said...[Interruptions].

MR. SPEAKER: If you are highlighting a matter of this nature which is not noticed by everybody, it does not help the country also. (Interruptions).....

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, just because I am exposing

MR. SPEAKER: My request to you is to please understand the delicacy involved and please do not highlight it.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Yes Sir. Just because, time and again, I am pointing out the lapses of the AIADMK Government, a brutal attack has been made against my family members. My wife was injured; my son was also injured. When I gave a complaint, the police took prompt action and they arrested nearly 10 or 15 persons. They were kept in the police custody. But, on 12th, two AIADMK M. L. As. went to the police station; threatened the S. I. and the Inspector; got released all the accused. They garlanded them and took out a procession and fired crackers.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, he is misleading the House.

[Interruptions]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: And they said: "Down down Narasimha Rao; down down Congress rule and (Interruptions) **They said these slogans and they freed the accused from the police station.

MR. SPEAKER: That last portion will not go on record.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, is this the way a family member of an M. P. is being treated? So far, no action has been taken against the assailants. Though I represented this matter to the D. G. P., though I called on the Governor, no protection is given to me and I am afraid that once again they will attack me as well as my family members. So, I seek your direction that necessary protection be given to me.

I also submit that there is no law and order in Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) Therefore, in view of this chaotic condition, I urge that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu should step down immediately. She has no moral right to rule Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions)

**Not recorded

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY : Sir, there may be some personal enmity between them. AIADMK members are not involved in it. These are false allegations. All over India Tamil Nadu alone is the State where the law and order is well maintained.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN : Sir, the allegation by the hon. Member is totally false. The law and order in Tamil Nadu is well maintained. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the matter be not dragged on further. Shri Narayanan, you have made a statement. I am not going into it. But, supposing, some protection is required for the M. P. it should be given by the State Government and if necessary by the Central Government also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the situation prevailing in Delhi. Shri Jitendra Prasad, Advisor to the hon. Prime Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not treat this August House as the Police Inspector's Office.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Please just listen, I am not treating this August House as a Police Inspector's Office. I would like to say that four days ago son of the hon. Prime Minister's Advisor was abducted and terrorists entered into his residence last night and shots were fired. I would like to submit that if such incidents are happening with the Advisor to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister is not able to protect him, then how can Delhi be secure. I would like to submit to you that steps for providing security to all the hon. M. Ps. present here should be taken. In addition, I would also like to make a demand to provide security to Shri Jitendra Prasad, Advisor to the hon. Prime Minister. This is not a small issue but a very important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. Security should be provided to all the hon. M. Ps. Yesterday's incident is of quite serious a nature. That is why we are all compelled to raise all these issues. The Government should take steps for everybody's security.

DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the August House a very important issue concerning my Constituency. My Constituency, district Bulandshahr is just 80 kms. from Delhi. Even then no direct rail link to Delhi or the State Capital Lucknow is available. My Constituency is the leading producer of milk, wheat and other commodities. Even then the farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce because Bulandshahr is not directly linked with Delhi. Though Bulandshahr comes in the National Capital Region

and the Government says that NCR will be speedily developed, yet Bulandshahr is lagging behind from the development point of view as compared to other areas. Till date there is no direct rail link, neither to Delhi nor to Lucknow. Therefore, people of my Constituency face lots of hardships. Sir, through you, I urge the Government to provide direct rail link from Bulandshahr to Delhi and Lucknow immediately.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA (Nagapattinam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House a proposal by the Ministry of Railways to degrade and later wind up the 'Agasthiampalli' Railway Station situated in my constituency, i.e., Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, this is an important trading and industrial centre in the sense that there is a heavy movement of salt from this place to all important centres in the country. It is important from the security point of view also as this Station is very close to Sri Lanka. Moreover, some salt based and other industries are coming up in this region very soon.

From the commercial aspect also, it is essential that this railway line should not be degraded and wound up.

The people of my constituency are very much agitated by the decision of the Railways [Interruptions.]

May I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into the issue personally and order that this important railway branch line should not be degraded and wound up.

On the other hand, this line should be converted into broad gauge immediately so that commercial activities will get a boost and public will be better served. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI SUSHELA GOPALAZ (Jharia Jharkhand) : Sir, rape incidents in the country are increasing like anything and nearly 11000 registered cases are there in each year and 20 per cent out of that is child rape. Such inhuman things are taking place. From every State we are getting reports that child rape is increasing like anything. Immediate legislation giving stringent punishment for these rapists should be enacted or immediate changes should be made in the legislation. Otherwise this will go on like this. The culprits are taking bail and terrorising families. Recently from Himachal Pradesh one family came to me and told that a five-year old child was raped and killed and the culprit came out on bail and is terrorising to kill the others. This is going on very much. Now the Government will have to come forward and make necessary changes in the legislation. Within six months a case of this type should be disposed of. So, immediate steps should taken.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Look, despite giving notices of the Questions 20 days in advance the Question Hour is over exactly at 12,00 hrs. everyday. But his was taken up without notice and in spite of that we want to extend its time. It is not proper. It should, therefore, be completed within half-an-hour.

[English]

I hope that the agreement which you arrived at should be respected. Now, Papers laid on the Table.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement correcting the reply to USQ No. 1713 dated 5-8-1993 regarding Private Investment—Coal Washeries

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 5th August, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 1713 by Shri Anadi Charan Das regarding Private Investment in Coal Washeries.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4352/93]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Lubrizol India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1993-94 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : On behalf of Captain Satish Kumar Sharma. I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Lubrizol India Limited, 1993-94, and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4353/93]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4354/93]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cochin Refineries Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4355/93]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4356/93]

Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate Legislation by the Parliament (Inventions of D'squalifications) Amendment Ordinance, 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Ordinance, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4357/93]

Review on the Working of an Annual Report of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi for the period from the 1st January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1992 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1992, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the period from the 1st January, 1991 to the 31st March, 1992.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4358/93]

12.37½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1993, agreed without any amendment to the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Bill, 1993, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1993".
- (ii) "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 Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1993, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1993".

Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill

As passed by Aajya Sabha—

12.38 hrs.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 1993.

12.38½ hrs.

Standing Committee on Home Affairs

Second Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House each of the copies (English and Hindi version) of the second report of the Standing Committee on

Home Affairs with regard to the Governor (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1993.

12.39 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER.—*Contd.*
Statement Correcting reply to Starred Question No. 143 dt. 5-8-1993 regarding Tubewell Projects in Bihar

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : Sir, I beg to correct the reply given in the Lok Sabha on 5th August, 1993, to Starred Question No. 143 (Priority No. 3) regarding Tubewell Projects in Bihar as follows :—

Part of the answer	For	Read
(a)	No, Sir.	Yes, Sir.

This correcting Statement has been necessitated due to a typographical error which crept in Part (a) of the answer due to oversight.

Inconvenience caused to the Honourable Members is regretted.

12.39½ hrs.

Business Advisory Committee

Thirty-Second Report

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) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1993".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th August, 1993".

The motion was adopted

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to enhance the quota of essential commodities to Kerala State**

[English]

PROF. SAVITRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are approximately 53,36,816 ration cards in the Kerala State and the requirements of these ration card holders are catered to by 13,164 PDS outlets. Kerala is rather a consumer State in respect of food articles. The annual domestic production of rice comes to 7,00,000 MT. The annual Central allocation of rice to the State is of the order of 18,00,000 MT, wheat 3,00,000 MT and Kerosene 28,378 KL. Consumption of rice is 1,69,203 MT per month as against Central allocation of 1,50,000 MT. There is also short supply of wheat. The monthly consumption of wheat in the State is 21,96,000 MT as against Central allocation of 3,00,000 MT. In this item at least 50,000 MT per month is needed to supplement the other food items.

Likewise, kerosene is also an essential commodity in respect of which the requirement of the State is 33,606 KL as against Central allocation of 28,378 KL. At least 5,000 KL more of Kerosene may be allocated immediately from the Central quota.

I, therefore, request the Union Government not to impose any restriction on ration items to certain specified categories of people of Kerala by providing adequate essential commodities through PDS outlets and by supplying enhanced quantity of essential commodities to Kerala State.

- (ii) **Need to extend Tunsar-Tirodi railway line up to Katangi in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh has an extensive mineral wealth, forest reserves and a developed agricultural area. At present there is a railway line from Tunsar to Tirodi. The distance of the railway line if extended

upto Katangi will be only 15 Kms. while it would be much more beneficial from commercial point of view. The people's representatives, trade organisations and common masses have been making a demand to this effect for the last several years. But this demand has not been fulfilled so far. Katangi happens to be an important trade centre and is a prominent food grain market. Rice is supplied to the various parts of the country from this place. At the same time there are a number of mines of manganese dolomite etc. in Katangi area, from where minerals are being extracted and sent to other parts of the country. Therefore, the Government should extend the Tunsar-Tirodi railway line upto Katangi.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to retain railway Crossing No 33 while taking up gauge conversions work between Bellary and Roydurga Karnataka.**

[English]

SHRI K. G. SHIVAPPA (Shi-Moga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the gauge conversion work between Bellary and Roydurga has been sanctioned by the Government. But the level crossing No. 33 in between Somalapur station in Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitradurga district and Badanshalu station has not been retained. It is a matter of common practice that the level crossing and approach roads are retained while effecting gauge conversion. Nonetheless, it is not understood as to how the "level crossing 33" has been removed. This does not sound logical and reasonable. The omission has caused great concern in the minds of the people of Pennammanahalli and other neighbouring villages. Pennammanahalli will be isolated from other important neighbouring places. They will have to cross the railway line to reach the main road of Bellary and Roydurga. In the absence of this level crossing No. 33, the people of Pennammanahalli and other villages will have to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach Bellary-Rampur road. The villagers have to cross the railway line to go to their irrigated lands which are on the other side of the railway line taking their domestic animals, bullock carts and transport of produce to their houses and market.

To avoid these problems of villagers the retention of level crossing No. 33 is necessary.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to look into this matter and see that railway crossing No. 33 is retained, while taking up the abovesaid gauge conversion work.

(iv) Need to ensure early clearance from Environment and Forest Department for certain irrigation projects in Ramtek Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Due to lack of co-ordination between Forests and Environment Departments, the people are being deprived of any benefit of Government funds incurred on certain irrigation projects such as Pendhiri Nala in Savner Tehsil in Nagpur district and Sagar Nala, Ramjan Goti, Sarekha, Khumari Nala, Phuljhari etc. in Ramtek Tehsil in my Constituency Ramtek. All these projects have been launched for the development of Adivasis. The local Adivasi residents of the area get the benefits of water only for 2-3 months of rainy season in a year. There is no cultivation in the remaining eight months because there is no rain, due to which the local residents face starvation. The result is that they have started migrating to other places to earn their livelihood. Several people have already migrated to other cities to earn their livelihood.

I would like the Central Government to direct the department of Environment and Forests to implement the said projects so that the Adivasis in my Constituency could be able to get benefits of these projects and earn their livelihood. The implementation of these projects would not only prevent the migration of people but also provide job opportunities to them.

(v) Need to review the decision of rescinding Molasses Control Order, 1961

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir the Central Government has rescinded the Molasses Control Order, 1961 with regard to prices and transportation of molasses. As a result of this order many industrial

units like those of chemicals, alcohol medicines, fodder etc. are caught in a grip of crisis. Keeping in view the evil effects, the Government of Uttar Pradesh refused to obey the Molasses Control Order issued by the Central Government and decided to continue the implementation of the Molasses Control Order, 1964. They say that implementation of the order of the Central Government would cause a revenue loss of about Rs. 800 crores to the State Government. It would also lead to adulteration in molasses and thus putting several industrial units based on molasses in crisis.

The Government of Maharashtra also implemented the orders of the Central Government initially and issued orders on 21st June, 1993 in its support. But when they found that many of their chemical industries were closing down, they issued another order on 17th July, 1993 and imposed restrictions on the transportation of molasses to other States which is against the spirit of the Central Order.

Therefore, the Central Government should clarify the situation in this regard and also review the decision of rescinding Molasses Control Order, 1961.

(vi) Need to review National Textile Policy

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to continuous decline in the textile industry all over the country and due to closure of textile mills one after the other in Madhya Pradesh the country is incurring heavy financial loss on the one hand and on the other hand lakhs of labourers and their families are facing financial hardship.

The Central Government is, therefore, requested to review the entire textile policy with a view to saving the industry, which is earning huge foreign exchange by export of garments, from going sick. In the absence of a proper textile policy the industry will continue to suffer which in turn will create many socio-economic problems.

(vii) Need for early clearance to pending power projects of Kerala

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Sir, the Kerala State is facing

acute power shortage. Many power projects are held up at the Central Government for various reasons. The declaration that N.T.P.C. would be setting up a Thermal Power Project at Kayamkulam was a relief to the people of the State. Even as years have passed, the project has still not been set up. That is the case of many other projects too. Pooyamkutty Hydro Project, Bhramapuram Kozhikode and Kasargod diesel plants are a few projects which await implementation.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take prompt steps in clearing and implementing these projects which are of vital importance for the Kerala State.

(viii) Need to issue letter of Intent for setting up a sugar factory either in Saharsa or Supaul district of Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) : My Constituency Saharsa is an industrially backward area and it has been declared as No Industry district too. There are two districts—Saharsa and Supaul in my Constituency where there is a good agricultural production, especially, sugarcane crop is grown extensively in these areas. But there are no sugar mills in this area and as a result thereof the farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce. At times large quantity of sugarcane goes waste. I, therefore, urge the Government to set up a sugar factory in Saharsa or Supaul so that the farmers get remunerative price for their produce and the youth of the districts also get employment.

[English]

12.52 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-APPROVAL OF THE CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1993

AND

CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

Motion to consider

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up Item Nos. 11 and 12. Shri Ram Naik will speak on Item No. 11.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) :
I beg to move*

"That this House disapproves of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No. 24 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 18th June, 1993."

This is a Bill which was introduced originally in the Rajya Sabha on 31st March and the Bill could not be passed.

In the last Budget session, though the House was working for nearly one and half months after its introduction—the bill was introduced on 31st March and the House adjourned on 14th May—the Bill was not discussed and on 18th June, the President issued the Ordinance.

I have seen the proceedings in the Rajya Sabha. When I saw the proceedings, I found that the resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance was moved there. But the Government did not introduce a new Bill which is normally done. The Bill which was introduced on 18th March was not withdrawn. The normal course should have been that to repeal the ordinance, a fresh Bill should have been brought out and the earlier Bill should have been withdrawn. But instead of doing it straightway, the Bill of 18th March was continued and, after the discussion of the Bill, an amendment was brought by the Minister in the second reading repealing the Ordinance. When I tried to read the Objects and Reasons of the Bill of 18th March, there was no mention of the Ordinance. I feel that it is not the proper course. It is perfectly legal. There is no doubt about it. But the Government should have always bring their Bills straightway to facilitate the easy understanding of the members. That is my point Number one.

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

The objects of the Bill are, by and large, laudable. I would support the bill. But that is when I speak on the Bill. I am at present restricting myself to the Ordinance because Prof. Ram Kapse is our first speaker and he will speak on the merits or demerits or shortcomings of the Bill. But I have an objection about the misuse of ordinance power which the

Constitution has given and very often for small reasons the Government is resorting to the ordinance. If the Bill was so important, why was it not passed in the last session? There were one and half months at our disposal. That could have been done. If the Government would have requested both the Business Advisory Committees of Parliament that this Bill is very important and this must be passed, we would have sat even extra hours and passed the Bill. But after introducing the Bill, to pass an ordinance, is misusing the authority to issue the ordinance. This is very often evident from the way the Ordinances are being issued.

Sir, in 1992, the Government issued 21 Ordinances. In 1993, we have just completed the month of July and we are in the month of August. In this period, the Government has issued 29 Ordinances. That means, the speed and the proportion of issuing the Ordinances have increased considerably. That is why sometimes, I feel it and I say also that the Government is becoming Ordinance-addict. This ordinance-addict habit has to be changed. That is why, I am opposing the introduction of any legislation by way of an Ordinance.

The next point which is most important is if the Ordinance was that important, why was it not done immediately. Our Budget Session concluded on 14th May. The Ordinance was issued on 18th June, that is, nearly after one month. Why was it not done immediately? Why did you lose one month if it was that important? You have lost one month. But the point is, after one month, we are assembling here. Had the Bill been brought forward again in the July Session, what would you have lost? So, what has been lost could have been achieved earlier also. Therefore, the Government must explain why it did not do it immediately after the Session was over if the Ordinance was that urgent. What were the circumstances which changed immediately which necessitated the issue of this Ordinance?

At the same time, I want to know one information. After issuing the Ordinance, what is the action taken by you. When the Ordinance was issued on 18th June, you must have done something.

What type of implementation activity have you done in respect of this important Ordinance? The House is entitled to know about it. That is why I request that when the Minister speaks, he should explain why the Ordinance was not issued immediately after 14th May, after the Session was over. What were they doing for one month? After issuing the Ordinance, what is it that they did? What action have they taken in respect of the various provisions which the Ordinance contains? This information must be given to the House.

According to the rules, whenever any Ordinance is issued, a statement is required to be laid on the Table of the House under Rule 71(1). Accordingly, the statement has been laid. The Government should take some care in respect of drafting statements also. Otherwise it becomes a routine type of statement. The reason for issuing the Ordinance has been given. I am quoting para 2 of the statement which says :

“The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1993 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st March, 1993. The Bill, however, could not be considered and passed by either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha during the last Session due to paucity of time.”

How could the Bill have been passed in the Lok Sabha? If the Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha, unless the Bill is disposed by the Rajya Sabha, it cannot come to the Lok Sabha for adoption. But this is a routine type of statement which has been appended. We cannot give any amendments to this type of a statement. So, I expect that the Government should take better care while drafting such statements.

MR. SPEAKER: If we do not want many ordinances then, we shall have to be brief also.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I agree. My last point is that there is substantial difference between the earlier Bill and the Ordinance. Probably, the most controversial amendment would be that the period of lodging the complaint has been increased from one year to two years. The Ordinance said that it is one year. But the Bill says that it is two years. I expect

that the Government should tell us in advance why the period was kept earlier as one year. Then, it has been changed to two years. Why has it been changed to two years? I feel and many Members have also given amendments that it should be three years so that proper justice can be done in respect of this Act.

Sir, with these words, I oppose the Government's addition to the issuing of Ordinances. By and large, I would support the Bill. But I would do that afterwards, after the main speaker speaks.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (Ordinance No. 24 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 18th June, 1993."

13.00 hrs.

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) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The objection raised by hon. Shri Ram Naik is more of a technical nature. I am grateful to him that he has pointed out certain matters, I will only respectfully submit that the Bill was moved in the Rajya Sabha and it could not be passed. The reasons are well-known to all the Members. They could not find time here, and with the result, it could not come here also. After that the Consumer Protection Council meeting was held and in that, the members said, "this Bill has been moved but it has not been passed. So, you now kindly issue an ordinance because otherwise the matters which have to be urgently taken up through the Bill will again take more time." It was mainly because of that recommendation of the Consumers Protection Council that this was done. And then consequent upon the promulgation of the ordi-

nance, certain action has been taken, for example, monetary jurisdiction of the various forums had to be taken and various administrative actions had to be taken by the State Governments. There were certain very pressing difficulties for which the Bill was brought.

I am sure that the hon. Members will agree with every amendment that has been there in the Bill because, by and large, there is a unanimity on the contents of the Bill and the measures that have been taken.

With these words, I request the hon. Members to carry through the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill which has been brought by the Government. And I whole-heartedly support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak after lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch of six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI NITESH KUMAR *in the Chair*)
RE : JAIL BHARO MOVEMENT IN DELHI AGAINST ANTI-PEOPLE ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very serious situation has happened in the Capital of this country. Today, Sir, I mentioned in the House about the *jail bhara* movement, against the economic policies of this country, the anti-people economic policies of this country. A large number of people, working people, ordinary people

had gathered; Members of Parliament were there; and Sir, in a most unprovoked manner, without any reason, provocation, the Government almost ran amuck. There has been lathi charge, tear gas shells have been used and water-cannons have been used; our Members of Parliament also have been injured. What is happening in the Capital of this country, we would like to know. (Interruptions) What is this Government doing? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): We demanded that the Home Minister should come here now to the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want an immediate response. What is the position. Why is it happening? Why should the Government behave in this manner? (Interruptions) Sir, there has been lathi charge inside the Police Station also, Shri Hannan Mollah was there. (Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): Sir I was there.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. I have allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee to say. I have allowed him. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, about 15,000 people from various mass organisations representing various trade unions, kisans, students, yuvaks and women were there. As you know, we announced this six months before; campaign was going on at the State level and district level. All over the country lakhs of people have already been informed. Today, they have courted arrest. In Delhi also, we planned the programme and about 15,000 people were there near Jantar Mantar. We were just walking. There was no arrangement. We thought that we will be arrested as usual, in Delhi also, as we have seen in the earlier period. We thought that we will be taken into police custody and we will be courted arrest. When we were just walking, some of our women who were in front, ran and immediately they started beating; and more than 600 to 700 people have been injured.

Shri Balaraman, MP from Rajya Sabha has his eyes still burning because of the tear gas shells. I also have problem in my eyes. About seven, eight MPs were there; Shri Indrajit Gupta was there.

When we went inside the *thana*, there was also a *lathi-charge*. Fifty to sixty people were injured there. (Interruptions) It is a barbaric situation. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want Home Minister to be here. (Interruptions) We want an answer on this. (Interruptions) If this type of democratic movement is not allowed in this country, the House will not run.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, you should know that it was sufficiently propagated. About six months ago, there was a national convention of all the secular and democratic mass organisations. It was decided from there that all the mass organisations will court arrest today, on the 19th August, peacefully non-violently—all over the country. The demand was: reversal of the anti-people economic policies and industrial policy of the Government.

We have got the democratic right to speak against the anti-people economic policies and industrial policies of the Government. Equally, the people outside have got the right to give vent to their feelings and express their opposition to the Government policies in a peaceful manner so that Government is forced to change the policy.

Are we in a fascist country? Have you decided that the people outside have got no democratic right to protest? If you have decided that only some people decide here something, if it is even against the nation's interests, the country will have to accept it. That stage has not yet come. That stage has not reached, that our people were allowed, that our people can assert themselves, our people are very much determined to protest and preserve the democratic rights as has been demonstrated today in Delhi and is being demonstrated all over the country.

We are not going to accept the Government's position or policies lying low. I think, this is an important development in the democratic movement in the country. Never, before has there been such a massive character of the movement. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : What had happened the day when women were beaten up in your area? Mr. Chandra Shekhar had said that you fired shots.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore) : Both of you are hand in glove because you belong to the same party.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak one-by one.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has raised this question. We have allowed 2-3 members to speak. Mr. Mohan Singh may also speak if he so desires.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is very significant that the Government of the day is unable even to think or respond in any matter of importance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : I would like to strongly criticize it on behalf of my party. It is unjustified. This administration was aware three days in advance that some people of some organisations were going to stage a demonstration. Their 'Jail Bharo' campaign was going to be started throughout the country. The administration deliberately clamped prohibitory orders in the entire area three days in advance. There was no reason to do that. It is a democratic right of any organisation to court arrest and stage a 'Satyagrah' by informing the

Government in a democratic way. It was proposed to be a peaceful satyagrah. But to arrest the 'Satyagrahis' and lathi-charge them barbariously reflect the dictatorship and thus should be condemned. Sir, I would like to urge you to ask the hon. Minister of Internal Security to make a statement in the House and regret this action. I want to demand, through you, that the action be taken against the officials found responsible for this barbaric lathi-charge.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : Sir, I would not like to arrive at any conclusion at this point of time but Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and all his colleagues have raised a matter which definitely needs to be taken care of. I can say, at this point of time, that I will immediately inform the hon. Home Minister the concern which the hon. Members have expressed about this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hugli) : It should be condemned.

[*English*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : When the democratic process has been installed by lathis and water cannons, proceedings of Parliament cannot continue.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You raised your point and the hon. Minister responded to it. Now, I think nothing more needs to be said on it.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is a very serious matter and Members are very much agitated. The only support which the Government has is from the BJP. Kindly note that, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : We do not support the Government. It is very rare. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Point is that you have raised this issue and I have given you permission to raise it. The Government has also responded to it. Therefore, you are requested to co-operate us in running the House smoothly. You have expressed your viewpoint. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : But we have not received any response on the issue. The issue that was raised has not been responded. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad) : We too condemn it. But it has become their habit.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : We also condemn the deeds of the Government. It is certainly murder of democracy. On behalf of the BJP I criticise it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am thankful that at last some good sense has prevailed. The question is very important. I was trying to avoid a reference to a meeting held in the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's room in which the hon. Home Minister was also there. I had informed him about it. He tried to speak to the Police Commissioner; I requested him to come and tell the House as to what is the position and what action they are going to take. There are four Home Ministers in the Government and not a single Home Minister is present here.. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Here the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has promised to bring this incident to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and an appropriate action would be taken accordingly. He has clarified all this. I do not think it proper to say anything more in this regard.

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : The Minister of Home Affairs may be called in the House

and asked to make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to say something only for the sake of saying. You have already expressed your viewpoint strongly and the hon. Minister has also noticed it and has assured to bring it to the notice of the Minister of Home Affairs.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please sit down. Shri Mohan Singh has already spoken on behalf of your party.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Notice is already there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : It has already been brought to the notice of the Home Minister. The Home Minister should come to the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : We have repeatedly stated in this House that...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nirmalji, at least treat him as a Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I am treating him as a Minister. His name is Mr. Mukul who is a Minister. Now, we have repeatedly insisted that whenever such developments take place, before we are enabled to raise our voice, there should be a *suo motu* statement from the Government. He has already talked to him and right now, if he says that he will draw the attention of the Home Minister, then they continue to fail in their duty. That is why, we are suggesting that the Home Minister should be called here and till then, let the House remain adjourned.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Parliament is the supreme body of democracy and this House cannot be a silent spectator. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, When this matter was raised by hon. Somnathji, I myself was not aware that he had already met the Home Minister and expressed his concern. I did not know that there was a dialogue between them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There was no dialogue at all. It was rather a monologue. He has stated that he would send the MoS. I have told him that if he could not send anybody, he himself should come to the House.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : But at this point of time if the hon. Member were to say that I should immediately go and summon the hon. Home Minister, I think it will be unfair on his part to expect such a thing. I have already stated that I would bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. I will definitely inform him that the Members are very much concerned on this issue.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The incident he has referred to is a serious one. Many hon. Members were there in the procession. He has explained what happened inside the Police Station. Keeping in view its seriousness it would be better to hold discussion immediately and the Government should come out with its stand in this matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Chairman Sir, if an hon. Member is arrested, the Chair is informed as per the rule. Has the Chair received any intimation in this regard that 6-7 members belonging to this House as well as the other House had been in the Police Station for 2 hours? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : You were freed very soon. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only God knows how much disturbance you might have created if you had been detained even for a minute. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You have misunderstood me. I am not at all taking it lightly. I am very much concerned. The hon. Member has said that intimation had not come. I said that it would have come. I did not expect that you would react in this way. I am equally concerned about the incident.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am asking only one question. Has the Chair been informed or not? The police station is hardly 400 yards away from here. They noted down the names of all the MPs within the first half an hour itself. I want to know why the Chair has not been informed.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Guptaji, you know very well. We will get it checked.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What do I know?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House should be intimated in this regard. If it is not conveyed the hon. Speaker as per the rules, action can be initiated under rules. Since you have raised this issue, we will find out the facts and whatever is thought proper would be done.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is this Government functioning only through teargas shells, lathis and water cannons? There is no response from them when such an incident occurred in Delhi itself and that too in the Parliament Street police station when Senior MPs have been injured. They have been arrested and detained. Even then, the Government does not respond! When we raise the matter, someone says that the Government will be informed. I don't know what is happening. Isn't there a Government functioning even in Delhi?

[*Translation*]

People like 'Mauni Baba' have been inducted in the Government and what they are doing?... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. You please sit down. Let us allow Shri Sharad Dighe to speak on the Bill. Let us resume our business.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Home Minister come here and make a statement, first? When such a grave incident has occurred, how can we simply carry on with our business?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birhum) : Let the Home Minister come and make a statement. We want the Home Minister here. . . (Interruptions) . . .

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This has been discussed. The question has been raised strongly. The Minister has responded twice. I have commented upon it.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : What is the content of the response? . . . (Interruptions) . . .

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU : When Members of Parliament are iathi-charged, how can the House function as if nothing has happened? How is it possible Sir? Let the Home Minister come and make a statement first. . . (Interruptions)

14.25 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall be able to speak only when you sit in your seat. . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something. You first hear him. . .

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : I will speak on behalf of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you first listen to me. . . (Interruptions) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now this matter is over. . . (Interruptions) . . . The members have been stating their view point for the last 20 minutes. All have expressed their views. Now you please sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You should please listen to me. . . (Interruptions) . . . If you will not allow me I will not speak . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is going to say something. You should listen to him and now you please take your seat.

[English]

14.26 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, there was a peaceful demonstration going on. The Delhi Administration had made all arrangements for arresting all those persons who were demonstrating in violation of Section 144. The demonstrators were being peacefully rounded up and they would have been released after the end of demonstration but unfortunately some incident occurred.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : What incident occurred?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : I have not yet received the details of the incident. But, I regret greatly that this kind of incident took place in which some of our political workers have been injured. We will immediately hold an inquiry and see that the wrong-doers are dealt with properly.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am coming from that very place. I am one of the victims. Please allow me to speak only for two minutes . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you want to submit, has already been stated by other hon. Members.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I have first hand information. . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of first hand or second hand information. This issue is over now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN. There is a listed business in the House. We will now resume the listed business. Shri Sharad Dighe may please speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I am one of its victims. Let me allow to speak please. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a senior member. You rise and start speaking whenever you wish to do so. Everything has been stated regarding this incident and the hon. Minister has also expressed his views. Therefore, please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I am starting from that very point. . . . (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow you. I have already called Mr. Sharad Dighe. You please take your seat. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

[Interruptions]**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Please allow him to speak for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I allow you for two-minutes time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : 33 All India People's Organisations of the country comprising All India People's Organisations of labourers, agricultural labourers, students, women and youths were present at the Tal Katora Stadium on the last 15th April. They decided to launch 'jail bhara abhiyan' on the 19th August i.e., today as a mark of protest against the new industrial and economic policy of the Government as well as against communalism. The Government of India had been informed about it.

Sir, today we assembled at the Jantar Mantar and proceeded ahead. We had

openly given a call for court arrest. Nearly 25 thousand people were present there. If the police wished they could have arrested us at the very outset. They tried to stop them but we did not stop. Then they resorted to water canon and tear-gas from very close vicinity. It was virtually impossible to breathe and see even for a moment and thereafter there was lathi charge.

Had they arrested earlier, this development might not have taken place and such a large number of people including myself would not have been injured. Women also were injured in the lathi charge. We have requested the police to send them to hospital and they have replied that they are sending them. All this could have been averted if they had been arrested earlier. With these words I conclude.

**Not recorded.

[English]

14.35 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF THE CONSUMER
PROTECTION (AMENDMENT ORDINANCE
AND

CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying in the morning that I wholeheartedly welcome this Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1993 which has been brought before this House. When this original Consumer Protection Act was passed in December, 1986, we were very glad because it was a major step in the field of consumer protection movement. And some of us had even held this legislation as a Magna Carta, as far as the consumers are concerned. It was really a milestone in the history of socio-economic legislation of this country. Now, this legislation was in force since 1986 and certain loopholes and lacunae were found out and detected not only by those who were functioning under this Act but several institutions were also helping the consumers in order to protect their rights. And therefore, it was but natural that a working group was instituted to find out the exact defects, as far as this Act was

concerned, and to remedy those defects so that the consumers' rights can be effectively protected. A very detailed study was done by that working group since 1990; and I find that a very good and detailed report was also submitted by them. They had made ten major recommendations and a detailed note, as far as the amendments of the different clauses were concerned, was also annexed to that working group report. I am glad that most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. After accepting this liberally, the legislation is very much helping the consumers, as far as their rights are concerned. However, there are some suggestions which have not been accepted, but, still, I would like to dwell upon them also in my speech. The main irritants are there, as far as different definitions in the Act are concerned. And the major definitions which were very much relevant for the functioning of this Act were, namely, two. The first one was the definition of a complaint. In this Bill, a major irritant has been removed by adding one more clause in that definition that is one or more consumers, where there are numerous consumers, having the same interest, can make a complaint. But there were two more suggestions by this working group which have not been included in this Bill. I do not know why they have not been included. The first was that many of these redressal machineries, namely, district forums the State commissions and national consumer dispute redressal commissions have pointed out one lacuna that in many cases when the recognised bodies of these consumers file the complaints, they are not accepted because the affected consumer is not a party to that complaint or ceases to be a party, as far as that complaint is concerned. Therefore, there was a suggestion by this working group that a clarification should be made that whenever a complaint is filed by a recognised consumer, then, even though that aggrieved consumer is not a party to the complaint or for any reasons if he ceases to be a party to that complaint, even then that complaint should be entertained; but that has not been included in this; and I feel that when further occasion comes, the Government would do so. Another suggestion was that sometimes even the re-

dressal machinery, namely, these forums feel also *suo motu* to take up certain complaints and to take note of those complaints and entertain them. But they are unable to do so because there is no provision in this Act by which they are authorised to do so. Therefore, one suggestion was that these redressal grievances machinery *suo-motu* should be able to take up certain complaints when these things are brought to their notice.

As far as the definition of consumer is concerned, two more irritants have been satisfactorily removed by the Government by this Bill. Firstly it has been now made clear that even though the goods are not actually bought, if there is an agreement to buy those goods, complaint can be made by the consumer.

Secondly, as far as the hiring was concerned, the suggestions was 'hires or avails' of the service should have been added and that has been added by this Bill. It is a very Welcome step.

Now one more irritant that was there, which has been always discussed in the press also viz. that public hospitals are not covered by this Act because the wording used in the definition is, 'there should be some service for consideration and then the free Government hospitals or the free hospitals run by the local bodies are there even though there are several complaints by the consumers viz., patients.' They are unable to take advantage of this because of this condition that there is no consideration for that service, that is available in this. Therefore, this Working Group had suggested that this pre-condition of consideration should not be there as far as this definition is concerned. That does not appear to have been accepted in this and therefore, hereafter also the public hospitals run by the Government and the local bodies would remain to be exempted as far as this Consumer Protection Act is concerned. My submission and my request to the Government would be that this may also be considered if there is another opportunity to amend this Bill.

Now, Sir, there has been a lot of discussion in courts as well as in the press whether doctors and lawyers are covered by this. My submission is, that should have

been clarified in this Bill. But somehow or the other, that point has also been left out and not clarified. We have to depend only upon the judicial decisions as far as this is concerned. My submission is, it would have been better if clarification had been added as far as this is concerned. That was also one of the suggestions of the Working Group.

Now as far as service is concerned, housing activity has been brought in as per the suggestion of the Working Group. That is a very welcome suggestion. But as I said that this would have been also better if at this stage Government hospitals would have been included and further protection would have been available to the consumers.

There is only one doubt in my mind, when we have added the word 'housing construction' in these services which are to be covered by the Consumer Protection Act. It may not happen that disputes between landlords and tenants may come by some stretch of the interpretation of this and therefore, some care should have been taken. But I hope that ultimately, the courts will come to the rescue and would not enlarge the scope of this phraseology of housing construction to include the disputes between landlords and tenants also.

Now, further on, there are several other things which have also to be accepted. But I would first deal with a new clause that has been added, as far as limitation is concerned.

Clause 19 adds one more section, namely, Section 24(a) and that Section 24(a) lays down a limitation period for filing a complaint. Originally one year was stated in the Ordinance. I find that one year has been substituted by two years. In the original Act there was no provision for limitation at all. But judicial interpretations have laid down that three years should be a normal and reasonable period for entertaining these complaints. That was a reasonable period according to me. I do not know why the Government has taken into consideration this aspect at all. There was no suggestion from anybody. This Working Group had not suggested regarding laying down limitation for entertaining the complaint. Nor

did the members; nobody had suggested this. No organisation had suggested. I do not know why the Government itself has taken into its head to lay down these conditions as far as the limitation is concerned.

My submission would be that in this beneficial legislation limitation ought not to have been put and the reasonable interpretation which the courts had put on these subjects was quite sufficient. Three years would have been good. Therefore, I have also given, by way of an amendment, to substitute three years for two years which have been already put here and that would be a good thing according to me.

There are six rights of consumers which are enshrined in Section 6 of the Act and the suggestion of the Working Group was that some more rights should have been added. Not only that. A direction should be given to the redressal grievances machinery that these rights should be considered while addressing to the grievances of the consumers.

This is what the Working Group had said in the report, at page 8 : "The six rights of the consumers are enshrined in Section 6 of the Act. These rights can also be called as the fundamental rights of the consumers. It will be befitting to have a separate chapter on rights of consumers where these six rights are mentioned. It should also be provided that Councils and three-tier redressal agencies envisaged in the Act while protecting and addressing themselves to the affairs of the consumers, shall attempt to ensure that these rights are fully protected."

Therefore, I would very much like the Government to accept this suggestion and provide in this way. This Working Group had also added some of the rights which are mentioned in Section 6 and my submission will be that those rights also, these fundamental rights which are mentioned in section 6, also may be added so that it will be a full statement of the fundamental rights of the consumers.

Now, some more teeth are also given to the redressal of grievances machinery.

But all those suggestions which were made by the Working Group have not been, of course, included in that. The Working Group, at page 15 and 16 has mentioned some more powers which should have been given to these machineries viz. the District Forum, State Commission and National Consumers Dispute Redressal Commission. Some of them were these. They have no powers at present to grant interim reliefs. So some provision ought to be made so that interim relief can be given by them. Then they should have powers to remove the defects and deficiencies in the services in question. That is partly accepted and some provision has been made.

Now there should be also power given to these redressal grievances machineries to direct to issue corrective advertisements if an advertisement is held misleading. That provision ought to be made.

Then there should also be provision to review their own decisions and to issue interim injunctions. All these suggestions also were made by the Working Group and I would have very much liked the Government to take into consideration those suggestions also.

Anyway, the Government's step to accept most of the suggestions of the Working Group is a very welcome step taken by the Government. I congratulate the concerned Minister and also the Government for having accepted liberally these suggestions which are made by a very representative group as far as the consumers' movement is concerned.

I urge upon the Government to take further opportunity to amend and to incorporate the other suggestions which are there. I would very much earnestly urge upon the Government to increase the limitation to three years rather than two years that is provided. That is a unanimous demand of all the consumer associations and all those who want to protect the consumer's rights.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Hon. Chairman Sir, I would have welcomed the amendments and the ordinance also provided all the suggestions of the Working Group were accepted *in toto*. The

Government is telling us that they have accepted 80 per cent of the suggestions. But in reality all the major suggestions have not been accepted and whatever suggestions have been accepted, they will, ultimately, just help the cause of the consumer and for that only we would say that a step forward has been taken. But if after the experience of seven years you have come with an amendment and all the exercise of Working Group has been done for the last two-three years, we would have expected the Government to accept all the suggestions of the Working Group because Working Group had taken into account the decisions of the court, the decision of the forum, discussion in the Parliament. So all that elaborate endeavour, ultimately, you have not accepted. What you have not accepted is about the municipal bodies, about the local bodies, about the Government. Still wherever you go, as far as the courts are concerned, the decisions are not favouring the consumers as such.

Even if there is a decision given by a district forum some times, it is reversed at the State body or at the national body. Even the about Railways, the Telephones, the Posts, if the district forum has given some favourable decision, it has been removed. The Railways have not accepted it. The Posts have not accepted it. So, in a way, the Government feels that we are not to be charged for anything if it goes against the consumers. But they are to be charged.

About an individual, yes, between one individual and another individual the Government has taken the side of the consumer. But as far as Government agencies are concerned, the local bodies are concerned, the Government says that sometimes it would do it. It may take some time. If you feel that the consumer should be benefited, then he should be benefited *in toto*. Even if you accept that public enterprises and the Government bodies have no immunity, in that case, there is a possibility that private enterprises also will behave differently. Because, today there is a feeling that Government agencies are above board and that has created a Problem.

I will request again and again to see to it that the Telephones, the local bodies and the Railways are brought under the purview of the Consumer Act; because the consumer forums will be popular one day. Today they are not that popular. Because some of the people do not know the basics of the consumer movement. Really speaking, this is the easiest legislation which the Government has given. There is no need for a lawyer and there are minimum formalities with a deadline of three months. So, if the consumer gets the benefits of this Act, he will be benefited like anything. But today we say all good words about the consumer. But do we really help him, and if so to what extent? Has enough publicity been given to the Act? Do the people in the rural areas know about their rights? This is mostly an urban Movement. Even among the States, is it call between the South and the North? In the South the movement is popular. In the North it is not that popular. Some States have just started working as far as the district forums are concerned.

The Supreme Court has directed the Government that by the 1st January, 1994, it has to see to it that all the district forums, the State forums, should start functioning in a proper order. Even the members whom the Government has appointed, is it satisfied throughout? Are the Government satisfied firstly that the States have appointed the right persons for a right cause? It is not the experience of the people. Many a time the Government could not get Judges in the district forums also and at many places full Judges are not available. It is a part-time job done in some courts. As a stretch, the Government has given an amendment and they would like to have even two district courts in one district.

15.00 Hrs.

But, at the same time, there are some district courts where you are not getting a full-time Chairman. So, in the given circumstances, I would request you to see to the execution of the Act, see that it becomes more popular, see that it really reaches the people and see to it that the public enterprises and the government departments are brought into the purview

of this forum. Then only the real purpose will be achieved and for that we should work together. That is my first suggestion.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kapseji, would you like to participate in the debate later or you would like to conclude just now? It is upto you.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: If you allow me, I would like to conclude it within five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please conclude it in five minutes.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: There is one amendment about the class action complaints. Till today, only the consumer could go in for complaint and if it was a class complaint, it was not acceptable. But, at the same time, the Working Group; had suggested that organisation should be allowed to go in for consumers' redressal. We know that there are reasons for the consumer not going to the court. Sometimes he is afraid. He does not know about it. But if the organisation is allowed to go in for that, what prevailed upon you not to accept this suggestion of the Working Group? You have accepted the class complaint, I wanted to ask you about the organisation, whether an organisation can *suo motu* complaint.

My second suggestion is about the services. I have given an amendment that after 'housing construction', insert 'real estate', because as far as the housing is concerned, housing construction is one problem and the problem created by the real estate agencies is another problem. So, my suggestion is about the acceptance of the amendment suggested by me on page 3, line 16.

About the DDA, we were having the experience. There will be complaints against Housing Boards, DDA, etc. about land, about price, etc. If they are taken into account by the consumer courts, that will be a nice addition here.

The Third amendment which you have accepted is about the goods brought by

self-employed people for earning their livelihood. That is a good amendment and we support it.

About the safety of public, you have brought in a new amendment and we welcome it.

About more district forums, even the Supreme Court had suggestion that for Delhi, there should be a separate court and it was a necessity.

About the monetary jurisdiction of district fora, State Commissions and the National Commission, we welcome your suggestion.

Then, about the Selection Committee, again I have given an amendment. As far as the selection is concerned, now it will not be only a Government endeavour; there will be Selection Committees. But, at the same time, for the appointment of members of the District Committees, State Committees or the National Commission, the President of the National Commission is fully ignored. I feel that the President of the National Commission should be included when you are taking help of all others.

Avoiding the help of the President of the National Commission, I think, will not be in the fitness of things. So, this is one important amendment which I have suggested.

About the limitation period, there is no reason whatsoever for accepting the limitation of two years in place of three years. It should be three years because it is a general practice. It was demanded by the working group, by everyone and I feel that you should accept this amendment also about three years because even the guarantee period, sometimes, is for one year.

Many a time people feel that we should go in for consumer protection; but at the same time your time limitation comes in their way. So, please accept the suggestion of limitation of three years.

Then there are some recommendations of the Council which you should take into account. One is about the separate legislation on the pattern of Freedom of Information Act, 1966 in the U.S.A. That

is not a suggestion of the working group but the Council. The Council had suggested it and the hon. Minister, Shri Antony, had almost welcomed that suggestion. But when we went through the amendments, we do not find that. I would again suggest to you that a legislation on the pattern of Freedom of Information Act should be there for the consumers. That will go a long way to help the consumers. That is one suggestion of the Council.

Then another suggestion is about the Public Utility Regulatory Commission Act. If public utility service is made responsible, private organisations' attitude will also change and further Railways, Posts, Telephones, LIC etc. all these should be brought into its purview. This Act will also help the consumer movement.

As on today the consumer movement needs the help of the Government, of the social organisations and at the same time it should be publicised. For that the Government should come forward and accept all these suggestions in the interest of the consumers.

Thank you very much.

MOTION RE : REVIEW OF DRUG POLICY

[English]

15.08 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up discussion on drug policy.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this discussion will be taken up again ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be discussed next day. Now the drug policy will be discussed. Four hours have been allotted for this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the Background Note on Review of Drug Policy,

1986, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th August, 1992."

Sir, at the outset permit me to express my gratitude to the hon. Speaker and to all the Members of this House for having found time to discuss this subject.

Now, as the motion itself says, the background note was laid on the table of the House on 12th August, 1992, that is just a little more than one year ago. In fact, when we wanted this to be discussed, some members were telling us why were we wasting the time in implementing this policy as so many months—one year—have passed and it was not necessary for us for go to Parliament as policy is a matter that the Government does and after the policy is made, Parliament has authority and full powers to ask questions on it and to debate it; but before the policy is finalised it is not necessary for the Government—that was the argument advanced—to get the views of Parliament. We respectfully disagreed with this view because it is not just another policy of the Government. It is a policy which affects the life and health of the people of the country and of every citizen. On such an important policy, we were extremely keen that the wisdom of Parliament should come to bear upon it before we finalise it.

Therefore, I am happy that the discussion is taking place because we had decided that—in spite of our best desire to postpone it until Parliament finds time—we were constrained not to implement it but to implement it after the session. And it is, therefore, most opportune that Parliament is discussing it before we implement it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, as I have mentioned, the hon. Members have been showing great concern on various aspects pertaining to drug sector. A number of questions have been raised from time to time expressing concern on the various aspects of medicines like availability, price situation, the status of Research and Development, quality etc. Hon. Members are also aware that the review of the drug policy has been going on since long and there is all-round expectation that this exercise should now be finalised soon.

Let me make this clear that when we are speaking of a new drug policy, this is not something new as far as objectives are concerned. The objectives continue to be the same as they were from the days of Mr. Hathi and from the days of the Hathi Committee Report, viz, medicine is a thing which is vital, it is not like a car for some luxury which a person may or may not buy, everybody must buy medicine for his health as and when required, life of a person must depend on them and therefore, even the poorest of the poor is entitled to life and entitled to health and, therefore, it is important that medicines should be available at prices that the humblest people can afford or the Government must give the money for them or they must be such that the patient whatsoever is his or her economic status, should be able to afford and therefore, I say that these are the objectives of the Hathi Committee and these objectives are varied today, namely, (i) make medicines available to people at prices that people can afford, even the humblest can afford and (ii) make medicines available. They should be available and there must be, therefore, a reasonable profit for the industries to make medicines. It is a thin line, but it must be a very clear line between the reasonable profit and profiteering. We must see that the industries—they are not after all social workers, they are making those medicines so that they make some profit, reasonable profit, yes, it is necessary; profiteering, unreasonable profit at the cost of people, no, and therefore, when they are discussing the drug policy and then when they are discussing the question of prices, whatever system you would like to suggest, let us all keep in mind that (i) the industry must have a profit, but then (ii) profit must be reasonable and not unreasonable, and steps must be, therefore, to see that the industry has the profit and steps must also be there to see that the industry does not profiteer because our people just cannot afford very high prices.

As explained in the background note, the need for modification in the drug policy, 1986, has arisen mainly because of the following factors:

- (i) The changes in the new industrial policy announced in July 1991.

- (ii) to make the price control mechanism easy to operate and at the same time make it more realistic so as to encourage new investment for meeting the growing requirements of medicines in the country, and
- (iii) as I mentioned, to see that medicines are available in a reasonable manner.

Drug is a sensitive area and there are a number of interest groups whose perceptions vary on how the sector can best serve the common man. From the consumers' point of view, in a country like India, the bulk of the population has very low purchasing power. Medicine prices have to be kept under check. However, availability and quality of medicine are equally important and to ensure this, the prices have to be remunerative to the manufacturers on the lines that I have respectfully submitted to this House. Therefore, to assess the situation in realistic terms a series of discussions were held with different associations both from the industry and from the medical profession and from the consumers.

The views expressed were further debated by the Standing Committee at the official level under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department. One of the important aspects, Mr. Chairman, in the review of the Drug Policy of 1986, is the need to liberalise the industrial licencing mechanism to bring it in line with the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991. As at present, the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector of the industry is being subjected to controls on the industrial licencing side which are more rigid than those prevailing before the announcement of the New Industrial Policy. What has happened is this.

Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, from 1986 liberalisation started and we went on liberalising and actually the New Industrial Policy was announced in 1991. The benefits of liberalisation from 1986 onwards or thereabout were also available to the drug industry, but in 1991, when the New Industrial Policy came into force, it did not apply to the drug sector because there was a separate, special policy and as a result thereof, even the liberalisation which was available in 1991 before the New Industrial Policy, ceased to be available

when the New Industrial Policy came into force, because it was linked to the earlier policy. And this is the greatest contradiction. So, there are inherent contradictions in the present situation. There are also some aspects of the existing drug policy which cannot be implemented. That is the other side of it, as a result of coming into force of several measures, for instance, like Exim Policy with the New Industrial Policy. And therefore, there is urgency also in regard to taking a view towards delicensing, with whatever degree is the matter to be discussed, as far as the drug industry is concerned. This, apparently, is being viewed as a retrograde step, that is, the New Drug Policy coming into effect and at the same time, the backtracking as far as the liberalisation is concerned on the drug industry and the drug sector. This, apparently, is being viewed as a retrograde step in as much as presently its entire activity has to follow the delicensing regime in place of the earlier simplified schemes of legislation. This situation has made the pharmaceutical projects as unattractive proposition, *vis-a-vis*, the projects in other sectors of the industry, thus, hampering new investments. The modification proposed in the background note has taken into account the important fiscal policies prevailing at that point of time, namely, in August, 1992. Since then, these policies have undergone a sea change, particularly regarding actual user conditions in imports and easy availability of foreign exchange at the market rate. The provisions of the Drug Policy, 1986 have necessarily to be in consonance with these changes so as to retain only such of the controls as are practical and meaningful. It has, in fact, become necessary to do away with some of the restrictive provisions contained in the earlier proposals as these have become superfluous in the changed context.

Coming to the pricing aspects, the pricing mechanism in drug was one of the important features examined as part of the review of the Drug Policy, 1986. Some of the aspects have been considered relate to span of control, the consumption of drugs for purpose of price control and simplification of the present procedures of bulk drugs and formulations. As I have mentioned a little while ago, a large number of representations were received by the

Government on the existing list of price control drugs pointing out the anomalies and aberrations as I have also mentioned, a Standing Committee at the official level was created to look into this and its recommendations are incorporated now in the background note.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to make the price control mechanism more simple and easy to operate. We would like to manage the situation without increasing the complexities and without the need for extra administrative machinery. Another important objective kept in view is to make the policy transparent, easy to comprehend and non-controversial and when the policy is not transparent, then the people do not know as to why the particular drug that I am making is under price control and the drug that the other man is making is not under price control. Then, the reactions and the representations start coming. If the policy is transparent, if the policy is open and if there are some objective criteria, I am quite sure that whoever may be affected one way or the other, would understand the policy well which is applied evenhanded to everybody and so, the people are not particularly unhappy in such circumstances.

May I mention here one important aspect. We are living in an age where we are all going by decontrol. Everybody is talking of decontrol, liberalisation. These are the great slogans of the day. I am sure, there is tremendous amount of substance in these things. But while we can talk about decontrol, rightly so, there is one area in this drug sector where there cannot be any question of decontrol, where there is need for greater and greater, more effective and stronger control and that is, quality control. There is need to strengthen quality control. There is need to make quality control mechanism more effective, both at the Central as well as at the State levels. The quality aspects of drug is an important area. We are in constant touch with the Ministry of Health and the Drug Controller administration at the Central level and in the States would be strengthened expeditiously.

I do not want to take much time of the House at this stage. Let me say that I

am glad that it has become possible for this matter to be taken up for discussion today. I have just given a few ideas here. We have tried to explain in the background note some of the key issues involved in the modifications that are under consideration. The background note is just a paper, on which your views are sought.

I look forward to very valuable discussions which will be a major input when we ultimately finalise the policy and I hope that we do the finalisation as soon as possible, after this Session of Parliament.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are going to discuss a very important topic. We are discussing proposed drug policy. It is true that health care is necessary for a healthy life and the Government also have its role to play in this regard. The Government's participation is determined through medicines, health programmes and health measures.

The Government has resolved to provide health facilities to all by 2000 AD. The Government has to do a lot in this direction. Although this matter relates to the Ministry of Health to some extent. We may make available the medicines in whatever quantity, we may keep an eye on quality to any extent, we may make the licensing rules, stringent or liberalize them, but this target cannot be achieved until and unless the Ministry of Health fulfills its responsibility. Keeping this in view it is necessary that we consider it in its entirety.

I had suggested that some Drug Authority like institution may be set up with the coordination of the Ministry of Health and Chemicals Industry. But I have been informed two days back that the Government has no such proposal at present. It is necessary that quality drugs should be produced. We are following the recommendations of Hathi Committee and this policy is not away from those recommendations. There are certain amendments and alterations in it, but the basic principles recommended by the Hathi Committee are being followed. If we follow those principles, it would be in the fitness of things to think over the contents therein. But even after

the production of quality drugs, its utility is not proved and distribution is not up to the mark, we shall not be in a position to derive any benefit. We shall also not derive any benefit if the Inspectors do not perform their duty well in case of quality control. The Government may say that this comes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, but I would say that the Central Government have also have its responsibility in this regard. The change in the policy or making amendments will be of no use unless the Government admit this fact.

This question relates to common people and that is why it is essential that every person is provided quality medicines in time and at reasonable prices.

Our drug industry is lagging behind as compared to other countries. We are not producing the required quantity of drugs. The hon. Minister was talking about the features of our drug industry. Our drug industry has made tremendous progress during the last ten years and our drug producing companies have done a commendable job. Today we should rise to the occasion. The Government should review the policy in this regard. I have with me the official document of the Ministry of Commerce entitled "Background document for discussion on multilateral trade talks on Uruguay round". Some apprehensions have been expressed in this document. I would quote from page 10. So far as its effects on the prices of drugs are concerned, the apprehension is that due to monopoly of patent rights, the prices of drugs would go up many times. This is a proposal of the Commerce Ministry. You have said that drugs would be available at low costs. You are heading towards the acceptance of Dunkel proposals. The document says that the prices would go up. If the system of patent rights is accepted in case of import, the domestic market will be flooded with imported goods and all possibilities of domestic production will be nowhere. The Government should not give evasive reply by saying that it relates to the Ministry of Commerce or the Ministry of Health. The Government have brought the drug policy and it is being discussed from all angles. If Dunkel proposals are accepted it would create hinderances in

the way of research and the produced goods will have an adverse effect on our economy directly. After the acceptance of Dunkel proposals, as the Government have said that in many cases it has accepted the proposals, what adverse or favourable effect will be there on our drug industry and so what extent our domestic production will suffer loss. After all what is our health policy and how far we have not been able to fulfil the requirements. How many people die of Malaria, Filariasis, Diphtheria, Cancer, Diabetes and T.B. ? If their number is counted, it would be in crores. Have the Government made adequate arrangements for the timely supply of medicines in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices to the patients suffering from fatal diseases like T.B., Malaria, Filariasis and Meningitis.

15.31 hrs. (Shri Sharad Dighe in the Chair)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : These days many people are suffering from viral infection.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA : It is true that viral has spread these days, but I did not make its mention because it does not cause instant death. In your preliminary speech you said that drugs would be made available at reasonable rates. But what is the factual position ? I would like to make a reference in this regard. The price of ten tablets of Acidrone, which was 2.15 paise before the new policy of liberalisation, is now 26.50 paise. Glaxo product Saditone which previously cost Rs. 53, is now Rs. 80. A medicine for Ulcer which previously cost Rs. 12 is now Rs. 20. Benedril, a cough medicine which previously was of Rs. 8 is now of Rs. 37. This is all because of the new policy of liberalisation and delicensing. Has the Government ever thought over it ? The Government talks about price control and reasonable profit. Why the IDPL, a public sector undertaking is running in loss ? This industry prepares a medicine named Iodozone which is available at the price of Rs. 4, but when the same medicine is sold with trade name of Dekazone, its price is Rs. 10 and when sold with trade name of Decadrone, its price is Rs. 16. All the three medicines have the same formula, the same quality and same relief. In the same way the said industry

also prepares Analgean, the price of which is 19 paise. But when the same medicine is sold in the name of Nawalzean, its price becomes 35 paise. Both the medicines are of the same formula and the same quality. Even then there is difference in the prices. Is there any provision in the Drug Policy of the Government to check it? If not, what are the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

There are many such examples. These are life saving drugs. Then why the government is allowing to earn so much profit on these medicines? Now the Government has excluded many life saving drugs from the Drug Control list. The medicines meant for T.B., Heart problems and Cancer have been excluded from the said list. In such a situation what will be the fate of heart, Ulcer and Cancer patients? Many medicines have already been decontrolled and their prices are constantly going up in the market. It is, therefore, necessary to think over it.

I would like to quote a news item from the 'Sunday Mail'.

[English]

"After the drug companies, it is the Government's turn. In what seems to be a drive to protect consumers of drugs, the Director General of Investigation and Registration (DGIR) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) has written to the Health Secretary asking him to explain the government's drug policy in the matter of pricing".

[Translation]

Therefore, what is the price control policy of the Government? The standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals has pondered over the whole issue in detail and has already presented its report on proposed national drug policy. There cannot be two opinions about it. However, all the doubts should be removed. I would like to quote the matter contained in it. On merits, it is mentioned in the report, about patents. Regarding patent laws, which have a duration of 10 years at present, will be extended up to 20 years. There are many doubts regarding which medicines will be covered under the patent laws and which

not, which formulas and formulations will be covered and what will be their ingredients and what will be the position of drugs manufactured abroad and whether these could be manufactured in India or not and whether these could be utilised by the Indian markets or not? Ultimately this will adversely affect Indian pharmaceutical industry. I would like to submit that since India's share in drugs and medicines exports is nominal, therefore, our policy for pricing structure should be very clear. I would like to quote :

[English]

About Policy options for the pricing structure, in the National Drug policy, on page 16 it is stated :

The anomalies due to listing of drugs under price control in two categories with different category ;

(b) The span of control could be determined and kept within reasonable limits by adopting suitable turnover limits across the board, including on drugs required for the National Health Programmes. In case of drugs having monopoly situation, the turnover limit can be lowered to suitable limits to tackle the situation.

(c) The Kelkar Committee has given the criteria of exclusion based on market competition. It has been observed that drugs which are having mass consumption, being mostly prescribed for common diseases, qualify under this criteria for exclusion from price control. Market forces are expected to keep their prices under check. However, these can be kept under strict watch.

[Translation]

The Government is silent about the amended drug policy and the policy announced by the Hathi Committee.

I was talking about co-ordination. However where is your co-ordination? Therefore, it has been stated that :

[English]

About the co-ordination it is stated in the Policy :

"A Co-ordination Committee for monitoring the areas of key concern in implementation of the Drug Policy and for taking effective and timely action is proposed to be set up. The Committee will consist of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, Finance, Health, Departments of Biotechnology and Industrial Development and BICP under the chairmanship of Secretary (C&PC)."

[*Translation*]

That's why I submitted in the beginning that these two things are quite different. Both the Ministries of Commerce and Health are at variance and the latter is stating that within 4-5 years goal for 'Health for All' would be achieved. Drugs will be made available for all. But, how will this be achieved if Indian pharmaceutical industry is made to suffer under the Dunkel proposals. Indian drug export is nominal i.e. 2 per cent of world's total drug exports. Therefore, the Government should ponder over all this and also whether adequate capital is available? In India there are 18,000 registered companies engaged in drug manufacturing and out of these 250 are in the organised sector. Many companies have their own monopoly. Many foreign companies—Sandoz, Glaxo, Ciba-Giegy—initially and very low capital base, but now their capital base has widened. This is also the reason why IDPL is not growing because foreign companies have got wider leeway like advertising facilities. Medical Representatives give 200—400 samples to doctors. That's why they also prescribe the medicines manufactured by these companies instead of IDPL. As a result public sector company IDPL is suffering. Situation has come to such a pass that any day lockout could be declared. Therefore, I would like to know the decision the Government is going to take in regard to IDPL?

Both foreign and domestic capital are required. But for expanding capital investment adequate profits are to be ensured. If the Government gives an assurance then our domestic pharmaceutical industry will also be able to compete. It is not so that our domestic companies cannot compete with the foreign companies. If preferential treatment is given

to indigenous manufacturers then these can also manufacture quality drugs as Indian manufacturers are also quite competent. Ever increasing demand for medicines in the country should be calculated and all encouragement should be given to new companies for investment by the Government. The other multinational companies willing to work within our laws should be allowed to come and other Indian companies should also necessarily function under the laws of the land. In this connection I would like to give a suggestion :

[*English*]

"The price control system and the procedure should be minimised to make transparent and workable and ultimately abolished. The existing price control exemption enjoyed by SSI units should continue; SSI drug units should also be exempted. Actual cost of the production should form basis of the price system. The present patent law should be allowed to continue to encourage indigenous research and development works."

[*Translation*]

I was making a submission that when the House is discussing the pharmaceutical industry we should also discuss whether the manner in which drug policy is being formulated by the Government is right or not? We must take into account all these things and then see our weaknesses and mistakes. As a result of the new drug policy in the offing prices of medicines in the market are rising and some medicines are simply not available. The Government has no control over the increasing scarcity of life saving drugs. Newspapers of last 15 days have widely reported about the non-availability of certain drugs in the market. Where have these medicines vanished is not clear? The Government has no control over all these things and spurious drugs are openly being sold in the market. Since there is no control, therefore, there should be a machinery to check prices of medicines and how do these vanish from the market. Secondly, drugs are not available for shortage of production, due to lack of investments, in pharmaceutical industry. I would like to submit that adequate investment should be made in this industry.

Drug industry has got a total annual turnover of Rs. 5,000 crore in the country and India also exports medicines worth Rs. 500 crores annually i.e., our exports are just 2 per cent of total world exports. Average consumption of drugs in India on population basis, is just Rs. 40 per annum. On an average on monthly basis the figure works out to Rs. 3.50 per person. Shri Shankaranand only gave the slogan of 'Health for all' and not we people. When this is the slogan of the Government all this should not happen. I think this amount is simply nominal and at some places even this much expenditure is not made. Expenditure on drugs remains confined to big cities only and does not reach the villages. I do not want to dwell on this issue at the moment because it is not being discussed in the House. I do not also want to dwell on the availability of the Doctors in the rural areas but simply would like to submit that adequate funds on this account are not reaching the rural areas. Medicines for Malaria like chloroquin, noyaquin and chemoquin are not available and their prices also differ. Out of these chloroquin is the cheapest and noyaquin's price is still higher and costliest is chemoquin. These are the irregularities and the Government should ponder over all these points. The need of the hour is that the people must get medicines on time and the Government should ensure timely availability of medicines. There is lot of competition in drug industry in India and therefore, quality medicines should be necessarily available. Maximum investment should take place in pharmaceutical industry for its speedy growth. Investment by multinational companies should be regulated so that it does not adversely affect the domestic industry. It is correct that due to liberalisation policy of the Government the multinational companies would come forward to invest in the country. However, if foreign equity rises to 51 per cent then these companies will impose their decisions on India too and will market their products as per their wishes and will also accordingly spend money on marketing. The Government should take note of this thing otherwise lakhs of people employed in pharmaceutical industry will face a lot of problems. I would like to reiterate that India is competent to export medicines

and can also boost its exports because ample opportunities are there for research and development in this field. We have been informed that India has made some headway in the field of research and development. It is also correct that some rare medicines have been developed in India.

[*Translation*]

We can move ahead in this direction also. We must ensure that our work in respect of Research and Development does not have an adverse effect.

Before I conclude, I would like to make two submissions. Earlier, I talked about the intellectual aspect. Here again, I would like to submit that it is a matter of regret that the matter of spurious drugs is not taken seriously. All the medicines banned in other countries are being sold openly in our country. What measures are being taken by the Government to prevent the causes underlying it? The drugs which are supposed to be harmful from the health point of view in other countries are being sold without any check in India. Multinational companies have been involved in selling the spurious drugs here and we have not been able to do anything in this regard. Are we not playing with the lives of our people in this manner? I would like the Government to take a rigid stand in this regard and clear its policy with regard to spurious drugs so as to make it clear what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard. I would reiterate to impose restriction on the sale of spurious drugs.

At the same time specific norms should be adopted while giving export orders in this respect. With regard to drug supply also there are certain aspects which must be given attention. For instance, there is a need to strengthen and organise the various pharmaceutical companies. Just as multinational companies have been given certain concessions and facilities to import machinery, indigenous companies should also be given concession in excise duty for importing machinery for the expansion of the concerned industry, which they are not getting at present. If the Government provides such facilities to the indigenous companies, our pharmaceuticals industry would be more strengthened

and capable to fulfil the requirements of people. The IDMA has given appreciable suggestions in this regard.

Besides, before I conclude I would like to submit that all medicines which come under the maximum limit of post production expenditure should be kept in one category. It is very essential to keep all of them in a single category. The drugs sold under price control should be kept in a single list and 100% maximum limit of post production expenditure should be imposed on them. At present the maximum limit of the post production expenditure is 75 per cent which is so much inadequate that neither it is beneficial in increasing the production of medicines nor it is proving beneficial from the point of view of the requirement of medicines. Therefore, the upper limit should be increased. At the time of fixing the prices of drugs, the over all production from the export point of view should also be taken into consideration. At the same time I would like to submit something with regard to bulk medicines also.

The rate of profit should also be increased to encourage production of basic drugs. At present the rate of profit is 14 per cent which should be increased to 18 per cent so that the prospects of capital investment in this field may widen. This would be in the interest of our country.

Finally, I would like to repeat what I submitted in the beginning that so far as the appropriateness of the report of Hathi Committee is concerned, the committee has stressed upon the need to manufacture indigenous life saving drugs to ensure their availability. At the same time, I would also like the Government to keep in view the recommendations given with regard to research and development in this field. Besides, the standing committee with regard to drugs has made an important observation in the report submitted recently. It has given recommendations with regard to Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidh medicines which have been used in our country for a long time. Several Unani and Sidh medicines have been considered most appropriate for keeping fit. There should be no objection if these medicines are also included in the drug policy. Similarly, there are medi-

cines in Ayurved which are useful for saving life, if taken in appropriate proportion but may prove dangerous to life if taken in unrequired quantity. Some medicines have a combination of arsenic which controls the fever if taken in appropriate quantity but may kill a man otherwise. Similarly mercury is also used in many drugs. Drugs manufactured with the combination of mercury are life saving on the one hand but may also kill a man.

Thus Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidh medical systems have been practised in India for a long time, and some of the drugs have proved quite effective for saving human life. It has been suggested that these medical systems should be adopted as a means of beauty aids with a view to give recognition to them. It is not appropriate to adopt them merely as means of beauty aid. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines should also be brought under the drug policy. The reason being that Ayurved is a system which can compete. Under Allopathic system we do not have any treatment for diabetes, tuberculosis, cancer etc. Whereas under Ayurvedic system we do have medicines to prevent all these diseases.

The number of effective drugs available in Ayurved are not available in Allopathic system. The Ayurvedic practitioners take pride to say today that the drugs for which ailments are not available in Allopathy are available with them. Contraceptive medicines are available in Ayurved but not in Allopathy. Therefore, it won't do merely by saying that it may be included as a means of beauty and the Government should think seriously as to how it can be introduced and thus protected and strengthened. 85 per cent of the total population is benefited by the Ayurvedic and Sidh medicines.

Even today, Tulsi, which is planted in homes, not only cures fever but is also effective in cough and many other ailments. I do know the names of many Ayurvedic medicines which cure a number of diseases. 'Asgandh' and 'Moosali' are being adopted as combinations by foreign pharmaceuticals and sold under their own labels. There are many medicines on which research is done in other countries and sold here at double the price under

foreign labels though originally they have been exported from our country itself. 'Asgandh', 'Tulsi' etc. may be sold under the label 'Serpentine' but not under the label 'Sargandha'. Therefore, the Government should think seriously in this regard and take appropriate measures to set up and strengthen the pharmaceutical industry. There are many things which still need to be improved. At the same time we must not forget Homoeopathy.

I would also like the Government to keep this industry unaffected from the Dunkel proposals, otherwise it would shatter and the indigenous industry would lose its identity. Therefore, we should adopt a policy which may strengthen the drug industry in India and consequently people may lead a healthy and protected life.

With these words I hope that Government would take into consideration all these facts and formulate the drug policy accordingly.

15 52 hrs.

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, in a developing country like ours, when we think of a new drug policy, our prime aim should be to make available essential drugs to the common man at reasonable price.

Sir, in this House, there have been repeated questions on the spiralling rise of prices of essential drugs and medicines. Government has been repeatedly assuring that the prices of the medicines and drugs will be controlled. But, unfortunately, if we look at the prices of essential drugs in the last one year, it can be seen that the prices have gone up by 50 per cent to 500 per cent. The price of a medicine which is used as an anti-depressant called Orap, has gone up by 140 per cent. The price of Chloromycetin which is the usual medicine used for the treatment of typhoid has gone up by 230 per cent. The price of another medicine Acitrom which is an essential drug for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases has gone up by about 200 per cent. So, if you take any essential drug, we can find a steep rise in the prices. So, the Government has failed completely to control the prices of essential drugs.

Similarly, the essential medicines are very often not available to the common man. The prime importance, this Government has to give when formulating the new drug policy is to make available, to the common man, essential medicines and drugs at reasonable prices.

Similarly, India is the only country where a very large number of formulations are used without any scientific basis. According to the World Health Organisation, just 270 drugs are needed for the treatment of all the ailments. But in India, there are 60,000 combinations. And 60,000 combinations are prescribed by the doctors according to their whims and fancies and according to the pressure put by the medicine manufacturers. Many of the banned medicines abroad are widely prescribed in India, for example, Triomincin syrup which is given to the children. Then, there is Tixilyx syrup. These are the syrups which are banned outside India, But these are being sold in India everywhere.

Similarly, there are some irrational combinations and unnecessary drugs. Usual tablet is Neurobion. Neurobion is a medicine which costs about Rs. 2 to 2-1/2 per tablet. It is given for improvement of vitamins. This is an unnecessary drug. Combiflam, which is very often prescribed, is not given abroad. Enteroquinol is the medicine always prescribed for diarrhoea. I am a victim of Enteroquinol. Enteroquinol will affect your eyes. The continuous use of Enteroquinol will definitely make you blind. It has been banned everywhere outside India and we are using it very frequently. Its sale has increased. It understand, by 15-30 per cent. What are we doing for this ?

These are unnecessary medicines. These unnecessary combinations have to be banned. There has been a proposal to have an Indian pharmacopoeia. We are still following the British pharmacopoeia. Why don't we have our own pharmacopoeia ? For almost all the diseases in India, which can be cured by the advice of World Health Organization by just 270 drugs, why have we got 60,000 formulations ?

Then I come to the fixing of the price. The same medicine has got different prices by the different companies. What is the mechanism that Government has got to control the price is practically at the hands of the drug manufacturers. We have been questioning in this House several times that the Government has no machinery to control the price of the essential medicines. So, Government has to think of what mechanism they have got to control the price of the medicines.

It is estimated that by 2000 AD, when we think that there will be health for all, we need medicines worth about Rs. 15,000 crores. What do we manufacture ? Now, it is just worth Rs. 6,500 crore. There is no industry that has come in this field. Research work has to be done. R&D has to be developed. In many countries, 5 to 10 per cent of the total sale of the medicines is earmarked for R&D. We are not earmarking even 1 per cent. In India, our drug

16 30 hrs.

manufacturers have got the process patent. But If we are going to adopt the

Dunkel proposals, then we have to accept the product patent. Then, we will be completely finished. The Government has to be very serious about the Dunkel proposal, especially when it is connected with the manufacture of drugs.

It is because America is insisting that there should be product patent. If product patent is accepted, then it will become a monopoly. Secondly, new drugs will not be available for a long time in India and when available, prices will be considerably higher than it would be otherwise available. So, this is a very serious situation. When we discuss Dunkel proposals, these aspects should be looked into depth and seriously.

Then, what about quality control? Then comes intravenous injections and other medicines which are given intravenously. Very often, there had been complaints even in this House about a glucose bottle containing a number of spurious items. What action has the Government taken and what mechanism have they got? So, for quality control, there should be some effective mechanism.

We have got Indian systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Unani and Sidha. These medicines have been developed after years of research. We do not do anything about it and we are not serious about developing the Indian system of medicines. I think Government should think about how to develop the Indian system of medicines. I request the Government to look into these points especially the Dunkel proposals. Unless they are seriously thought of, it will badly affect our drug manufacturers. With these words, I once again urge the Government to look seriously into these proposals.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) : Sir, the hon. Minister is not present here at the moment. He said very good thing. He said that the drug industry should run at reasonable profit. Secondly, it was clear that he himself is suffering from great contradictions. Here also, our Members have raised those questions. Unless those are clearly indicated here, I think no rational drug policy can be really developed.

With regard to the question of 1986 policy, in my opinion, we started drifting from 1986 policy itself. I was a Member and I took part in the debate and Mr. Virendra Patil was the Minister in charge at that time. At that time itself, the span of price control was reduced from 347 bulk drugs to 166 drugs and there was increase in the mark up in these from 75 to 100 per cent. This increasing of mark up was a very serious thing which was not at all needed. What does it matter whether a particular medicine is in a very beautiful container or a simple container? And at that time, it was raised and we did protest against it. That was in 1986. I am not going into the prices at that time because I do not have the figures of that time. But as a result of that, what happened? Let us see one drug, namely Inderal and since I am a cardiac patient,

I am quoting Inderal. Many more drugs have been quoted by many more friends. But let us look at Inderal. The price of ten tablets increased from Rs. 1.73 to Rs. 4.15 between 1992 and 1993.

The increase is more than 150 per cent. Many more things have happened in this way. As far as the question of reasonable profit is concerned, I was going through a news report which stated that the Directorate General of Investigation and Registration (DGIR) has sent questionnaires regarding price increase of certain important drugs to some of the most important multinational companies which pay a out 20 to 25 per cent dividend. Let us take the case of Hoechst India. The price of ten tablets of *restal* increased from Rs. nine to Rs. 16.75 between 1991-92 and 1992-93. This is one of those companies which pay 20 to 25 per cent dividend! And what was their response to the questionnaire sent by the DGIR? Well, they never replied. They did not care even to reply to it! Such is the situation. In these circumstances, I feel that the question of drug policy has to be very seriously gone into. Everybody has spoken about 'Health for all by 2000 A. D. I, for one, at least, do not see any such indication either in the Health Budget or in the Policy so far pursued. Looking at the trend of the IMF, etc. I am very sorry to state that the suggested changes are reflecting the demands of a section of the drug industry led by multinational companies. No doubt, multinationals are needed in certain areas which are high technology oriented. But they are producing such things which have got nothing to do with high technology. Why are they allowed to do so? If this is the so called liberalisation policy, surely, I am totally against it because it is totally against interest of the people. As a result of the multinational companies going into the manufacture of all kinds of drugs the indigenous drug industry will be the loser. Some of the units may even be on the brink of extinction. And our object of self-reliance in drug production will receive a severe blow. Some hon. Members have spoken about the IDPL. I had been a member of the Public Undertakings Committee and I had visited IDPL, IDPL and other public sector undertakings are let down even by Government itself. Government is not placing orders on them. Of late, I also heard that a move is being contemplated to do away with the marketing staff of the public sector undertakings such as the IDPL. How is it that such a step is contemplated? Without the marketing staff, how are the public sector units going to compete with the aggressive multinationals? This has very serious implications and this should not be done. All the available indicators point out to the fact that all these steps will help only the multinationals and workers both on administration side as also marketing personnel will be severely reduced, adding to our growing unemployment problem!

Last but not least, any change in the Indian Patent Act, 1970 on the lines of the Dunkel proposals will throw our country's patients into dire peril as they will be at the mercy of global giant companies. So, it must be clearly stated on the floor of the House that the proposals contained in the Dunkel Draft, insofar as they relate to our Drug Industry and Drug Policy, will totally be rejected off hand. Unless it is very clearly stated, I am sure we will land up in very big trouble.

It has been said that only in agriculture sector some of the Dunkel proposals will not be accepted, but in this sector no promise has been made by the Government. It should be gone into in detail. In my opinion if we want to have a Rationale Drug Policy our aim should be :

1. Making essential Drugs available at tolerable prices. I think man of the drugs are now being sold at intolerable prices.
2. Fighting the super profit of the multi-nationals. I am afraid you do not have the machinery for that. Just now, before the Minister came, I was talking about the DGIR. What was the fate of the questionnaire sent to a very big multi-national Company? It did not even care to reply about the super profit.
3. Keeping the public sector intact and improving its performance. This is very important and this should not be given up. I understand that there are some sick public sector units. We should think as to how to revive them and put them back in action. Whatever technological help is possible we should provide this help to them. Our sovereignty in the field of drug will go totally if we give up the public sector units. But, I am afraid this appears to be the general trend of this liberalisation policy.

If the Government is really interested in making a rationale Drug Policy, then a new venture should be made in this direction. I would suggest that the experts in this field—of course by experts, I do not mean the persons belonging to multinationals—like the Doctors, drug manufacturers and the consumers should be consulted. The attention should be focussed on the price and availability of drugs. You should also see that our indigenous industry and the public sector is fully protected. Last but not the least the protection of our patients should be of paramount importance but I am afraid the way you are going they will be the worst victims.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to be very very cautious about it. As I said, the hon. Minister himself is in complication. He is in contradiction. I request him to please give up this contradiction and

stick to the decision. If in this way you will rane the new Drug Policy then it will be beneficial to the people of our country.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (J.davpur) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Today, quite belatedly we are discussing a review of the Drug Policy which was circulated to us some time last year. Anyway, better late than never. We are discussing it but it seems to us that the discussion has been initiated within the Parliament at a stage when the Government seems to have already closed its mind regarding the future of our Drug Policy. Well, if it is no use shaking your head, Mr. Minister, you are going to bring, as you yourself said

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : Rather than shaking my head I would like to make it very clear that there is no close mind. In fact there is an open mind. If we had a close mind we had gone and implemented it. There was no need under the Rules of Parliament to come here and obtain approval of Parliament for this type of a policy. This policy is to be made by the Government, but precisely because we have got an open mind

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : What is being done in regard to Dunkel proposals ?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Dunkel will come. There is an objection in the Dunkel. I will remove it at the appropriate time. But I will come to that, but at this point of time, what I have to say is that we have an open mind and we will look forward to the suggestions of the Parliament and in the light of those suggestions, we will finalise our Policy.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : The Dunkel proposals will have their impact more on medicines than agriculture. If these are accepted it will be difficult for a common man to purchase medicines.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, should I reply to his point ? Shall I reply now ? I can reply at any time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : This review is of the Drug Policy which was initiated in 1986. As Mrs. Mukherjee has just now pointed out, many of us had been very critical of the Drug Policy which had been initiated in 1986. We have been calling for a review of this Drug Policy, for tightening up of the Drug Policy for reformulation of the Drug Policy for a very long time. However, when the review element comes, we

find that, instead of moving in the direction in which it can best attain its objective, it seems to be moving further and further away from the stated objectives of the Drug Policy. What are the stated objectives of the Drug Policy of 1986?

Firstly, availability of drugs at reasonable prices; secondly, quality control; thirdly, new investment into the pharmaceutical industry and fourthly, strengthening the indigenous capability for production of drugs.

I find that in the Report of the Standing Committee, the representatives of the Ministry have stated to the Standing Committee that they have no intention of moving away from these objectives and they are altogether with these objectives. It is only because they want to implement these objectives better that this review has been brought.

Now, I would like to put it before the Minister, in your review, you have both tried to keep your cake and eat it. On the one hand, you have spoken of bringing Drug Policy in tune with the New Industrial Policy, with the New Economic Policy viz. the Policy of Liberalisation and on the other hand, you have not changed the stated objectives of 1986 Drug Policy. This might be understood. If the two interests were to be compatible, if by following the New Economic Policy, if by following the New Industrial Policy, the objectives of ensuring greater availability of drugs, ensuring quality control, ensuring strengthening of the indigenous capability for production of drugs, ensuring that the essential drugs be available to the poorest sections of the population of our country could have been achieved. But if you find that the New Industrial Policy is not compatible with providing health for all by A.D. 2000, providing the essential drugs for all by A.D. 2000, providing the requisite drugs for the National Health Programmes, then what will happen? If he finds that the two things are not compatible, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister what would he do; which interest would he sacrificed and whether he will go on trying to bring Drug Policy on line with the New Industrial Policy, the New Economic Policy.

Or would he say that whatever the new industrial policy may be, the area of drug policy should be kept separate. Drug industry is not like any other industry. It is the very basic right of the largest sections of our people, which are connected with this industry. And therefore, if we find that the new industrial policy cannot enhance the availability of essential drugs for the poorest section of our population, we should not try to bring drug policy in tune with the industrial policy. Does he agree to say that? [Interruptions]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARADO FALEIRO) : I would like to say that there is no

contradiction between the new industrial policy and the policy that we have brought. (2) It is correct that the drug industry is not an industry like any other industry. It is known for special qualities for many reasons like affecting the health and life of the people. The captive market is there. When you get a prescription, there is no question of demand and supply; no option; you have got to take it as it comes. So, there are specialities in the drug industry which are not available in other industries. I will reply to all other questions at the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why not follow the usual procedure of replying the questions at the end ?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : My questions are to be taken as rhetorical. I know the answer. In this review of drug policy, while talking about the review of industrial licensing and related aspects, in the first sentence, it is said that the framework for giving industrial approval in the drug sector has to conform to the structure laid down in the industrial policy. It seems that there is a certain compulsion in this whereas in the last sentence of the same paragraph, suddenly, the Ministry seems to have become confident and say there is no reason why the drug sector should be excluded from the liberalisation envisaged in the new industrial policy. When I was listening to the Minister's reply, I was rather disappointed to note that in his reply he was laying major emphasis on drug industry as an industry. It was from the point of view of certain industrial interests, not even the industrial interests of the medium and the small sector, not even the interests of the public sector, the drug industry came within the purview of this review or within the purview of the Minister's speech. The parameters within which this review has been formed relates to the interest of a particular section of the drug industry and not to the interest of the people as a whole; and that is why, we are opposed to whatever inkling we can get regarding the reviewed drug policy from this document that has been presented to us.

One of the major points mentioned by the Minister was regarding delicensing of drug industry; and he has said that, as a matter of fact, at the time when the new industrial policy came in force, the system of compulsory licensing was introduced into the drug industry. And therefore, he says, while there was liberalisation in the other sector, there was, as a matter of fact, a degree of deliberalisation in the drug sector.

Now the question that I want to raise here is whether this proposal of decontrolling, and delicensing will help in increasing production of essential drugs in our country. This is one of the big problems. UNIDO had said that India is the only third world country which has the capacity of producing all drugs that are essential

for this country by using internal resources. In spite of that, we find that there is a shortfall in the production of essential drugs. There is a shortfall, in particular, in the production of bulk drugs.

Now it seems, from what the Minister has said, that if delicensing is introduced then various drug industries would be encouraged to enhance their production of essential drugs, their production of bulk drugs, in particular. That seems to be the assumption. Is there any ground for this assumption?

Now we find that in 1986 decontrolling of price was there. At once, within a span of one week, price control was reduced from 347 bulk drugs to 166. The policy decreased the number of controlled categories to two and increased the mark up in these to 75 and 100 per cent. Now it had been accepted at that time and it had been advertised with a great deal of fanfare that this would lead to enhancement of production of bulk drugs. As a matter of fact, we find that in the course of subsequent years production of bulk drugs has not gone up; our dependence on import, so far as bulk drugs are concerned, has, in fact increased. Therefore, the argument that merely by decontrolling the industry the industrialists may be encouraged to enhance the production of bulk drugs is not, I think, an acceptable argument.

What kind of hike has there been in drugs since 1986? In a very large number of cases, we find there has been more than 100 per cent increase in the case of aquaviron, a hormonal preparation; ovalor, which is an oral contraceptive; alupent anti-asthma drug; ralcidin for cough and cold; chloromycitin and entromycitin. In the case of all these drugs there has been an increase of price by more than 100 per cent.

Now this spiralling of prices has already begun and I think it is a mistake to assume that the drug industries, particularly the multinationals and the large industries are not benefiting. That they are, in fact, losing so much that because of this law they are unable to increase their productive activities. There is no reason to think that these drug industries are losing out because we find them paying handsome dividends.

We find, as a matter of fact, that the profit of the drug industry, particularly the larger drug industries in the private sector has increased and it has not come down. Out of the top 49 drug companies, 34 have declared dividends ranging from five to 35 per cent. The sales turnover of all large companies has increased and so also the gross profit earning.

So, how can we say that it is because they are unable to make sufficient profit that the private industries are unable to invest more to produce more? As a matter of fact, we also find that so far as the multi-

national companies are concerned, these are making more profits than are due to them by not utilising their installed capacities as much as it should be used. This shortfall in utilising installed capacity so far as the multinationals are concerned, hides the total profit that they are making out of cheating the Government, by violating the rules that have been imposed upon them by the Government. As a matter of fact, there has been a court order by which reveals so-called unintended profits of certain drug companies running to several hundred crores are still lying to be collected by the Government. Ever since this review of drug policy has been presented to us, we have been getting all kinds of letters from all the big drug manufacturing lobbies saying how important it is that the prices of the drugs should be decontrolled. We find as a matter of fact that it is not the case. It is not due to lack of sufficient profits that they are not producing the essential drugs to the extent that they should produce.

Therefore, this decontrol of drug prices is likely to have a deleterious effect on our public health system which is very frail anyway if you withdraw price control and production control at the same time. This is the other point which seems to us to be very ominous when we read the review of the drug policy.

It has been said in the Review of Drug Policy which has been circulated to us :—

“New Industrial Policy and Drug Sector : The pharmaceutical sector has been temporarily placed under the ambit of compulsory licensing to meet the requirements of the Drug Policy. These requirements relate to manufacture from the prescribed basic state and supply of the percentage of the bulk drugs produced through non-associated formulators in the case of bulk drugs and compliance of ratio parameters between bulk drugs and formulation actually.”

Now, there are certain requirements according to the conditions of the licences that drug industries have to fulfil. As I have said already, these requirements are already being violated particularly by the multinational companies. They are not complying with these regulations.

Now by way of legalising these violations, the Government is proposing to withdraw these ratio parameters and the other requirement regarding the minimum amount of production of bulk drugs, the percentage of bulk drugs to formulations. All these requirements are going to be abolished in the name of simplifying the process. Can we accept that by allowing this, the Government can attain its objective, can achieve its objective, of ensuring the greater availability of essential drugs, the greater production of essential drugs? Is there any guarantee? There is no guarantee. In fact

it seems to us from our previous experience that exactly the opposite is likely to happen as a result of this.

It has also been said that as a result of the New Industrial Policy, 51 per cent foreign equity is being allowed; automatic approvals can be given for equity upto 51 per cent in certain areas. So far as the recommendations of the Hathi Committee are concerned, the equity was sought to be reduced, I think, to 24 per cent. It was not. It had been at the level of 40 per cent. Now, in tune with the rest of the New Industrial Policy, if you allow foreign equity of 51 per cent in the drug sector also, what will happen? One thing that will happen is that we will not be able to see many multinationals. They will not be visible as multinationals, if their equity share is somewhat lower than the requirement that they have. So far as foreign exchange regulations are concerned, these would be further relaxed, these would be further liberalised. And, therefore, there would be a further drainage of foreign exchange through the drug sector as a result of drug policy being made to conform with the industrial Policy in general.

Sir, there are one or two other points that I would like to make.

In the Review of the Drug Policy, it has been said that according to the new EXIM Policy—I think, the Minister has also mentioned this in his speech—except for few items placed under negative list under the EXIM Policy of 1992–97 any item can be imported without any restriction since there is no actual users' condition. In view of the UNIDO statement regarding the capacity of India to manufacture all essential drugs by using internal resources, do you think it is necessary to follow this EXIM Policy? Is it necessary to enhance imports, to allow imports to be liberalised further? Is not India be able to stand on her own feet? Do we have not enough research scientists and enough workers in the pharmaceutical industry, who are quite capable of developing the technologies? In fact, what we have found is that particularly in the public sector by using new process technologies, the drug industry has been able to develop new drugs.

It is because we have a Patent Act of 1970 which allows us to research in processes where one process is under patent. It is only the process which is under patent at the moment and, therefore, if other processes can be invented of manufacturing the same product, than there is no bar to that. And by using this provision our drug industry has been able to enhance its activities in the area of research and, therefore, India has become—I would not say because of Government's policy, I would say, in spite of Government's policy—one of the great exporter of drugs. No thanks to the multinationals, thanks to the public sector, thanks to the small-scale and medium-scale drug industry that India has become a major exporter.

Now there are other interests which are envious of this achievement of India. Therefore, now pressure is being brought upon us to change our Patent Act and to introduce patenting of product as well as of processes. This is the content of the Dunkel Draft on which others have spoken as well, so, I am not going into that in detail. But if this is agreed upon by the Government, then, as my other colleagues have also said, I think that that could be the end of our indigenous drug industry.

Sir, the Minister has left.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : He has requested me to note down the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a discussion in Rajya Sabha also which is going on simultaneously. Therefore, MOS has sent a message that he will be skipping the discussion in Lok Sabha. He has requested Shri Thungon to be in the House and take notes.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : He cannot understand it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : I am noting down his points.

SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI : It is not the question of noting down. He should be present in the House. The hon. Member is saying a very good thing. He is not the Minister of the concerned Department. There are as many as three Ministers in this Department, but none of them is present here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Sir, this is one of the books which has been sent, I think, to many of the MPs. This is supposed to be the speech given by Mr. T. Thomas who used to be the Director of Unilever, one of the multinational companies. It is a World Symposium on Intellectual property Rights, it seems. Of course, if it is presided over by Directors and previous Directors of large multinational companies it is bound to be a world symposium.

It is because they represent the world, at least that is what they think. So, in this book we find the kind of pressure that is being brought upon the Government, under which pressure this kind of a review has been brought out by the Ministry. We find it being said that—do not be afraid of changing your Patent Act; do not be afraid of multi-nationals.

It says, and I quote :

"Most drugs which are patented are not novel; they are improvements on existing drugs. You take for instance any antibiotic which is new and which may be patented. It is not a revolutionary new product which is produced once in many many years. They are improvements on existing antibiotics and they still continue."

You see that the suggestion is that if patenting is accepted, then only the latest products will be under patent. These latest products will be only for those who can afford to import their drugs from abroad whereas all the other drugs which have been rendered obsolete, which have been rendered back-dated by new inventions, will be for the ordinary people of India. This is what is being suggested in this symposium on intellectual property rights.

About drug policy it has been said, and I quote :

"What people do not realise is the cost of manufacturing a drug is hardly twenty per cent of the price you pay".

We are very grateful indeed to Mr. Thomas for this information. We are told that the production cost is 20 per cent only of the price we pay. What is the rest that we pay ? He says, and I quote :

"The main cost of the drug, the cost of research which can be up to fifteen per cent and the major cost is in sales and distribution".

It is not for production of bulk drugs but just packing it up attractively. You have nice packages. You have not put any ceiling on the packaging material and that is included in the MAPE. Therefore, you are allowing different kinds of formulations. There is a proliferation of formulations, not at all necessary, but you are allowing them to proliferate and through this proliferation you are allowing the price of drugs to go up simply because of the packaging.

So, from this point of view it seems that the research activities that are highlighted for which the price of drugs is sought to be de-controlled, these research activities of the multi-national companies are nothing but packaging activities.

I would like to say that so far as this review is concerned, it talks of investment for research and development. But the way in which it seeks to promote investment merely by de-controlling the price of drugs by abolishing price control and by abolishing production control, this cannot lead to better quality of drugs being produced. This cannot lead to the multi-nationals, the big concerns shifting from the non-essential areas—in which they like to be at the present moment—to the essential areas of drug production. It cannot make them move from the non-essential areas to the essential areas.

Therefore, this review of drug policy is one which—even though it is still very lazy and rather vague because it is not sufficiently detailed—has certain aspects about it; there are certain suggestions in it which make us suspect that it will lead not to greater production of essential drugs, not to the greater availability of drugs but it will lead to the destruction of our indigenous industry.

And it would lead to the deprivation of the people of our country of whatever drugs they get from the health system. Tuberculosis is increasing in our country, Incidents of Malaria, particularly the lethal kind of malaria is rampant now. If the patenting of drugs is allowed, then it is likely that these new drugs which are under patent would be priced out of our reach altogether. Therefore, Sir, I wish that the Government would re-review this review and they would bring out a different review of the drug policy which would be more in consonance with the stated objectives of making essential drugs available to all sections of the people of our country. Thank you.

16.52 hrs.

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the new drug policy of the Government. The present drug policy was formulated as early as in 1986. With the passage of time, the policy was found to be badly wanting in many respects and needed a close review. Accordingly, the Government of India prepared a background paper on the review of the drug policy and tabled it in both Houses of Parliament on 12-8-1992. However, for reasons best known to God and the Government, the drug policy was not taken up for discussion at all for over a year. The nation is now greatly relieved that it is now taken up for discussion, debate and disposal.

The drug policy must be formulated in such a way as to promote the cause of health-for-all by 2000 A. D. The Government of India has adopted the programme of providing health for everybody by 2000 A.D. and this programme must be strengthened and sustained. The drug policy is a good instrument for supporting this programme.

The drug industry must be enabled to improve its competitive efficiency. This requires that the drug industry must be liberalised. The Government of India adopted a policy of liberalisation in 1990-91. The Government of India adopted a new industrial policy. This Policy is unshackled from the industrial system bureaucratic controls and licensing procedures. But unfortunately, the drug industry is still under licensing and controls and therefore, it is time that the Government of India liberalised the drug industry also in line with other schemes of the industrial sector in order to improve its efficiency, in order to increase production, in order to increase the quality of the products. It is only when the drug industry is liberalised and decontrolled that investment flows in large quantity to

the industry. Otherwise, investors will be reluctant to invest in the drug industry. As a result, production suffers, and quality suffers and therefore, we will not be able to get adequate quantity of drugs of good quality. It must be mentioned that even after 46 years of Independence, only 30 per cent of population has access to modern medicines. But now the demand for drugs is increasing at a steady rate. India's population which is 88 crores at present will rise to 100 crores by 2000 A. D. because of the addition of 17 million people every year. The growing population generates growing demand for medicines of high quality.

Secondly, there is pollution of all kinds—water pollution, atmospheric pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and so on.

These kinds of pollution make people disease-prone and therefore, they need medicines. So, there is need to increase the supply of medicines of good quality. With the invention of new drugs, the old drugs become obsolete, inefficient and what are considered to be the lifesaving drugs become life-taking drugs after some time, because the use of these drugs for a number of years makes people bacteria-prone and bacteria become drug-resistant. Therefore, there is need to increase the investment in the production of drugs of good quality. Now, the investment depends on the rate of return on it. But the rate of return in the drug industry is very low. The following data indicates the rate of return on investment in different sectors of the Indian economy. For example, in tea and coffee industry the rate of return is 10.99 per cent, in the detergent industry it is 8.29 per cent and in the food products industry it is five per cent and in drug and pharmaceutical industry it is only three per cent. Therefore, the rate of return in the drug industry is the lowest in the country. The rate of return is the guide to private investment. As the rate of return in the drug industry is very low, the investment does not shift and it goes elsewhere. The Government has not taken any action to attract investment to the drug industry. The Government has dismantled controls in the other sectors of the industry, but the drug industry is still under control even now. The Government feels that the people need medicines at reasonable prices. Reasonable prices are feasible only if the drugs are brought under control. This is a facile assumption.

India spends only 0.8 per cent of its GDP on public health when the developed countries spend 10 per cent of the GDP on public health. The World Health Organisation recommends 7 per cent of the GDP to be spent on health. At present, 40 per cent of the prices of the drugs goes to the Government by way of tax revenue. Thus, while the Government does not provide adequate health services like sanitation, safe drinking water and so on which cause ill-health to the population, the prices of the drugs are very high and therefore the rate of taxes on the drugs should be reduced so that the drugs become cheaper and are made accessible to even the

common man. The competition among the producers results in lower prices. The competition could be realised if greater investment is attracted to the drug industry and competition is encouraged. This calls for foreign investment. Foreign investment brings with it technology also. These two, together, will help the Indian drug industry to grow improve its efficiency and the quality of the drugs produced.

Foreign economic policy should be based on consideration of enlightened national interests. The policy, in its present form, is restrictive to foreign investment and technology. The drug policy should enable the inflow of fresh, high technology for the production of drugs of good quality. In this way, the problems of the drug industry can be solved by delicensing the drug industry, decontrolling it, by encouraging competition in the industry, by increasing the inflow of foreign capital and technology into the industry and also by encouraging the export of drugs outside the country. At the same time, there is need to form a policy of drug subsidy. At present, the Government is paying food subsidy to enable the poor people to purchase food articles at reasonable prices. But now the prices of drugs are very exorbitant. The poor people cannot afford to buy them and therefore, they die in consequence. An English poet said: "If health is the thing which money can buy, the rich live and the poor die." Therefore, in order to enable the people to produce lifesaving drugs to live longer, the Government should give drug subsidy, especially to the poor people.

There is reference to Dunkel Draft and its impact on the Indian economy. One group of people say that the Dunkel Draft is going to make India the land of flowing milk and honey. The other group says, it is going to ruin the Indian industry and the economy, in general. Anyway, the truth lies between these two extremes. The Dunkel Draft is good in part, but it is not good in respect of drug industry. The Dunkel Draft insists on India adopting product patenting, but the Indian Patent Act wants process patenting. Therefore, India should reject the product patenting provision of the Dunkel Draft and insist on observing the process patenting.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, with these modifications, I support the new drug policy. I want the Government of India to delicense and decontrol the drug industry to enable the industry to manufacture good quality products. I want to Government to pay subsidies on drugs so that the poor people can purchase drugs and lead a longer and happier life.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, health is an integral part of human life today. Every body wants to remain healthy. But a man falls in the grip of different diseases caused

by pollution in the environment. Drugs are an integral part of life. These are very necessary for survival. It is everybody's concern today. Now it is necessary that the Government should provide life saving drugs to every citizen. I am observing that the Government has totally failed to provide life saving drugs which has become a matter of discussion everywhere. Today, the question is how to make it available at reasonable rates. Today, everybody thinks as to how these life saving drugs could be made available to all. Today, to get life saving drug has become a problem. The Government is not paying any attention to it.

Sir, sometimes it so happens that although doctors write prescriptions but medicines are not available in the market. With the result the patients die on hospital beds. No doubt talks are held in big institutes in regard to medicine, but in fact, medicines are not provided to patients even in sub-urban areas. Even if they are available one has to pay very high prices perhaps double or four times the prices.

There was a discussion on drugs in the House. There is no doubt that prices of drugs have gone up by 200 to 300 per cent. The Government has totally failed to control the prices of drugs during last 3-4 years. There are about 250 drugs which come in daily use. The doctors prescribe these drugs and these are made available to one or the other patient. But it has been observed that the prices of about 150 drugs have gone up by 200 to 300 times as compared to what they were in 1986. There are certain drugs over which the Government has control while on some others it has no control. It causes doubt on the manufacturing of such drugs on which the Government has no control.

Sir, here some of our colleagues discussed about the new industrial as well as the drug policy. It appears as if there is no co-ordination between the new industrial policy and the drug policy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the norms being followed in small scale and medium units conform to the criteria being followed in drug policy. Some drugs have been kept beyond the purview of licence while some have been kept under control. Why is it so ?

Sir the hon. Minister talked about liberal policy in manufacturing of drugs. He has also reiterated that certain special drugs are being delicensed. I would like to know about the new outline being adopted for licensing and delicensing.

17.07 hrs.

[Shri Peter G. Marbaniang *the Chair*

Sir, the quality of drugs has been discussed just now: Much has been said about it by the Hathi Committee. I would not like to go into its details. But my hon. colleagues talked about Ayurvedic medicines. It has been observed that no attention is being paid to Government policy on Ayurvedic medicines

in the country. In 1977, the then Health Minister, late Shri Raj Narain had given an open call to promote Ayurvedic medicines. At that time people's attention was drawn to it. But today the present Government has forgotten it. Today, the Ayurvedic medicines play a significant role in every phase of human life. These are more important than allopathic medicines. In the country, the people have a belief that Ayurvedic medicines ensure a total cure of a disease whereas the allopathic medicines suppress the disease. Owing to the Government not giving proper attention to manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines, the allopathic drug manufacturing companies are functioning arbitrarily.

Sir, Baidnath, Dabar and Onjha manufacture Ayurvedic medicines. But they clash against one another as their qualities differ. Had the Government paid its attention to Ayurvedic industry there would have been a revolutionary change. There are some drugs in Allopathy whose quality is on the decline day by day. A medicine called camaquine was introduced 30 years ago. At that time it was claimed that the use of this medicine would root out mosquitoes as well as malaria. This slogan was given 30 years ago. Latter the slogan was given that malaria would be eradicated but mosquitoes would remain. Now the slogan is that mosquitoes as well as malaria will remain. I would certainly say that the quality of these medicines has declined to such an extent that these are not at all effective today. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he should lay emphasis on quality and change his policy accordingly.

There was a discussion on Indian drug industry. The Minister of Finance said that the industry was earning less profit. I would like to inform that out of 49 drug manufacturing companies, more than 30 companies have shown above 100 per cent profit in their capital. There are 250 companies which earned heavy profit and they have announced to pay double or three times bonus to their employees. Sir, our country is marching a head in the matter of manufacturing of drugs. About Indian drugs I would like to reiterate that Dr. Dubey of Sir Sunder Lal Hospital, Banaras has developed a medicine from herbs which would be helpful in improving the talent of mentally retarded children. Those who are mentally retarded must use this medicine. But it is a matter of regret that he has become a Member of parliament. Sir, I have observed that a unit of Sir Sunder Lal Hospital visited a village and experimented that medicine on mentally retarded children there. With the use of this medicine, they improved a lot and got high marks in mathematics and science. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Health to experiment it on mentally retarded children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose women take liquor during their pregnancy period.

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Dat^m moh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am on a point of order. Just now Shri Shastri said that this

medicine is very useful for mentally retarded people. I would like to request that generally good intellectuals and educated people become engineers or doctors. But those who cannot do anything else come in politics. Therefore, I request that one such medicine should be invented and experimented at least, on politicians.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is your view and those are his views. He is on his feet.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Sir, I was just talking about a drug to the hon. Minister of Health. I was saying that during the pregnancy period women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take liquor. That is why their children are born mentally retarded. But recently this drug has been applied to people in forest areas of Mirzapur in Varanasi area. The Head of the Department of Ayurved of Sir Sunder Lal Hospital took some doctors there and distributed these drugs among children. The concept regarding the mentally retardation has proved to be wrong and now with the consumption of this drug children are becoming good scientists and skilled engineers.

Sir, I would like to say that Ayurvedic medicines have proved very effective an indispensable in our country. The Government should pay proper attention to promote manufacture of these drugs. The industries related to these drugs should be given as much facilities as possible and given maximum publicity.

I was saying that companies engaged in drug manufacturing are earning huge profits. Our drug policy should be formulated taking this into consideration so that profit making could be brought under control. Since drugs are purchased from market at quite higher a price, I would like to request the Government to make arrangements so that the poor could get them at reasonable rates.

As some of my colleagues said here during the discussion on Dunkel proposals. I would like to know as to what would be the impact of these proposals on foreign as well as Indian medicines. This should be clarified. Will the proposals applied to them or not? Moreover, the Government should also clarify whether the policy that the Government proposes to formulate on drug manufacturing will be affected by these proposals or not. What is applicable to that policy?

I would like to say that the Government had formulated a drug policy in 1986 which was implemented in the month of August, 1992. The Government had brought amendment to this also. I would like to know as to what does the Government propose to do further in this regard. This also should be clarified as to what amendments are going to be introduced in this policy by the Government.

Today we find that the Government has no control over the drugs manufactured by the Multi-national companies and Indian companies. I would like to say that the Government should pay attention to it and formulate a clear-cut policy on drugs. The Government has paid its attention to it. It is a commendable step. But I would like to know as to the time by which the Government would start implementing the drug policy successfully. It should not be so that the Government takes two years in formulating its drug policy and the poor people of the country continue to suffer the scarcity of drugs and the common people do not get essential drugs.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI : ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are very grateful to the Government that today the drug policy is being discussed here. Although the hon. Minister has left the House, it may be noted that he said here that he could have avoided to bring this issue here and the Government itself could have settled it. Since the issue was related with the common people of the country it must have been brought before the august House. It was essential to present the issue before the country and hold a comprehensive discussion on it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on this issue the hon. Members expressed concern that Multi-national companies are manufacturing drugs on a large scale in the country and I know it because some people from Bombay who manufacture medium class drugs had come to me some days ago.

They said that they are being harassed in many ways as a result of which they are not able to manufacture drugs. They further added that they were capable of manufacturing medicines. They were not inefficient at all, but they were being harassed in many ways. Perhaps it is due to the conflict among big, small and medium class drug manufacturers the drugs become costlier. If we review the Indian drug prices with the global drug prices we find that our drugs are of course cheaper, but there are two main reasons behind their being cheaper, one of the reasons is that so far as no basic research is conducted in a big way in India as it ought to have been. Simply chemical formulas are borrowed from foreign countries and drugs are manufactured.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation is such that the Government is not able to manufacture emergency medicines as yet. For instance 1000 people died of Kala-azar all over Northern Bihar. But the medicine is still brought from Germany. If that medicine is not available, the patients are treated with other sub-standard drugs which claim thousands of lives. I understand that this kind of emergency medicines should be manufactured in India also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from this I would like to put forth one more serious issue before the august House today. The hon. Minister is not present here. Just now our old friend

Shri Sonkar was talking about Ayurvedic medicines. Various kinds of systems like the Unani Homeopathic and Ayurvedic and a different kind of medicine, used in China, emerged in this world. These medicines worth crores of rupees are sold in India. But we have to understand the basic thing whether the Government recognizes these medicines or it has taken up any research in this field. Just now my colleague was saying that this medicine develops mind. As far as I think that no research has so far been made on modern science in this country. Even the modern science could not be able to have complete knowledge regarding mind as yet but that man from Banaras knows each and every thing about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while making progress the world takes all the good qualities of old things. The world has taken all the effective medicines in use today whether it belongs to Ayurveda, Homeopathy or Yunani medical system. So I urge upon the Government to review its drug policy and know whether these medicines are prescribed by Unani, Homeopathy or Ayurvedic medical system or the people are eating them out of their mere blind faith. People believe in exorcism as just now he has said that it will develop the mind. Can exorcism cure the snake-bite. I do not believe in it as I had been a science student. There is a need to understand and develop the modern science today. There is a need to start research on modern medicines in the country at large scale. Would you like to tell me about the amount of India's Contribution in modern medicines? How many medicines are invented by it? Whatever medicines are prescribed by doctors today, how many medicines out of them are developed and manufactured in the country. We should undertake research work in medicines and prepare them indigenously; it is a good thing; but what we are doing today instead is that we stick to one thing that we would not sign the Dunkel Proposals. You can sign it, as you are pressurised for it but the only way to avoid the Dunkel proposal is that research programme should be launched on a large scale for inventing new medicines.

Secondly, I would like to point out a specific thing that today the medicines available for common people in the country are sold in small shops. We often get complaints that after consuming some medicines someone becomes unconscious and died lateron. Spurious drugs are being sold openly. It is a clear-cut case of murder. So strict laws should be enacted in this regard. The matter should be taken up seriously in the Drug policy and arrangements should be made that such drugs should not reach the market. These should be confiscated immediately. If such an accident takes place then guilty person should be punished in the same way as the person is charged for murder. If the victim is saved somehow then the guilty should be sued under Article 307. It is an important matter. So the Government should look into it.

Several laws have been enacted in India but their implementation is also necessary. If someone buys an anti-biotic for one rupee and it remains ineffective, then it is useless for him. In the same way if someone buys a drug for ten rupees and becomes fit in three days then at least it will be valuable. There is a need to improve the quality of drugs. If improved quality of drugs is available in the market at some higher prices, I think, there is no harm in it. If Some-medicine is available at cheaper rates—say about 10 paise—but its quality is not good, then it is of no use. It is a fact that sub-standard drugs are being manufactured in India. Doctors do not advise for blood test but prescribe several drugs which are to be purchased from some particular shops. Out of these drugs four or five are antibiotics and four or five or other. Their medical shops are fixed and they know that atleast one or two medicines will definitely be effective out of these several drugs. So, I urge the Government to make arrangements for production of quality drugs.

Drugs should be manufactured in the country after conducting proper research works. Through research, it should be ensured whether some alternative medicine is available in existing circumstances or not. Unani and Ayurvedic medicines are available only in India. If these medicines are ever found outside India, there will definitely be some Indian using these medicines for treatment. Modern medicines should also be made available in the market. Useless medicines should be removed from the market after conducting research.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, at the outset I may compliment the Government for coming forward to review the drug policy. It is a long-standing demand from all quarters of this House and the whole nation that this policy should be reviewed and certain lacunae and impediments which there are should be removed and rectified. The drug policy definitely affects life and the health of our people.

As our Government promised and as it is well-accepted, when we are reaching 2000 AD there will be health for all. On that basis and on that background, we have to review this Drug Policy. When the Minister in his speech rightly mentioned, the Government has an open mind in this regard, the policy should be open for a discussion and the policy should be transparent. When the policy is transparent, there will be no confusion among the people. As it was rightly pointed out by certain other Members also, we are discussing this Drug policy on the shadow of the Dunkel Draft.

About the Drug policy which was announced in 1978 on the basis of the Hathi Committee Report, after gaining experience, the people of this country and the Members of Parliament were repeatedly asking for a review of the

Drug Policy. After gaining experience, the Government reviewed the working of the Drug Policy in 1978 and replaced with the "measure for rationalisation, quality control and growth of drugs and pharmaceutical industries in India." Otherwise, that is called as the Drug Policy of 1986. In this review also, it is clearly mentioned that the objectives of the Drug Policy of 1986 will not be changed. The objectives are abundant availability of medicines, reasonable price for essential drugs, quality control and rational usage of drugs, channalising new investments in the pharmaceutical fields and lastly, the strengthening of indigenous industries.

Sir, there has always been a heated discussion inside Parliament and outside also about the increasing price of the life saving medicines. Everyone will agree that there will be a reasonable price for the lifesaving medicines. The drug industry has been governed by special Drug Price Control Orders, DPCOs of 1987. Even though the drug industries are governed by these orders, it was never implemented properly. That is the complaint by the local drug manufacturers in our country. If you go into the merit of that argument, we can come to the conclusion that this is correct. Even though these orders are there, they were never implemented properly; and because of that, our Indian drug manufacturers are suffering a lot and we can see a disturbing trend in this field. Of course, these manufacturers wanted to get profit out of their business. But, at the same time, it should be reasonable. If the Government want to help them, these DPCOs the orders which were proclaimed in 1987 should be clearly implemented so that our Indian indigenous drug manufacturers will be helped.

The price mechanism is well mentioned in the background paper which is supplied to us. Regarding the Drug Policy and the policy framework in regard to the quality control and rational usage of drugs, etc. etc., as I mentioned here, the Government of India had given more importance and significance for these indigenous industries. For the promotion of these industries, the Government had taken a lot of measures and as a result of that about 250 large units and 8000 small scale units including five Central Public sector units are now established in our country. Seventy per cent of the indigenous demand for formulations is being met through our domestic production.

If you go through the export sector, India is one of the largest exporters of drugs to other countries. In the field of exports, we are now in a better position. I think, the trend will continue like this, in the coming years, we can be able to export more and earn more foreign exchange.

Why is a review needed? As certain other Members have pointed out here, because of new industrial policy of 1991, our drug policy also needed to be reviewed. There was an immediate necessity for that. To make it have to the new industrial policy, Government

prepared for a review. A standing committee of the Ministry has examined this. Now, it is presented to the Parliament. Certain provisions in the drug policy relating to industrial licensing for investment, etc., required a review. In the new industrial policy, delicensing and other incentives were given. We have taken policy decisions regarding investment etc. Now, in tune with that, our drug policy, has to be reviewed.

Secondly, there will be categorisation of drugs for the purpose of price control. The drug industry compelled about price control mechanism. These are the factors before the Government for considering a drastic review of the drug policy.

As we are discussing the drug policy, two or three very important points have to be taken care of. First of all, the Indian manufacturers should be protected. Government should give more facilities for the Indian drug manufacturers who are now competing in the world market, who are competing with the other countries and earning foreign exchange for our country. Their interests should be protected. The indigenous production should be encouraged.

In the background paper, it is mentioned that the Government has taken certain measures for reducing the duty etc. I do not want to go into all the details because these have already been circulated to the Members. Government has taken certain clear measures to help the indigenous production in our country and protection should be given to small scale units. Incentives should be given to the small scale units so that they can produce more.

Unfortunately what is happening in the public sector of our country? Of course, I am welcoming liberalisation. We have to see the global change. We cannot avoid that. We have to implement the policies rationally. But unfortunately in the name of liberalisation, our public undertakings are completely ignoring. This is a serious issue. Earlier, it was restricted to certain items— heavy investment items. Now, in the review, it is mentioned that it is limiting for a lesser number of items. This will definitely be a bottleneck in the smooth running of the public undertakings. We have already invested crores and crores of rupees in the public undertakings. They have got a very good infrastructure. We have to streamline the activities further to make them more productive.

But, unfortunately, our public sector undertakings were not given proper attention and in the name of liberalisation, we are ignoring and neglecting them and thus, the workers as well as the production is suffering.

Regarding foreign investment, as mentioned in the background paper, automatic approvals can be given for equity upto 51 per cent to high priority areas and if investment is above 51 per cent, it may be considered case by case, that is as per the merits of the case.

Government should act on this very cautiously because there are already indigenous industries, there are Indian manufacturers who are doing well and we have invested crores of rupees in public sector undertakings. If we are not acting cautiously, then our Indian industries will not be in a position to compete with the multinationals. In the coming days, we may have to see stiff competition between multinationals and Indian manufacturers. These multinational companies will try to capture our market. Our indigenous industries and Indian manufacturers are not in a position to compete with huge multinational companies. So, our Indian industries should not be allowed to suffer.

Regarding R & D, we are not giving proper attention to it. Drug sector itself is R & D oriented. There is no other way out except to improve our R & D. My suggestion is that Government should earmark a percentage of profit earned by the Indian manufacturers for R & D development and more money should be channelised for proper research activities. Honourable Members mentioned about certain new technology which is going to be developed in our country. There are scientists who are intelligent and who are able to develop a new technology for this industry in our country. Due to scarcity of support from the Government, our own scientists are going abroad and working and new technology inventions by them are coming into our country. This is what is happening in our country. Proper facilities should be given for R & D activities and Government should give more importance for this aspect. The draft is primarily concerned with pricing and profitability but ignores certain vital issues. I would like to point out them. First comes the non-availability of essential drugs. People are experiencing this situation. Certain essential drugs which are very much necessary for the people are not available in the market. So, the draft itself is silent on that. Secondly, continuous sale of hazardous and useless medicines is also important. Draft is silent on this point also. Thirdly, there is a problem faced by small and medium scale units in public sector. As I mentioned earlier, we have certain public sector units which are small scale and medium scale units. Their problems are not attended to by the Government. This draft is silent on that also.

Sir, you know fully well that pirates drugs is another problem. Complaints are coming about it from all sides. Our Government and manufacturers should take care of it. Government should not give the treatment of foreign companies on par with the local units, as I explained earlier, local units are not in a position to compete with multinational companies.

Unfair competition from multinationals will definitely hamper the prospects of indigenous manufacturers. Therefore, a proper list of essential drugs should be drawn up and incentives that would be given for

producing these drugs should also be stated very clearly. Unfortunately, we do not find any of these points in the Drug Policy.

Sir, some hon. Members have spoken about, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, etc. I would like to suggest that price control measures should be made applicable in these system too.

One of the main objective of our drug policy is to make available quality drugs. Many drugs which are available in our country are not up to the mark. So, Government should take adequate measures to see that quality drugs are produced in our country.

Finally, I will come to the Dunkel proposals. Certain proposals contained in the Dunkel draft will definitely affect the Indian pharmaceuticals. Here, I would like to reiterate what Shri P. Chidambaram has stated. According to Shri P. Chidambaram the then Union Minister of State for Commerce, not more than 30 per cent of India's population has access to modern health care, including modern medicines. Prices of medicines in India are among the lowest in the world. According to Shri Chidambaram, if a patent regime as envisaged by the US and other countries and as adumbrated in the Dunkel package is accepted without qualification, it is inevitable that prices of drugs in India will go up five times or ten times. This means that even among the 30 per cent, who have access to modern medical care, half of them will be driven out of this cover. So, it would mean that there would be an increase of 200 to 300 per cent in the prices. If this Dunkel proposal is accepted, India will be affected badly. These proposals affect adversely not only India but other developing countries as well. I am not disputing the fact that there are certain favourable proposals in the Dunkel package. But as far as our drug industry is concerned, we are going to face a lot of problems, if we accept the package as it is. Our pharmaceutical industry will be in danger. Moreover, the Patent Law is also going to affect our industry. Government of India, of course, has not accepted the Dunkel proposals as such the discussions are still going on. In this regard, I want to say that India should take a leading role and consult other developing countries. Then only, we should take a firm stand on these aspects. I say this because TRIPS would definitely have an adverse effect on all developing countries and not on India alone. Therefore, India should assume a leadership role and fight for this cause in the next Uruguay round of talks.

We hear so many things about these proposals. There are different opinions expressed by various people. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to find out the truth. Some say that the medicines available in India are off-patented. According to the version of the US Administration and

some others, more than 70 per cent of the medicines available in India are half-patented. Some other arguments are also coming forth in this regard. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether we are going to object this. What is the clear policy of the Ministry on this aspect? If we are going to object it, what is our *modus operandi*? Are we going for bilateral discussions with other developing countries in this regard? Otherwise, this will adversely hit our drug industry. If we accept the Dunkel proposals on these aspects, then there is no room for a drug policy or a review of the drug policy. I say this because if we accept Dunkel proposals on TRIPS we have to change everything. We have to change our drug policy, we have to change our patent law; and so on and so forth. Certain other countries, which have accepted the proposals contained in the Dunkel proposal have changed their patent laws. Similarly, India will also be forced to change her drug policy. If we are conducting review, of our drug policy without a clear policy regarding the Dunkel proposals, then we will be in real problem in future.

(Translation)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : Mr. Chairman Sir, "Yasya Deshasya Yo Jantu Tasyam Tasyoushoham Hitam" means that medical system should be in accordance with the climatic conditions of the country. It is correct that Britishers have introduced Allopathy system of medicine in the country. Being an Ayurvedic doctor I am happy that inspite of all this our medical system is alive and progressing. Our country has its own culture, language and medical system. Unfortunately, due to constant foreign aggression country's own medical system has diminished. Greek culture has stolen the country's Ayurvedic literature. Charak Samhita is the basic book. There are six prominent books in the name of Laghurtari and Brihantari, Brihantari Charak, Sushrut and Banabhatia etc. In Unani system the name of Charak has been mentioned as 'Sarak' and they started a Unani system of medicine on the basis of 'Charak'. Sushrut Samhita which was known for surgery treatment became 'Sharak' in Unani system. After that Britishers decided to encourage Ayurvedic medical system in a planned way. Last time in the meeting of Health and Family Planning Ministry, it was said that only 3 per cent of total allocation of fund has been allocated for Ayurvedic medicines. It is very sad that out of one rupee only 3 paise has been given for Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy, Siddha and Naturopathy. How Ayurvedic medical system can progress with such a meagre allocation.

Today India is spending Rs. 4000 crore on manufacturing Allopathic medicines and by 2000 A. D. this expenditure will go upto Rs. 15,000 crore. After all why it is so?

Through you I would like to know **chloro** how the Government would be at policy provide health for all by 2000 A. D. I **wh** on have asked this question from the He. Minister if he were present here **becau** he had promised to provide 'Health **Font** all by 2000 A. D.' I would also like to know **f** the percentage of achievement against the **l** target fixed for this period. It is only a slogan I am not ignoring the progress of science because it has contributed much in the progress of society. But the person suffering from side effect of Allopathy medicines knows that it is an abhorring death. 'Poison' is clearly written on the injection of Penicillin. If it reacts, the person will definitely die despite the best attempts to save his life. They die on the table; why? The aim of your Science should not be death of people. Science means gift of life to people. Last time I had enquired from the Ministry of Health and today also I would like to submit that the Government should state as to why all the medicines which are banned in the world, are being used in India? I put a simple question as to why Entroquinol is still being prescribed in India while its use has been banned in the whole world because it has direct adverse effect. The person who takes some more dose of it, becomes blind. In response to my question, the Ministry of Health replied to me that it does not have any other alternative medicine which may be the best and the cheapest for treatment of Diarrhoea and Dysentery as the E. Q. is. There is no medicine in Allopathy for these diseases. No matter, people of India may get blind but the use of Entroquinol will go on. I would like to ask from the Ministry of Health as to why Subnill is in use when the Tendrill has been banned in India. The use of Subnill causes damage to liver; so it has been banned, but due to sinister alliance with the company the use of Subnill is still going on. Today the Analgin is banned in the whole world, but it is going on in India because we do not have any better substitute for headache in place of Analgin. What our Scientists are doing? You are talking about new inventions. Naturally, this medicine would have been invented by some scientist of the world. Why the Scientists of India do not invent alternative medicines in view of the demerits of this medicine? What they are doing? My submission is that the reactions of antibiotics and sulfa drugs are fatal. In the circumstances, I would like to request you to reconsider it. At any cost Allopathy cannot provide Health for all by 2000 A. D. Only Ayurveda has the capability of doing so. The Government should at least do consider it but today no body is willing to listen about Ayurveda. It has been mentioned in the Report too that "Due to lack of faith in modern medicine and inability to purchase them, people in this country are bound to purchase cheap Ayurvedic medicine." You are downgrading the Ayurvedic medicines in this manner. My submission is that all the medicines of Ayurved

are being pirated rapidly. 4 days before, I went to the hon. Minister of Health and submitted that she should bring an Act for the people of Ayurved because she had put a condition that an allopathy doctor can consult the books of Ayurved but Ayurvedic Doctor cannot consult the books of Allopathy. No doctor in India can claim that he has any medicine for liver. Except LIV 52, there is no medicine in Allopathy; and to which pathy it belongs ? It belongs to Himalaya Laboratories but the name was given as LIV 52. Neo and Phemplex also belong to Charak Bhandar but their names are given in such a manner as if they belong to allopathy. In my opinion, if such practice prolongs for the next ten years; even the name of Ayurvedic system of medicines will disappear, because a well considered conspiracy is being hatched to downgrade the Ayurvedic system of medicines. All its medicines are being converted and given the names of allopathy and people are not aware of it. On the one hand, people are adopting the Ayurvedic system and on the other, the Government is trying to eliminate this system. It was reported today itself that seven Indian medicines have been invented for the treatment of AIDS and those are the best medicines for the disease.

18.00 hrs.

In our Ayurved, 'Tulsi' is considered as a very useful plant for prevention of AIDS because of Ashvagandha which is found in it. But it is unfortunate that no attention is being paid to it in our country in this regard. We are much concerned about allopathic medicines and try to spend more and more on it. I am neither against allopathy nor I am saying so for the sake of opposition of allopathy. If any new thing comes through allopathy, we are ready to welcome it. I have no objection to it; but at least its effect must be visible at any stage so that we may justify the huge expenditure being incurred on it annually from our Budget, and it may at least prove useful at any stage. Today, we are not getting any advantage out of it.

Now a days, Indian markets are flooded with allopathic medicines. Previously there were about 200 formulations of allopathic medicines but today more than 14 thousand types of medicines of allopathy are available in the market and most of them are false and spurious. One day I was reading a report in the Hindustan Times. It was mentioned in the Report that the largest number of spurious drugs are available in the North India whereas the least number of spurious drugs are found in the Southern and the Western India and Kerala. But spurious drugs are in abundance in U. P. and Bihar. 6 months back in Delhi, a large stock of spurious drugs were seized. In those drugs, there were Becozule capsules also and in those capsules, powder of turmeric were filled and these capsules were being sold openly in the market. The main reason for it is that the Government

does not have proper system to stop such things. There are 2 thousand depots and 2 lakh 25 thousand factories, but you have only 700 persons to monitor these depots and factories whereas 5 thousand persons are needed for this big task. Everyone knows as to how these persons are doing.

Allopathy medicines are sold on the basis of commission and the amount of commission on these medicines fixed in the market is known to most of the people; you will not find any other such example of that... (Interruptions)....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that a big amount of commission is being given for the allopathy medicines. I can quote a number of such examples here. If any doctor prescribes allopathic medicines worth Rs. 5 lakhs of a particular company to the patients, the company provides him a Maruti car free of cost in lieu of that. At least there should be a limit for such commissions, 25 to 30 per cent of commission is being given to doctors by the companies and they are told to prescribe the medicines manufactured by those companies. Nobody is worried about it whether such medicines are useful or useless. If one prescribes medicines for Rs. 5 lakhs, he will get a Maruti Car from that company.

In this way, substandard and spurious drugs are flooded in the Indian Markets. That is why I am of the opinion that we must definitely give a serious thought on the Ayurvedic Medical system.

Apart from this I would like to submit that in our country an extensive research has been conducted on 'neem' oil. Only few days ago it has come to light that some foreigner will purchase all the neem in India to produce some article from it. It is not known as to what produce he will prepare from it and in what form it will be supplied in Indian markets. No guarantee has been given in this regard. An Ayurvedic research has been conducted on the Neem oil in Jannagar Institute and it has been proved that no other medicine is as good as Neem oil for family planning but no one is bothered for this.

Apart from this our Jannagar Institute achieved a remarkable success in regard to control Malaria. In our country, Rs. 4,000 crores have been spent upto now to eradicate Malaria. 4 days back, in reply to a question, it was stated in this House that a demand of Rs. 700 crores more has been made to the World Bank to check Malaria in the Tribal areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. It means an amount of Rs. 700 crores would be spent on controlling malaria in the Tribal areas of these two States only. I would like to state the effects of quinine which is used for controlling Malaria. Whenever any jaundice patient comes to me, I ask him whether he had Malaria before two months, he replies me in affirmative. When I put the next question

whether he had taken Chloroquine as a medicine for it, he again says yes. I would like to submit that as per Allopathic theory, the cause of fever is the in-fight of haemoglobin and White cells. If in this in-fight, haemoglobin increases, Malaria automatically ends. So, I would like to submit as to what is the guarantee that chloroquine will kill only the white cells and not the haemoglobin and when haemoglobin are also killed along with the white cells, jaundice is caused; and sometimes, when the haemoglobin and the white cells are killed in huge quantity the Coma stage also comes and the person can die too. After all, how long we will continue to follow this theory? Can we not study and follow our own system of medicines? As per the recommendations of Hathi Committee, we formulated a drug policy; but unfortunately we could not be able to give any room to our own indigenous system of medicines in this drug policy. Ayurvedic system of medicines is our own research which has been conducted only by us. I emphasise that the Allopathic system of medicines can never touch the heights of perfection for centuries to come, which has been obtained by our Ayurvedic System.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to talk about the surgery department of Allopathic system because in Buddhist era whatever the system of surgery was prevalent in those days under the Ayurvedic System had been banned. This is the main reason as to why the Ayurvedic system of surgery lagged behind. I admit this fact that there is no match of allopathic Surgery in any other system of medicines. But whatever has been taught by an Acharya (my teacher), I can challenge on the basis of my knowledge that whatever allopathic medicines have invented, these are no match to Ayurvedic medicines because whatever has been written in Ayurvedic before 1800 years, it is still true today, as it is a fundamental truth :—

“Surve aive Pramahaastukalena Pratikarana”

“Mahumehtva Mayanti Tadasadya Bhavanti Hi”

It means that after sometime all types of sugar is converted into blood sugar. The scientist, who invented insulin for diabetic patients, himself died of diabetes. He could not cure himself from this disease. I would like to request that while formulating a new drug policy, we should consider all these points. Through this Dunkel proposal, a ban will be imposed on research of allopathic medicines in our country. No new formula will be sent here. Due to it, the prices of medicines will increase and indigenously prepared medicines such as nevaquin, analgin etc. will cost Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per tablet. Even these tablets will not be available in the market without the doctor's prescription and the doctor will charge at least Rs. 50 for prescribing the medicines. How this country will go on only

on the basis of saridon, novaquin or chloroquin. So, we should review this drug policy and we should encourage our research on ayurvedic medicines.

I had asked a question about the amount of earning in rupees from the export of allopathic and ayurvedic drugs, it was told that ayurvedic medicines worth Rs. 2 crores were exported during the last year and medicines worth Rs. 7 crores were exported in the year before last year. Homoeopathic medicines are not prepared in our country, so homoeopathic medicines worth Rs. 5 crores were imported. I would like to submit that we can manufacture these medicines in our country, so we should progress in this regard. We have faith in this :—

“Sam Doshah Samaagnishch Samdhatu Malkriyah,

Prasannabhendriya Manah Swastha Itya Vidhiyate”.

We have developed a thought to make every one healthy.

I would request the Government to review the drug policy. I would like to praise the Government for reviewing the drug policy in 1986. This policy has been brought in the House after much consultations in the Parliamentary Committee. But the Government should review it for the welfare of the country, otherwise excessive cost of antibiotic and sulfa drugs will prove an excessive burden on the people of this country.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip) : Sir, the Drug Policy of 1986 was entitled, “Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drug and Pharmaceutical Industry in India”. The Review of the Drug Policy is going to be adopted here.

The objectives of the Drug Policy should be—

- (a) to ensure abundant availability at reasonable prices of essential and life saving and prophylactic, good and quality medicines;
- (b) strengthening quality control;
- (c) encourage new investment and technology; and
- (d) strengthening indigenous production.

If the Government is going to adopt a new Drug Policy, it should be in relation to the Health Policy. It should be like that, because the Drugs manufactured in the country should be for curing the diseases that are prevalent in our country. They should be manufactured on those lines. The health of the country is in a very bad shape. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people in our country use the modern drugs and about 70 per cent of the people are suffering from mal-nutrition. They are not using these modern drugs. So, if we adopt a drug policy which is not useful to the people,

then it is useless. That is why my thinking is that the Drug Policy should co-related to the Health Policy.

[*Shri Nitish in the Chair*]

18.12 hrs.

The present Drug Policy is very much related to the New Industrial Policy which my predecessor, Prof. Malini Bhattacharya has also mentioned. It has come up here at present because the Government is going to review to impose the Dunkel proposals and also because the patent law is going to be changed. That is the reason why the New Drug Policy is coming up in this House for discussion and is going to be adopted. It is not very much useful to the people in general.

In our country, bulk drugs are very much essential because bulk drugs constitute the main development of the drug industry. So, in our country we should give more impetus to the production of bulk drugs, because the other brand names, or what are called the formulations number about 65,000 whereas bulk drugs are only 250. So, there is need for increasing the production of bulk drugs in our country.

After the 1986 Drug Policy, our production has gone up. In 1981, we had produced bulk drugs worth Rs. 240 crore but in 1990-91 we produced bulk drugs worth Rs. 700 crore. In the case of drug formulations, the production in 1981 was worth Rs. 1200 crore; whereas in 1990-91 the production was worth Rs. 3600 crore.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : We have been invited to tea at Teen Murti Bhavan....(*Interruptions*) Please carry on the business of the House maximum for 15 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : According to the Business Advisory Committee, the House should sit upto 7 p.m. today, so it will sit upto 7 p.m.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : It is my humble request. When we have been invited, it is necessary that we should reach there by 6:30 p.m. But you are saying that we should not attend that function and should sit in the House.....(*Interruptions*) Please direct us not to attend the tea party.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It cannot be discussed in the House. But the House has to sit upto 7 p.m. today.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : The programme will end by 7 p.m.

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA : Sir, the Indian manufacturers are very much interested in giving the brand names. The brand name could be anything and it could be manufactured in any process. The profit will be more. That is why our manufacturers are more

interested in giving the brand names. But the generic name in the drug industry is very important. I request the Government to see that manufacturers in the public sector undertakings give more generic names than the brand names. The Government has to keep a watch over the quality control of these drugs because it is going to delicense the drugs. 'Delicensing' means that more spurious drug will come up and the Government will not have any control over the manufacturers or the industrialists. In this respect, I request the Government to give more impetus to the public sector units.

Sir, in India there are five public sector undertakings in the drug industry. Four are waiting for the BIFR report. Only one is there. The public sector is very important in drug industry. But only due to corruption and mismanagement, the public sector is becoming sick.

They could not make any profit. But sometimes the Government cannot take any action against corruption. It is there in the system of marketing. To develop the drug industry, especially in the Government sector, it requires a very good infrastructure for marketing. But the Government, specially the public sector, is not caring for marketing. Sometimes what happens is that for proper marketing, there is a role of the workers, specially of the Medical Representatives. But the Government always tries to suppress those people who try to earn profit for the public sector. So, the Government should look into this aspect for the proper formulation of the Drug Policy.

Specially, I am referring to the new Patents Act which is going to come into force very soon. If the patent drugs are going to be imposed on our country, the drug prices will go up even by one thousand per cent. In some cases the prices may go up by twenty to thirty times. I do not know what the Government will do at that time.

When the patent is going to be adopted in our country certainly, it requires a very good R&D. In our country, only two per cent of the total sales of drugs is spent on R&D, whereas the multinationals are spending from fifteen to twenty per cent of their total sales on R&D. So, we cannot compete with the multinationals in the drug industry.

Our indigenous drugs are having a good quality. In 1980-81, the export of Indian drugs was only to the tune of Rs. 76 crores whereas in 1990-91, it was Rs. 951 crores. So, you can easily guess how our Indian drugs are important for other countries. If we develop our own Research and Development as well as give more importance to our indigenous drugs, then, as Joshiji has said, we will not require any medicine, except in special cases, to be imported from foreign countries. So, the Government should give more importance to indigenous drugs.

As an hon. Member has said, most of our people in the villeges are not using modern medicines. They are still using Homoeopathic, Unani, Ayurvedic and Hakimi medicines. The Government should give more importance to Research and Development in that sector. Then only the people in general will get more help from these drugs.

With these few words, I am opposing this Drug Policy which is not for the people.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the object of the Drug Policy is to make available to the people of this country, essential lifesaving drugs with good quality at reasonable prices. Nobody could have any problem with this object. The aim of the Government is indeed laudable and commendable. With the new liberalised industrial policy of our Government, which came into force in July, 1991, it got rid of regulatory processes in other sectors of industry.

With this a need was felt to bring the drug industry also in tune with the philosophy and the spirit of new industrial policy, the only condition being to obtain drug manufacturing licence under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Since the drug industry is highly technical in nature, it cannot be denied that there is still a need to encourage more foreign investment with the objective of making available latest and best drugs to the people of our nation at reasonable prices. However, the fact of the matter is that even today a

very small percentage of our population is served by modern and vital life-saving drug because of the low-purchasing capacity of the Indian people. This, to my mind, is the heart of the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANWAR : The reply will be given tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHAN WASNIK) : I agree to what the hon. Member has said. The Business of the House has not yet been completed. We have to complete the discussion on drug policy and its reply before lunch and before taking up the Private Members' Bill tomorrow. We have to pass one or two important Bills after the Business of Private Members' Bill is completed at 6 p.m. Except that, we have no other objection.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stand adjourned to meet again at 11:00 a.m. on Friday, 20th August, 1993.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday August, 20, 1993/ Sravana 28, 1915 (SAKA).

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