

Tenth Series, Vol. VI, No. 4

Tuesday, November 26, 1991
Agrahayana 5, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, November 26, 1991/Agrahayana
5, 1913 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

[*English*]

SHRI B. M. MUJAHID (Darwad South)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh)

11.02 hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Member, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Shri T.V. Chandrashekharappa.

Shri T.V. Chandrashekharappa was a Member of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 and 1980-91, representing the Shimoga and Davangere constituencies of Karnataka. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha between 1978 and 1979.

An active social and political worker,

Shri Chandrashekharappa took keen interest in agriculture and rural development. He was associated with several boards constituted by the State Government from time to time in connection with the development of agriculture.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and also served on various Parliamentary Committees.

Shri Chandrashekharappa passed away on 18 November, 1991 at Bangalore at the age of 57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

11.05 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Privatisation of Air India, Indian Airlines and ITDC

61. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to partially privatise the Air India, Indian Airlines and India Tourism Development Corporation;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any representation against such move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): (a) to (d). Some representations have been received. No specific decisions have so far been taken in respect of Air India, Indian Airlines and ITDC.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, here the hon. Minister has stated that no specific decision is taken. But it is a fact that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, CCEA, at its meeting two days back considered the issue and approved a list of 41 select PSUs for disinvestment to the extent of even 49 per cent against the statement of the hon. Finance Minister for 20 per cent of it? And Air India and the ITDC are among that List.

My second supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER: Only one supplementary at a time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You can say part 'B' and not the 'second supplementary'.

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting your words in his mouth.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to the question put by the hon. Member, I would like to say that all these three organisations

are considering the issue and we will be putting up our proposal separately if we have any such.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Is it a fact that these undertakings are suffering because of huge pilferage and misappropriation and whether the Minister is aware of it and, if yes, whether he is planning to plug and check this?

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: One always keeps reviewing such matters and as and when such complaints come, action is taken from time to time. I would not say that any large scale scandal has come to our knowledge in recent times.

SHRI INDERJIT SINGH: Policy guidelines regarding the public sector undertakings have been enunciated recently by the hon. Finance Minister, although he took the opportunity to do so not while he was in this country but abroad in Bangkok. However, he made it clear and he repeated it the other day in this House that only those public sector undertakings which, according to him, are unviable or running continually in losses may be considered for being closed down. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the ITDC from its very inception has been running with profit. In that case, firstly, how does the question of closing it down arise? Secondly, why does the Government itself not take active steps to improve the efficiency and working of the ITDC which, at the moment, has got no full-time Chairman or Managing Director and whose Board of Directors is composed of people, most of whom, I think, are not at all active in their duties? And why are the efforts being made to rope in the name of some foreign hotel chain in order to attract tourists or something from abroad? It is a decision which is really a misadventure because recently that decision has had to be scrapped again. Why did they go in for all this spending crores of rupees? This Raddison Hotel Chain was brought in because they felt that its name would attract tourists from abroad and crores of rupees had been spent. And now that decision has had to be abandoned. May we

know who is responsible for it? Are these things going to be gone into or are there just going to be talks everyday about closing down public sector undertakings?

SHRIMADHAV RAO SCINDIA: At present we have no intention of closing down the ITDC. There are several options under consideration. But at present the question of closing down of ITDC is not being contemplated.

SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: From the answer tabled, it is obvious that the Government is seriously considered of involving private equity participation in the three Government Undertakings. I would like to know whether it is to improve the management or to broaden the capital base or to make them viable and efficient.

Since Air India is still making profits, presumably owing to international competition and the domestic Airlines are incurring losses, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to promote parallel private sector airlines in domestic sector to introduce heavy competition with or without foreign collaboration.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Various proposals are under consideration and the reasons certainly are to make the organisations more accountable. Rather than use the word 'Privatise'. What is really being considered is the matter of going public. Also by having a very large number of shareholders, they can hold the management more accountable and thereby create more alertness to the management. One of the considerations could also be the widening of the capital base for the sake of fleet renewal programme or expansion programmes. Since an organisation, for instance, like Air India would not like to be a burden on the general exchequer and to raise her own financing, it needs a much broader capital base in future. I think that would also be one of the considerations and those proposals will soon come to a firm decision. All the two or three aspects mentioned by the hon. Member are the matters that are under consideration.

As far as the question of allowing the private Air Service to start is concerned, there is already a open sky policy decided by my predecessor. We are determined to see that those people who want to operate are given a fair chance to do so. It is not our responsibility to see whether they succeed or not or whether they are viable or not. It is their investment decision. But according to the decision taken in the past, we certainly would like to ensure that conditions are created where they are given a fair chance and no obstacles are created for them. In any case, this particular second supplementary of the hon. Member, I do not think, comes under the purview of this question.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, instead of a good number of shareholders keeping the control over the management, I personally feel that this Parliament is sufficiently capable of keeping control over it. Now my question is which are the parties who have represented to the Government about these changes and whether there are any foreign parties and if so, the names of those parties who have made the representations.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: No representations have been received so far.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The reply says that some representations have been received.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: A couple of Trade Unions have written to Shri Indrajit Gupta and he had given a representation. Also the ACEU has given a strike notice on the 29th and it becomes a sort of a representation. One more unrecognized union has also represented but there is no foreign party.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, already there are private parties serving as flight kitchens. At the Calcutta Airport, Oberoi has been allotted a big plot of land for future construction. The Hotel Corporation of India which is not mentioned here is scouting for private parties. While this is a profit making sector, the question that does arise is apart from the capital base what are

the additional benefits which the privatisation would generate and what are the reasons being considered in the direction to privatise any of these sectors?

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: As far as the profit making organisations are concerned, I would like to clarify that in the hotels division ITDC is not a profit making organisation. It is the duty free which really contributes to the profit of the ITDC. However, that apart, I have already said that considerations are the question of widening the capital base, a more professional management, better sales network nationally and internally, more accountability and also contribution towards resources that are to be raised for meeting the deficit in the general budget.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The whole House agrees that the performance of the ITDC, Indian Airlines and Air India is far from satisfactory. That is a larger issue and I leave it there. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to a very small point. The services in the Indian Airlines and Air India is not satisfactory. Even the toilets are very very badly kept and there are instances where foreigners have complained about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it arise out of this question?

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is very important, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: But does it arise out of this question?

SHRI A. CHARLES: About the ITDC there is a point. There are a number of vacancies due to the retirement of officials. They are not filled. May I know from the hon. Minister whether action will be taken to fill up those vacancies?

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Is it a fact that the Government is not any more interested in

continuing the Vayudoot services from 1st January 1992?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question. This relates to Air India, Indian Airlines and Tourism Development.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: There is already a confusion by various statements of Ministers about the public sector undertakings. I think that today's answer of the Minister is going to add to more confusion. He says that there are many options open. The Government is considering various options that may include partial privatisation also. He also says that the Hotel Industry is not earning profit and therefore they want to professionalise it and they want better accountability. There are some high officers of ITDC in the hotel industry against whom CBI cases are pending and investigations are going on. I would like to know whether the Government will take action against such officers who are guilty of corruption or who are doing harm to the industry, so that at least a message goes that their functioning will be better and they will be accountable. The most important thing is that these are mismanaged. It is not that there is wrong with the philosophy as such.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: I would like to certainly assure the hon. Member that if anyone is found guilty by CBI or any other agency, very stern and deterrent action will be taken against him. As far as the confusion is concerned, I think that would be cleared in a very short time.

Destruction of Himalayas

+

*62. **SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE:**
**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:**

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

(a) whether there is a large scale destruction and denudation of forests in the Himalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save the Himalayas; and

(d) the details of area covered by leases granted by the Government for mining and the area therefrom proposed to be de-leased for this purpose?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No large scale destruction and denudation of forests have taken place in the Himalayan Region. The actual forest cover in the Himalayan region has shown an increase from 1,87,000 sq. kms. to 1,94,161 sq. kms. during the assessment made in 1987 and 1989 by the Forest Survey of India using Lands at imageries relating to 1981-83 and 1985-87 respectively.

(c) Among various steps taken by the Government for Himalayan conservation are:-

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted to check the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes;

(ii) The State Governments have been asked to consider a ban on green felling of trees on hilly and mountainous regions above 1000 metres;

(iii) Guidelines have also been issued to the States to involve village communities in protection of forests on usufruct basis;

(iv) The GB Pant Himalayan Institute for Environment & Development is engaged in research and development studies;

(d) Diversion of forest area for mining projects is permitted only after prior approval of the Central Government under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State wise details of forest areas permitted for mining by the Central Government are as follows:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Forest area released (In hectares) Since 1980)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	4371.42
Assam	0.00
Bihar	717.85
Goa	0.00
Gujarat	107.38
Haryana	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
Karnataka	13.42
Kerala	0.00

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Forest area released (In hectares) Since 1980)</i>
Madhya Pradesh	4560.04
Maharashtra	22.65
Manipur	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00
Orissa	1698.18
Punjab	0.00
Rajasthan	1.37
Sikkim	0.00
Tamil Nadu	111.82
Tripura	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1684.14
West Bengal	0.00
A & N Islands	8.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00
Arunchal Pradesh	0.00
Total	13286.36

SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:

The hon. Minister in his statement stated that there are no large scale destruction and denudation of forest. But as reported from various sources, the blasting operations in limestone quarries in the lower Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh has caused massive denudation of forest resulting in extensive land slides, impoverishment of flora and fauna, decline in agricultural production and recurrent and widespread floods. Yet, limestone production has almost doubled from 4.36 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 7.95 tonnes in the last week of last February.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to give the information. You have to ask the question. Ask a pointed question and get a pointed reply.

SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: I want to know, since the order given by the High Court is to suspend blasting and it was not done, whether the Government thinks that these existing Environment Acts are not effective to protect the environment or is it due to the wilful connivance of the concerned departments.

MR. SPEAKER: As a matter of fact, different methods have to be followed for getting the laws modified and you cannot do it this way. Anyway, the Minister is on his legs and he will reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has expressed concern about the limestone mining in Himachal Pradesh. Undoubtedly, limestone mining does lead to some environmental degradation. In my answer, I have given figures of the areas which have been diverted for mining purpose in Himachal Pradesh. I have given figures relating to forest land, the land which comes under the Forest Conservation Act. I am afraid, I do not have the figures and I cannot have them of private lands or any other type of non-forest land which has been diverted for mining.

Sir, in Himachal Pradesh the total forest area, as per satellite imagery, has undergone an increase during the years 1981-1983 and 1985-1987. These were the periods, a span of four years in which satellite imagery comparisons were made. In Himachal Pradesh, there is an increase of 3.8 per cent, which if translated into square kilometres, comes to 495 square kilometres.

SHRI BHOJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Considering the devastation of trees and plantations, it appears that in large number of cases, the mining leases were either granted or mining was illegally right done with in the forest area, apart from the area permitted for the diversion of mining projects, as stated by the hon. Minister. As suggested by an expert committee constituted by the Minister of Environment and Forest, as per the High Court order of 8th Jan. '91, will the hon. Minister consider banning of mining in certain sectors of the Himalayas so that Himalayan ecology is preserved and the effects of the distributed ecology may not adversely affect the ecological pattern of the plains in the country?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, mining in the Himalayan region has been a matter of concern and I share the concern of the hon. Member. Even the Supreme Court had made

certain observations on this. I have recently constituted a committee to look into all aspects of the environment with regard to mining in the Himalayas. especially in Himachal Pradesh, because there was a view that a lot of mining industries should come up there. There was also a question of environmental degradation. So, to look into this, I have constituted a committee of experts. I shall be getting the report very soon. After getting the report. We shall consider it for appropriate action.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, it is very touching and interesting to note that the Ministry of Environment has actually stated that there is no large scale destruction and denudation of forest, as per imageries relating to 1981-83 and 1985-1987, etc. However, recently a Conference on Energy and Environment was held and they said very clearly that there was tremendous degradation, destruction and devastation in the Himalayan areas; and they further said that the Himalayan Action Plan should urgently be considered. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if he has done anything about the Himalayan Action Plan and when he proposes to get this going?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have got figures which shows that there has been an increase in the forest cover in the Himalayan region. But, I am not aware of this Committee or group of people, calling themselves by whatever name, who sat and made certain observations.

The ecological aspects of forests in the Himalayan region are very important. We are giving it all importance. We are giving it all importance. Recently, the G.B. Pant Himalayan Institute for Environment and Development in Almora has been set up. Its objective is to consider the entire gamut of the aspects of environment and ecology in the Himalayan region. So, this Institute itself shall be looking into these aspects. It is being set up by us.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, the Minister is saying that he knows nothing

about the high-powered conference which took place on the 27th September in Simla where experts from different parts of the country attended a two-day national workshop on this.

People had come from all over the place. A plan was even submitted to the Prime Minister. And the Minister has categorically said on the floor of the House that he does not know anything about such a high-powered committee or that a plan was actually proposed to the Prime Minister. I would like to have a reply on that.

Apart from this, he said that among the various steps taken by the Government for conservation, one is the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 which was enacted to check the diversion of forest land. On the floor of this House, during a debate in which participated, the Minister said very clearly something like, 1,37,000 hectares of forest land were diverted for purposes of illegal mining and encroachment. He said this on the floor of the House. What does he intend to do about situations like this? It means that I have not been given the complete truth in the answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the Hon. Member is totally confused. (*Interruptions*) I will clarify. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: While asking some other question, you can pay him back in the same coin.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am very serious. (*Interruptions*)

I never thought that the Member had understood this question in the seriousness which it deserved.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I am not expecting this kind of answer. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I appreciate the concern of the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: This is like a good Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Between the brother and the sister- the brother is behind me and the sister is in front of me- I am sandwiched.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Please reply to the question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the proper way. He is in the habit of avoiding things in a lighter vein..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you will direct your ingenuity in the right direction.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is all right.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should reply the question with all seriousness instead of taking it lightly. Probably, the hon. Minister is not aware of what all transpired in the conference.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there are 7-800 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which, from time to time, are holding seminars and conferences-very useful and very good. They come up with suggestions. Some of them have already been received by my Ministry before. Some of them are sometimes due. We do have a look at all of them. Now what I mean I will correct myself, if required was that I would have perhaps looked at all these suggestions which come from time to time. I get them on daily basis. They are happening all over the country.

They are very useful suggestions. The Member was concerned that I made a statement on the floor of this House.'

MR. SPEAKER: Generally, the Member is concerned with remedial measure you would like to take.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: About illegal diversion of forest land, I had given figures relating to diversion of forest land-not illegal diversion of forest land. (*Interruptions*) I do not recall. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do like that.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I would like to know if encroachments are illegal or legal. The word 'encroachment' has been used.

MR. SPEAKER: He was not referring to the 'illegal'. He explained to me in my Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: He is distinguishing the ones which are done with permission and which are done without permission.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will clarify the position. What I had said both on the Floor of this House and on the Floor of the Rajya Sabha was that certain area was regularised for encroachments prior to 1980, that is, encroachments which had taken place prior to 1980. This regularisation was done subsequent to 1980. In 1980, we had the Forest Conservation Act. This regularisation was done after 1980. But the encroachments pertain prior to 1980. This question is not on that subject. I had given those figures. But I do not have the figures readily available with me now. But we are giving due concern and we are giving all the priority to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, he had used the word 1990. He cannot get away with it... (*Interruptions*) ...Sir, he is a Minister. He should be responsible. I do not expect this kind of an answer from him. He is now saying 1980. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think this is a big question and you would like to discuss this matter with the Members who are concerned with this matter. You can call them and discuss it with them.

SHRI ANANDGAJAPATI RAJU POOSAPATI: Mr. Speaker, my question is a logical extension of this question. I would like to ask about the Conference which is going to take place next year in Brazil. Now, environmental concern have come to the forefront and even this question is about forest denudation and all that. The concept of sustainable development has also come to the forefront. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what work or exercise he has done in that direction to see that developmental concerns of all the developing countries and particularly that of India are maintained along with forest coverage and sustainable developments.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: One of the most important post-war Conferences, the UNCED Summit is going to be held in Brazil in June 1992. It is Head of States Conference. For the last several months, we have been preparing for it. Preparatory meetings have been held. I have personally held meetings with prominent NGOs and taken their views. We are getting inputs from all sectors to prepare a comprehensive strategy for India and sustainable development for the UNCED.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: It is apparent from the discussion that there is a considerable difference in the perception of denudation and deforestation. The Minister has quoted the Landsat figures relating to 1981-83 and 1985-1987. I would like to know whether there have been any efforts to get the latest information in this regard or not. If not, will the Minister kindly plan to get the latest information for different parts of the Himalayan region?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the last figures which we obtained were in 1989. This is an on-going process and even now, this process is on-going. From time to time, Satellite imagery figures are being taken. It is

an on-going process for various parts of the State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, In response to his written reply to the questions on forest land, I would like to know whether state Governments have violated Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and have denuded and destroyed forests without any prior approval of Central Government. Has any such instance come to notice to the Government?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There have been no serious violations of the Forests Act by the State Governments. There have been some cases about which there was some ambiguity and it was done inadvertently on the part of the State Governments. The State Governments have been informed and they themselves have come back and as suggested they have even taken remedial measures in some cases.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the detail regarding leasing of land in mining areas by the Central Government. I also want to know how many cases of issues of pattas have been sent by the State Governments for approval of the Centre. Out of the cases so recommended by the State Governments, the number of cases cleared by the Central Government and the names of the persons who have managed to get land on lease at various places and are now damaging the environment? In Mussorie hills, ban has been imposed on mining of limestone. In my constituency, mining of limestone is going on from Paunta Sahib to Pawan. Contractors of Dehradun who were responsible for causing damage to the hills there are now being given contracts. Will the hon. Minister get the matter investigated and take action in this regard as the contracts have been given by

the B.J.P. men....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*].

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have no information with regard to the allotment of forest land and giving pattas by the State Government to anyone without the permission of the Central Government. When this was brought to my notice, I had checked up with the Government of Himachal Pradesh and I was informed that it was not correct.

With regard to the other question on mining, I request the hon. Member to give me the specific cases that he mentioned and I will certainly look into them.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM CHAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that in Himachal Pradesh no land has been transferred for these purposes. The hon. Minister has also mentioned that he is particularly interested in the Committee constituted for Himachal Pradesh. Has any proposal been received by the Central Government from the Government of Himachal Pradesh to the effect that Central Government should take the responsibility of protecting the ecology of whole of the Himalayan range keeping in view the importance of environment from national perspective. Though it will result in much expenditure but whole of the Himalayan environment will be protected. Will the Government make available funds to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for protecting Himalayan ecology in which interest has also been shown by other nations which are even prepared to provide assistance for the programme? For this scheme will funds be made available..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, full priority is being given to safeguarding environment in Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is also being given priority in all the international schemes of protecting environment and ecology. The hon. Member is aware of all this and he has also stated that

a committee has been constituted for Himalayan region. Himalayan region is spread in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal but the problems in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are different. Committee was constituted for specific issues being confronted by Himachal Pradesh. I think only after receiving the report of the Committee, the Government will be able to pursue the matter.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, in relation to part (c) of the Minister's reply I would like to know that what is the exact mechanism for monitoring ; whether the existing set up in the States is going to take up this increased activity and if so, whether that existing staff has been oriented for the protective aspect of forestry vis-a-vis the productive aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you leading to the Ex-Servicemen organisation?

SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO: Yes, Sir, if you want me to.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I wish he was because the ecological task force has done a very good job and I wish his question was about that.

Sir, some of the steps taken for the improvement of Himalayan forests are Integrated Water-shed Development Scheme, Minor Forest Produce Scheme, Area Oriented Fuel wood and fodder scheme and Beneficiary Oriented scheme for Tribal Development. I will be very happy to give more details of these schemes to the hon. Member if he wishes so.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know the exact mechanism for monitoring. As narrated in part (c) of the question, very laudable steps have been taken by the Government. I would like to know what is the exact mechanism of monitoring; whether it is doing it through the existing agencies or by supplementary agencies and whether the

existing staff has been oriented sufficiently because so far it is only the productive aspect which is covered in FRI.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Regional offices have been set up by us at six places including one at Chandigarh with the Officer of the rank of CCF, Chief Conservator of Forests to do this monitoring and also to coordinate. I would like to inform the House, through you, Sir, that I have received many complaints from Members, both in the Consultative Committee meetings and otherwise, regarding the figures of afforestation which were planted but did not get saplings out of them. I have asked every State Government to give me specific figures, block-wise, Panchayat-wise and district-wise of plantation taken in the current plantation season. Once I get that figure I will endeavour to inform all Members of Parliament the plantation taken place in each one's constituency so that they can themselves give me the feed back.

MR. SPEAKER: We have given half-an-hour to this question and we had good questions and good answers too.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to take some special steps for improving environment from Chatra to Madhubani via Birpur Barrage as it has been completed destroyed as a result of felling of trees in the terai region of Himalaya from Chatra to Birpur Barrage.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is specific and if the hon. Minister has any reply then he can go a head.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the hon. Member is quite specific. If the hon. Member sends me any specific in writing which he prefers to be implemented. I will definitely examine it.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware of the report of the

expert committee according to which fast erosion of land in Himalayan region, especially in Western Himalayan area, will convert whole of North India desert in 70 years. Will the Government translate into action the recommendation of the Planning Commission regarding setting up Eco-Development Authority, headed by the hon. Prime Minister and assisted by the Chief Ministers of hill States as Members, for proper monitoring of ecology and to check soil erosion in the hills?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I could not follow the question of the hon. Member which development authority he is referring to ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I did not understand the word 'eco'.*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: How can you expect an answer from him?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: My earphone is not working. There have been many suggestions with regard to Himachal Pradesh. There is a problem of erosion. It is a very major problem.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am talking about the entire Himalayas, particularly, the Western Himalayas.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have started with Himachal and he is not letting me go beyond that.

MR. SPEAKER: The former Planning Minister has made certain suggestions. You better talk to him and decide about it later on. It has come from his Ministry. Maybe, it has not been brought to your notice! There are so many suggestions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to his statement-C.

1 and C.2. Is the hon. Minister aware that environmental phobia has stopped certain basic developments in the hill areas? Take the examples of road construction, High tension wire and so on.

The fact is that if there is one tree in a field, the road cannot proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, it is called sustainable development. Let us not go into that.

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Has the hon. Minister made some norms so that the development part does not stop and the environment is also not affected?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the philosophy of sustainable development. This would be the last question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I hope so, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You feel relieved?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, some cases of delay had been brought to our notice. We are endeavouring to ensure that there are no delays. If there are any specific delays, we will look into it. There was a cumulative delay because, a lot of information required from the State Government to be sent along with the proposal was not being sent and we are now devising a mechanism by which delays shall not be there.

[Translation]

Cases of Deforestation

*64. SHRI RAM TAHA CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government have stopped the auction of forests for cutting of trees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

[English]

(d) whether some States have banned deforestation ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (e). A
Statment is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The State-wise details of number of cases accorded approval during the last 3 years by the Central Government under Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 for deforestation/diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is as under:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases approved					
		1988	1989	1990	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	7	7	26		
2.	Assam	1	3	5	9		
3.	Bihar	3	4	4	11		
4.	Goa	—	1	1	2		
5.	Gujarat	15	18	16	49		
6.	Haryana	3	6	5	14		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	19	15	42		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4	4	8		
9.	Karnataka	9	9	9	27		
10.	Kerala	3	7	17	27		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17	36	102	155		

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases approved					Total
		1988	1989	1990	.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		6
12.	Maharashtra	4588	20	153			
13.	Manipur	1	—	—			1
14.	Meghalaya	1	4	7			12
15.	Orissa	10	12	25			47
16.	Punjab	—	4	5			9
17.	Rajasthan	10	8	10			28
19.	Sikkim	3	2	2			7
20.	Tamil Nadu	9	15	11			35
21.	Tripura	—	—	1			1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	45	20	99			346
23.	West Bengal	1	1	9			11
24.	A & N Islands	6	6	1			13

Sl. No.	State	No. of Cases approved			
		1988	1989	1990	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Dadra & Navelli	—	—	1	1
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	2	5
Total		203	458	278	1039

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is ambiguous. I desired to know the number of cases of deforestation came to light in Bihar? Government auctions forests for felling trees. Trees are being cut illegally. So, what action the Government proposes to take to check felling of trees? I hail from Chhota Nagpur...

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question. Many questions can be asked about it.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Forests are being destroyed. Only those forests are safe which have been looked after by villagers and panchayats, while rest of the forests have been denuded. Laser machine is also causing damage to hills and forests. Does the Government propose to entrust responsibility to look after forests to villagers and panchayats with a view to save from being destroyed?

MR. SPEAKER: Question is regarding entrusting the responsibility to villagers and panchayats.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has asked a question about Bihar, but the question is about whole of the country. As far as the issue of involving panchayats or any other community organisation is looking after forests is concerned, I would like to inform that a scheme has been formulated under which responsibility will not rest alone on the Forest Departments but the Panchayats or other community organisations will also be involved.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps proposed to be taken to stop auctioning of forests because in the name of felling of trees forests are being destroyed indiscriminately. How the Government propose to check all this?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The auction of forests has been banned and continues to

be banned. There was no occasion in the sense the way auction used to carry on where a plot of land used to be auctioned of felling of trees. Such a system was banned some time ago and continues to be banned.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The hon. Minister has replied that the Government of India has directed the State Government to ban auction of forests, which consequently is a welcome step. But will result in a net loss to the State revenue. Has the Government of India received any proposal from the State Government for paying compensation to the State Government for the loss resultant because of the non-exploitation of the forest resources?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We have only recommended to the State Government to ban the felling of trees. The State Government of Gujarat is the only State in the Country which has enforced complete moratorium on felling of trees for five years with effect from 1987. Where the question of the compensation of the revenue loss is concerned, this matter has been raised; it is under discussion with the State Government and the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to put a straight forward question. Earlier by the road side fruit trees like those of mango, jack fruit and jambo used to be planted for the twin purposes of getting fruits and shade of trees but now a days, thorny plants like acacia are being planted in Haryana and Delhi by the roadsides. What is the reason therefore? Will the people allowed to plant a few trees on vacant pieces of land by the road sides, say along G.T. Road etc. by the Forest Department wherever trees have been felled?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any proposal for granting Individual permission?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If the proposal is in accordance with the present social forestry policy of the Government then it can be

allowed. Regarding the question of the hon. Member about various types of trees, I will inform him separately.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many districts in Madhya Pradesh like Baster, Jhabua, Shahdol, Betul and Dhar come under reserve forests. Has the hon. Minister received any complaint from the people of the area to the effect that the State Minister of Forests is involved in illegal felling of trees. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the State Government is involved, then what steps has the Centre taken to protect the forests?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some complaints have been received. Only after completion of the on going enquiry action will be taken.

[English]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: First the Minister says that the felling of the trees has been banned; then he says that the State Government has recommended to ban felling of the trees and only Gujarat has done it. I cannot understand what he actually means by saying so? Can he try to explain it further?

MR. SPEAKER: You are to ask a question. You just put a question. What is the question?

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: First he says that the felling of trees has been banned; then again he says the State Government has recommended to ban felling of the trees. What is the actual position?

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that; he said about the total banning and all that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will clarify it for the hon. Member. (Interruptions) What I said was auction of plots is banned. It was done in a conventional manner was some plots of land were auctioned. That was banned some years ago. I have said that we have recommended and desired that it should be banned, specially around the plots of one thousand

square metres.

Expansion of Cochin Airport

*65. **SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**
SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:

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

(a) whether the land for expansion of the Cochin Airport has been acquired;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether such a proposal had been received by the Government earlier also and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Based on earlier requests and a fresh memorandum received in this matter, feasibility of extending either primary or secondary runway, is being re-examined and revised cost estimates for these options are being worked out.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, when you are re-examining the possibility of extending either primary or secondary runway, there is a place which is about 10 to 15 km. away from the present airport, which is called Edackattuvalayal. This was once proposed to be a very good place for the extending the airport or putting up the airport there. Some memoranda have also been submitted in this connection. Will the Government kindly consider this place, about ten kilometres away, for extending the airport or for construction of a new airport at Cochin, consid-

aring the feasibility of the land at present available there?

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK: The present proposal is for expansion of the secondary runway by slightly changing the orientation. Therefore, this itself costs as per the estimated figures of 1986, about Rs. 43 crores. At present it costs about Rs. 65 crores and so there is no possibility of extending a new site for the airport, rather than for expanding the present one only.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Kashmir, our tourist treasure is almost becoming inaccessible for many of the tourists who would like to go there. But Kerala which is almost like Kashmir all through, has so many tourist centres which greatly attract the tourists. They have to be developed by the Tourist Department. Now, will the Government make this Cochin Airport which is in the centre of Kerala, an International Airport for attracting tourists and thereby earning foreign exchange?

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK: For the time being there is no such proposal.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: This Cochin Airport is controlled by the Navy and since the island has some physical limitations, would the Government consider constructing a new airport as already suggested, because it is impossible to extend the area because of the Physical limitations of the Cochin Airport and Cochin, as everybody knows, is one of the most important cities in the country and tourism as well as all other kinds of activities are fast developing in that area? So, an international airport of the biggest size is quite indispensable there. Therefore, will the Government reconsider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): All the various options are being considered and as far as the new airport is concerned, it would entail a very high cost. But, certainly, the proposal cannot be considered until the land is identified, and it takes time. Sometime in October the District

Collector, Cochin, was asked to examine this to find out if any land is available for such a proposal to be considered. Until the land is identified, nothing can be done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the fact that power plants are located at Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh and NTPC and NCL are operating in the area, will the Government develop Singrauli and Myorpur as tourist spots and construct airports there (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down. You have not gone through the main question before putting supplementary. This is not proper. Supplementary is not concerned with the main question.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, last month the hon. Minister was kind enough to convene a meeting of the Officers of the Civil Aviation Ministry, representatives of the Government of Kerala and myself for studying the expansion of the Cochin Airport. In that meeting it was decided that either the primary of the secondary runway should be expanded and if that is not possible, a new airport should be constructed. For that, the District Collector of Ernakulam was entrusted to identify the places and intimate to the Government. The District Collector of Ernakulam has identified five places and it has been intimated to the Government of India through the Kerala Government. Once the Government of India gets this intimation, I would like to know whether these places will be examined and if found suitable, whether actions will be taken for the construction of a new airport at Cochin.

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK: As I have already said, let the proposal come, then we will be able to consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Inflight catering by Indian Airlines**

*63. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Will be Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent annually by the Indian Airlines on food and beverages on inflight catering on various sectors, zone-wise;

(b) the norms followed in this regard;

(c) whether the norms are the same or vary from zone to zone; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such variation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Indian Airlines spent a sum of Rs. 18.75 crores on food services in 1990-91. Region-wise break-up is as under:-

Western Region : Rs. 7.59 crores

Eastern Region : Rs. 3.23 crores

Northern Region : Rs. 5.14 crores

Southern Region : Rs. 2.79 crores

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines serves meals like breakfast, lunch and dinner during conventional timings i.e. 0700-0840 hours, 1300-1415 hours respectively. Besides, meals like coffee/tea garni, high tea and light refreshments are served on flights operating outside the conventional timings. These meals norms are observed as guidelines and followed without any prejudice to any zone or sector. At times deviations take place due to short duration of flight time, inability to uplift supplies, etc. Generally the services are

upgraded for achieving better passenger satisfaction.

*[Translation]***Installation of Black Box in Aircraft of Vayudoot**

*66. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aircraft of the Vayudoot are equipped with Flight Data recorder (Black Box);

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government propose to purchase black boxes for being installed in these aircraft; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Only the Dornier-228 fleet of Vayudoot is not fitted with FDRs.

(b) Dornier were not equipped with FDRs by the manufacturers as they were not readily available.

(c) and (d). Vayudoot will draw up a phased programme to install FDRs Dornier aircraft.

Rail Link from Delhi to Kumaon Region

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

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to link Kumaon region with Delhi by a direct railway service for the development of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this rail service is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Work on Rampur-Lalkua-Kathgodam BG line is in progress and is expected to be completed in 93-94, after which it would be possible to have direct BG train service between Delhi and Kathgodam.

(c) Does not arise.

Compulsory Education in States

68. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYANAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where education has been declared compulsory;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch any new scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) 14 States and 4 UTs have enacted legislation which enables State Governments and UT Administrations to introduce compulsory primary education.

(b) The Central Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since a decision regarding making primary education compulsory depends on local circumstances, a decision in this matter should be taken by State Governments/UT Administrations.

Rail Projects in Uttar Pradesh

*69. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway projects that were started in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the year of completion of such projects and the cost thereof;

(c) the works and the areas to which these projects are related;

(d) whether the construction work of some such projects is being delayed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of railway projects to be taken up in the State during the Eighth Plan and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). Projects were progressed according to availability of resources;

(f) Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c.) The details of major projects taken up in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year in which started	Estimated cost (in Rs. crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
NEW LINES				
1.	Guna-Etawah	1985-86	256	Would depend on availability of resources
GAUGE CONVERSIONS				
2.	Chhapra-Aunrihar	1989-90	86	would depend on availability of resources
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION				
3.	Tundla-Agra-bayana (Part of the section falls in Uttar Pradesh)	1985-86	22.96	March, 1991
COMPUTERISATION				
4.	Lucknow Passenger Reservation System	1988-89	8.72	completed.
5.	Gorakhpur Passenger Reservation System	1989-90	2.00	completed.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year in which started			Estimated cost (in Rs. crores)	Time Schedule	
		1	2	3		4	5
6.	Freight Operation Information System, Northern Railway			1987-88	320		1994-95
WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS							
7.	Khandalampura			1985-86	1.67		Completed
8.	Mughalsarai Replacement of existing flash butt welding plant			1986-87	5.89		30.04.1992
9.	Mughalsarai Development of primary maintenance depot for 120 BOXN rakes			1986-87	6.22		Completed
10.	Ghaziabad Extension of electric loco shed for increase in holding from 100 to 120			1986-87	2.27		Completed
11.	Charbagh Creation of facilities for periodical overhaul of electric locomotives			1986-87	4.0		Completed
12.	Clutter buckganj construction of 50 loco diesel shed			1986-87	6.00		Completed

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year in which started	Estimated cost (in Rs. crores)					Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5				5
13.	Mughalsarai Additional Maintenance facilities for electric locomotives	1987-88	3.66					31.12.1992
14.	Allahabad Modernisation of coach Maintenance facilities	1989-90	3.64					Completed
15.	Varanasi Diesel Locomotive Works-Augmentation of capacity 150 locos/170 engines	1989-90	19.49					31.08.1994
SIGNAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION								
16.	Mughalsarai Route Relay Interlocking	1985-86	14.19					Dec., 1993
17.	Mughalsarai-Sonnagar Centralised Traffic Control (Part of it falls in (UP)	1987-88	2.09					March, 1994
18.	Varanasi route Relay Interlocking	1987-88	8.98					Dec. 1992
19.	Saharanpur route Relay Interlocking	1988-89	5.98					March, 1992

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year in which started	Estimated cost (in Rs. crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Delhi-Mughalsarai Train to control Mobile Radio communication.	1987-88	15.35	March, 1993
21.	Tundla-Mughalsarai Replacement of existing Microwave link by 34 M bit Digital Microwave	1989-90	30.08	March, 1993

[English]

Promotion of Wildlife and Ecology

*70. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States have agreed to expand their cooperation for promotion of wildlife and ecology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other countries also agreed to expand their cooperation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the Working group on Environment and Ecology of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology, which was held in New Delhi on 22-23 October, 1991, the areas identified for future cooperation between the two countries are conservation, environmental education, environmental information exchange, pollution prevention and clean technologies.

(c) and (d). While cooperation exists with a large number of countries, collaborative projects in the field of environment are with the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Denmark, Canada and Australia.

Deforestation, Shifting Cultivation and Poaching in Western Ghats

*71. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deforestation, shifting cultivation and poaching in the Western Ghats threatening the existence of flora and fauna besides causing severe depletion of the forests;

(b) if so, the precise details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for the preservation of wildlife and for maintaining the ecological balance in the Western Ghats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Western Ghats run through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

No case of any large scale deforestation has been reported, however, cases of smuggling of sandalwood have come to the notice of the Central Government.

Sporadic cases of poaching of wild animals particularly elephants have been reported. Instances of sporadic cases of shifting cultivation in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala have been reported.

(c) Central Government have been assisting the State Governments through a number of centrally sponsored scheme for protection of forests and wildlife. The wild Life (protection) Act has been made more stringent.

The Central Government have also initiated an Integrated Action Oriented Research Development and extension scheme related to ecology of the area.

Bifurcation of South Eastern Railway

72. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the South Eastern Railway zone with Vishakhapatnam as its Headquarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Samastipur-Patna Train

*73. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only direct train between Samastipur and Patna has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

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

(b) Due to fall in rail traffic consequent upon opening of Mahatma Gandhi Setu between Hajipur and Patna from 2.3.1982.

(c) There is no proposal to restore this train.

Promotion of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine

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

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine to attain the goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D."; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Health Policy assigns an important role to the Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy to supplement the role of modern medicine in the delivery of primary health care in the context of our national target of health for all by the year 2000 A. D.

Government is giving critical inputs for improvement of medical education, quality control of drugs and research.

[Translation]

University in the Name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar

*75. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had decided two years back to set up a University in the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar in Lucknow; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) An Act to set up Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University at Lucknow was passed by the U.P. State Legislature in October, 1989. According to the information furnished by the State Government, 244 acres of land has been acquired by the State for establishing the University, and the work on construction has also started. The State Government has so far released an amount

of Rs. 21.92 crores for setting up the University.

[English]

Accident of Karnataka Express

*76. SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident of Karnataka Express recently near Bangalore;

(b) the causes of the accident;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased and the injured; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) In this accident, 29 persons lost their lives and 22 sustained injuries.

(b) to (d). The report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Bangalore who is conducting a statutory inquiry into this accident, is awaited.

Ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs. 1.45,000/- has been paid to the next of kin of the dead and Rs. 39,250/- to the injured.

[Translation]

Infant Mortality Rate

*77. SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the infant mortality rate in different States;

(b) whether the infant mortality rate in Rajasthan is higher than the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring it down?

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

(a) to (c). The Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1990, as reported by the Registrar General of India (RGI) based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) for 17 States for which data is collected by the RGI is indicated in the enclosed Statement. According to this estimate, the Infant Mortality Rate in Rajasthan is 83 per thousand live births in comparison to the all India figure of 80 and is thus marginally higher.

A number of programmes have already been launched in the country, including Rajasthan, to reduce infant mortality. These include the Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy programme, Programme for Control of Acute Respiratory Infections in children and Prophylaxis Programmes against nutritional anaemia and night blindness due to the deficiency of iron and Vitamin 'A' respectively.

During the 8th Plan period, it is proposed to further strengthen and augment the major child survival interventions in Rajasthan. The Acute Respiratory Infections Control Programme, which is implemented in only two districts of the State will be implemented in a phased manner throughout the State. The Prophylaxis Scheme of Vitamin 'A' and Iron deficiency which presently covers only 30% of the beneficiaries will be universalised to cover all eligible beneficiaries.

With the implementation of the aforementioned interventions and with the improvement in coverage levels under the Universal Immunization Programme and the Oral Rehydration Therapy programme, it is

expected that the Infant Mortality Rate, which has been reduced from 96 per thousand live births in 1989 to 83 in 1990 (SRS estimates-provisional), would come down further.

STATEMENT

Sample Registration System

Estimated Infant Mortality Rates for Major States, 1990

(PROVISIONAL)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	70
2.	Assam	77
3.	Bihar	75
4.	Gujarat	72
5.	Haryana	69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	68
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	70
8.	Karnataka	71
9.	Kerala	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	111
11.	Maharashtra	58
12.	Orissa	123
13.	Punjab	55
14.	Rajasthan	83
15.	Tamil Nadu	67
16.	Uttar Pradesh	98
17.	West Bengal	63
INDIA		80

[English]

Restoration of Bhubaneswar-Bombay flight

*78. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restore air service between Bhubaneswar and Bombay and to connect Bhubaneswar with Calcutta Port Blair, Madras and Bangalore by air;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start international flights to and from Bhubaneswar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). With effect from 1.11.1991 Bhubaneswar has been connected with Bombay and Madras. Bhubaneswar is already connected with Calcutta. Due to capacity constraint and inadequate traffic potential on Bhubaneswar-Port Blair and Bhubaneswar Bangalore routes, there is no plan at present to start service on these routes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Bhubaneswar is adequately connected with the main international gateway points in India.

Reduction of manpower in Railways

*79. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways are planning to reduce its manpower substantially in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for taking such a step; and

(c) the alternative employment/compensation proposed to be provided to the staff to be retrenched under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

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

Impact of Earthquake on Human Body

80. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Quake victims prone to Kidney failing" appearing in the Hindustan times dated October 24, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the precautionary steps proposed to be taken for the recent earthquake affected residents of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) As per the report received from the State Government, the recent earthquake in U.P. has not posed the problem of Kidney failure amongst the affected persons.

Iodisation of Salt

662. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salt Iodisation Programme is in bad shape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target of universal iodisation of salt by 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) In order to control the problem of Goitre, Government of India took a decision for universal iodisation of edible salt in the country by 1991. The targets and achievements made under the salt iodisation Scheme during the last three years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	22.00	21.90
1989-90	30.00	22.56
1990-91	40.00	25.06

It is a fact that production of iodised salt has not reached the optimum level. The main reasons for this is that many States/ Union Territories are yet to ban completely the sale of non iodised salt. In the absence of such ban orders there is not much demand for iodised salt in these areas. This discourages the manufacture of iodised salt to boost up their production.

The Central Government has written to all State/UT Administrations, who have not so far issued notifications banning the use of non-iodised it for edible purpose in their States/UTs to issue such notifications without any further delay.

The Government is also prevailing upon the iodised salt manufacturers to increase their production.

Bridges Over Busy Railway Crossings in Delhi

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to traffic Jams at several railway crossings in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of railway crossings that are causing traffic jams;

(c) whether the government propose to construct overbridges at those crossings for the convenience of the public; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Six.

(c) and (d). Proposal for construction of a subway near level crossing no. 2A on Goods Avoiding Line near Madhuban (Shahdra) sponsored on deposit terms by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is, at present, in the planning stage; Construction of over/under bridges at other level cross-

ings can be considered by the Railways only if sponsored by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, duly consenting to bear the cost as per rules.

Electrification of Lines in S.E.R.

665. SHRI Gopi NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in electrification of railway lines on South-Eastern Railway so far;

(b) the time by which entire routes of Khurdha Road Division and newly created Sambalpur Division in Orissa would be electrified; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the electrification of these Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 2294 RKMs representing 40.56% of BG rail net work on South Eastern Railway have been electrified.

(b) there is, at present, no proposal to electrify any of the sections falling on the Khurdha Road and Sambalpur Divisions of the South Eastern Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to IA Boeing 734 Aircraft

666. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire caused a major damage to an Indian Airlines Boeing 734 aircraft inside Palam hangar on October 29, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and report received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Boeing 737 aircraft VT-EGM was undergoing final inspection of Check II in Hangar No. 2 on 29th October, 1991 when a bright flash was seen by the people working in the forward cargo-hold as well as in the cabin. After the flash fire/smoke was observed along No. 2 cabin window on the right side of the aircraft, personnel of Check II rushed with fire extinguishers and brought the fire under control. The main oxygen pipeline at floor board level below window No.2 was found broken/burnt and further piece of about one foot length was missing.

(c) and (d) DGCA is investigating the matter.

Transportation of Goods

667. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government during the last two years to make transportation of goods by railways simple and easy;

(b) the rate of per quintal railway freight per every 10 km. during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of wagons proposed to be increased during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Measures like induction of modern high capacity wagons, running of longer and heavier trains, intensive monitoring of block rake movements and emphasis

on providing containerised service to customers have helped the Railways to lift more traffic and have increased the level of customer satisfaction.

(b) Railway freight rates are calculated on the basis of the classification assigned to the commodity in the Freight Structure and the distance of haul.

The average rate per quintal per kilometre is as under:-

	(In paise)
1989-90	3.25
1990-91	3.50 (Prov.)

(c) About 27,500 (in terms of four wheeler units) are proposed to be acquired, but this would depend on plan allocation. Increase would be much less, because of condemnation concurrently.

Tribals access to Firewood and Forest Produce

668. SHRISHIVSHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 439 on August 26, 1991 regarding tribals access to firewood and forest produce and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) All the state governments/UTs have been requested to furnish the requisite information. Information received from Andhra Pradesh, Arun-

achal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Dadra & Nagar Haveli indicates that no traditional rights have been abolished to the detriment of tribals. Reply from other States/UTs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Hockey team off loaded at Singapore Airport

669. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the members of the Indian Hockey Team on their way back from Auckland via Singapore were off loaded at the Singapore airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Air India authorities have failed to provide night stay facilities to the Indian team; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The team decided on their own not to board the flight since they wanted time to sort out the excess baggage problem.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Extinction of Gazelle and antelope in Ladakh

670. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rare Tibetan gazelle and antelope in Ladakh are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the black necked cranes are also migrating; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve these rare species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Tibetan Gazelle and Tibetan antelope are amongst the most threatened species of wild animals in this country.

(b) The main reasons for decline in the population of these species are:

- (i) Denudation and destruction of the habitat.
- (ii) Poaching of the species for flesh and hide;

(c) The main breeding areas of Black-necked Crane are in China. Ladakh falls only in the peripheral zone of the habitat range of this species. During recent surveys of the species only very few blacknecked cranes have been sighted in Chusul and Hanle areas of Ladakh. The Indian Population of the species is considered highly endangered.

(d) The steps taken and proposed to be taken to preserve the species include:

- i) Providing total legal protection to the species under the Jammu & Kashmir wild Life (protection) Act.
- ii) Taking cooperation of army to safeguard against the poaching of these species.
- iii) Carrying out periodic status

surveys and collecting information about sighting of species;

iv) Setting up of national parks and sanctuaries in the region.

v) Providing central assistance to the State Government for development and management of the parks and the sanctuaries.

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

671. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned and paid to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred by the Trust during these years;

(c) whether report of the working committee of the trust has been submitted to the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed by the Government on the shortcomings pointed out in the report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As part of the corpus fund of Rs. 5 crores an amount of Rs. 1 crore each was released in the following two years viz. 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred year-wise

1988-89	Rs. 48,57,769/-
1989-90	Rs. 66,52,863/-
1990-91	Rs. 93,54,240/-

(c) No working committee has been set up.

(d) Question does not arise.

MPs Letters Received by Superintendent of AIIMS

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

(a) the number of letters received by the Medical Superintendent of the all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi from the Members of Parliament during the last six months;

(b) the details of the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the letters of MPs are acknowledged invariably; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) The AIIMS have reported that about 97 letters have been received in the office of the Medical Superintendent of the Institute from the Members of Parliament during the last 6 month which mostly pertain to the treatment of the patients at the AIIMS hospital and that prompt

action has been taken on all the letters regarding consultation and fixing up of appointment/follow up action of the cases of patients referred to the AIIMS hospital.

Pollution by Cement factories

673. SHRI D. IYARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given instructions to the State Governments to stop pollution in the cement industrial areas; and

(b) the number of units which are taking measures to avoid cement pollution, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government in Consultation with the State Governments has directed all heavily polluting industries, including the cement units, to comply with the prescribed effluent and emission standards by 31.12.1991.

(b) according to the information available with government, the number of units, state-wise, which have taken measures to control cement pollution are give below:

S. No.	State	No. of Units
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	15
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Karnataka	7

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
1	2	3
6.	Kerala	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10
8.	Maharashtra	5
9.	Rajasthan	8
10.	Tamil Nadu	6
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4
12.	West Bengal	1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1

**Reservation Quota In Chetak express
for Agra Fort Station.**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to
provide the reservation quota for Agra Fort
Station In Chetak Express running from New
Delhi to Udaipur;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) Agra does not fall on the route of this
train. Due to limited availability of reserved

accommodation and full utilisation of quotas
at the existing quota holding stations falling
on the route of the train, it is not feasible at
present to allot any out-station quota at Agra
Fort by 2915 Delhi-Udaipur Chetak Express.
The intending passengers can, however,
seek reservations by having messages sent
to the train originating stations through the
Autotext facility provided at Agra Cantt. sta-
tion.

[Translation]

Closing of Out Agency in Hazaribagh

**675. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR
PRASAD MEHTA:** Will the Minister of
Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway out agency in
Hazaribagh in Bihar has been closed down
and Passengers have to face difficulties as a
result thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reopen the same there in order to get the reservation and goods transportation work done at the agency; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Out agency at Hazaribagh was operated by Bihar State Road Transport Corporation. Unsatisfactory working and unwillingness of BSRTC to the closure of the Out Agency from 1.8.1988.

(c) and (d) Reopening of Out agency at Hazaribagh can be considered if a State government agency or Private contractor is willing to take up the work on standard terms and conditions.

[English]

Enrolment to classes I-V

676. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise achievement in respect of enrolment to classes I-V (6-11 years age group);

(b) the corresponding data for the districts of Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria in Bihar;

(c) the Central Assistance actually provided, state-wise for 1989-90 and for 1990-91 and for 1991-92 for the purpose; and

(d) the actual amount spent by the Government of Bihar during the first two years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) statement indicating gross enrolment ratios for Classes I-V relating to 1989-90 is attached

(b) The corresponding data relating to Greater Purnea district which included districts Kishanganj and Araria given in the Vth All India Educational survey 1986. is as below:-

<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
92.82	49.12	71.04

(c) and (d) No central assistance was provided to state governments specifically for this purpose during these years.

STATEMENT

Gross enrolment ratios (1989-90)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Class I-V (6-11 years)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.29
3.	Assam	110.40
4.	Bihar +	81.61

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Class I-V (6-11 years)</i>
1	2	3
5.	Gba	105.30
6.	Gujarat	118.85
7.	Haryana	84.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	117.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir +	86.17
10.	Karnataka	104.83
11.	Kerala	104.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	103.23
13.	Maharashtra	120.55
14.	Manipur	111.65
15.	Meghalaya	106.46
16.	Mizoram	145.81
17.	Nagaland +	120.82
18.	Orissa	102.42
19.	Punjab +	96.69
20.	Rajasthan	80.06
21.	Sikkim	125.25
22.	Tamil-Nadu	132.67
23.	Tripura	133.07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	80.26
25.	West Bengal	127.95
26.	A & N. Islands	95.71

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Class I-V (6-11 years)</i>
1	2	3
27.	• Chandigarh +	60.78
28.	Dadra & Nagar Naveli	96.90
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	93.39
31.	Lakshadweep +	153.05
32.	Pondicherry	137.83
	All India	99.96

+ Figures related to 1988-89.

[Translation]

Encroachment of Railway Land

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have large area of vacant land lying unused;

(b) if so, whether people have occupied this land unauthorisedly; and

(c) if so, the area of railway land under unauthorised occupation and the action being taken by the Government to get this land vacated?

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

(b) A part of vacant land is under encroachment.

(c) About 2000 hectare of railway land is

under unauthorised occupation. Action for getting this land vacated is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

[English]

Development of Sports in West Bengal

678. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Government of West Bengal for development of sports during last one year;

(b) the number of such schemes for West Bengal sent by autonomous sports organisations and voluntary organisations;

(c) the number of schemes, out of them, sanctioned or are under consideration; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the imple-

mentation of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Only 3 proposals for development of sports were received during last one year (1.11.90. to 31.10.91). Only one of them was received in the prescribed manner from the Shantipur Municipality.

(b) None form autonomous sports organisations and only one from a voluntary organisations.

(c) Only one Scheme received from the Shantipur Municipality is under consideration. The other two cannot be considered as they are not received in the prescribed manner.

(d) NIL.

Development of Natural Tourist Sports

679. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are paying adequate attention towards nature tourism;

(b) if so, the places identified by the Government for nature tourism;

(c) whether it is a fact that accommodation problem also persists at these nature tourism sports; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government for providing accommodation facilities there?

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

(b) to (d) Government lays stress on wild life and adventure tourism which bring people close to the nature. To meet the seasonal and specific demand of accommodation, the Centre assists the State Governments for setting up tourist lodges as well as tented accommodation and camps at the places associated with nature tourism.

Adult Literacy Programme in Delhi

680. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration had launched an adult literacy programme to attain complete literacy by 1990;

(b) if so, the extent to which success has been achieved under the programme;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(d) the details of expenses incurred so far under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The adult Education Programme was launched in 1978-79 to eradicate adult illiteracy in the U.T. of Delhi as in other States/UTs. The literacy rate of Delhi as per the subsequent Census figures has gone up from 71.93% in 1981 to 76.09% in 1991. During this period the population of the U.T. of Delhi has gone up from 62.2 lakhs to 93.7 lakhs which has a large segment of migrant population. This has been one of the major constraints in achieving total literacy. Of late, some initiative has been taken to involve about 50,000 school students of Delhi

in literacy promotion efforts. On 2nd October, 1991, a total literacy campaign has been launched in Ambedkar Nagar of Delhi, under which 61,683 illiterate persons in the age group 9-45 will be made literate over a period of 12 months by mobilising 5,000 volunteer instructors. The Central Government is meeting the entire expenditure of about Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the literacy drive in Ambedkar Nagar. according to the information furnished by the U.T. of Delhi, the total expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan period on the scheme under Plan and Non-Plan heads were Rs. 51.37 lakhs and Rs. 212.78 lakhs respectively.

Amount for Adult Education Programme

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

(a) the amount spent by the Government on the Adult Education Programme during last three years, year-wise and state-wise;

(b) the names of the agencies through whom the said amount was spent;

(c) the number of agencies and voluntary organisations engaged in the spread of Adult Education and the amount provided to them separately, year-wise;

(d) whether the target fixed for the last 3 years for the spread of Adult Education have been achieved; and

(e) if so, the number of persons made literate annually during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH): (a) Statement showing Central assistance provided to State Governments/ Union Territories and other agencies in different States/UTs engaged in Adult Education during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(b) and (c) The Central assistance is provided to the state Governments/UT administrations and other agencies engaged in literacy/Adult Education under the following schemes:-

(i) Under the Scheme of rural functional Literacy Projects, financial assistance is provided to state Govts./UT Administrations for running projects of literacy/Adult Education.

(ii) Under the Scheme of Jana Shikshan Nilayams, financial assistance is provided to State Govts./UT administration for running Jana Shikshan Nilayams for providing post literacy and follow-up activities.

(iii) Under the central Scheme of Assistance to voluntary Agencies in the field of Adult Education, voluntary agencies are provided assistance for running literacy/adult education programme, Jana Shikshan Nilayams, development of teaching-learning material, organisation or seminars, etc. During previous three years 646 voluntary agencies were assisted.

Number of voluntary agencies and amount released to them during the period of three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of voluntary agencies</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	250	6,99,03,500
1989-90	390	13,86,81,623
1990-91	430	11,34,08,656

(iv) Under the Scheme of Mass programme of functional literacy financial assistance is provided to State Resource Centres for production of literacy kits to supply to all concerned agencies who want to implement the programme through student and non-student volunteers.

(v) Under the Scheme of strengthening Administrative structure in States/UTs, Central assistance is provided for maintenance of structure at State and District level for the management of Adult Education Programme in the States/UTs.

(d) and (e) Objective of National Literacy Mission was to impart functional literacy to 30.00 million was to impart functional literacy persons 15-35 age-group by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995., Number of persons enrolled during the last 3 years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons enrolled (in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	83.77
1989-90	81.67
1990-91	180.00

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.59	570.28	2275.55	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.45	42.38	15.18	
3.	Assam	238.38	256.19	181.82	
4.	Bihar	454.22	677.36	760.93	
5.	Goa	11.26	65.47	5.47	
6.	Gujarat	460.17	512.21	828.28	
7.	Haryana	166.30	205.89	105.07	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.09	61.93	54.02	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111.49	8.15	13.48	
10.	Karnataka	488.86	393.17	1298.85	
11.	Kerala	210.33	421.91	353.11	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	563.61	726.81	1278.20	
13.	Maharashtra	667.44	665.40	906.20	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	190-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
14.	Manipur	84.92	81.50	22.13		
15.	Meghalaya	39.06	67.81	32.91		
16.	Mizoram	13.40	16.61	13.67		
17.	Nagaland	14.92	42.00	37.29		
18.	Orissa	216.60	493.27	609.91		
19.	Punjab	146.22	175.01	104.45		
20.	Rajasthan	595.48	595.36	507.58		
21.	Sikkim	4.38	38.84	7.89		
22.	Tamil Nadu	464.86	648.15	452.81		
23.	Tripura	30.79	47.58	15.32		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1123.60	852.15	1228.81		
25.	West Bengal	469.78	268.06	1586.58		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	190-91		
1	2	3	4	5		

UNION TERRITORIES

26.	A & N Islands	11.96	18.00	19.38
27.	Chandigarh	5.94	6.51	14.31
28.	Dadra & nagar haveli	3.54	4.30	5.51
29.	Daman & Diu	0.79	0.73	0.60
30.	Delhi	92.19	214.85	299.29
31.	Lakshadweep	4.83	1.95	0.32
32.	Pondicherry	18.50	50.37	40.13

Air Service between Bangalore and Calicut

682. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce air service between Bangalore and Calicut; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-City train Between Ahmedabad and Surat

683. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start short distance inter-city train between Ahmedabad-Surat-Ahmedabad particularly in the morning and evening period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

Small Family Norms

684. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

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

(a) whether a number of new incentives have been announced the Government recently as part of revised strategy for increased acceptance of small family norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such incentives are proposed to be given to retired Government servants having two children especially daughter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). To impart a new thrust and dynamism to the family welfare programme, a Draft Action Plan has been evolved in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations. One of the important elements of this action Plan is the Proposal for developing an innovative package of incentives/disincentives for promotion of small family norm. No details have as yet been finalised in this regard, as the Package of incentives/disincentives is Proposed to be adopted through further consultations with States/UTs, and other concerned ministries/Departments in the Central Government. Many suggestions, such as evolving social security mechanisms for acceptors of small family norm with only female children are still in the consideration stage.

National River Action Plan

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to undertake a National River Action Plan with the object of clearing river water pollution in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the estimated cost, the names of the States involved as well as the names of rivers identified in the country which have been classified as highly polluted ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in the identified grossly polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out.

Himalayan action Plan

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

(a) whether experts on the energy and environment issues have recommended to the Government to formulate the 'Himalayan action plan' which will prove fruitful in saving the Himalayas from destruction and devastation, recently in a two-day national workshop on energy and environment issues in mountain development;

(b) if so, the details of the other recommendations and suggestions made to the Government in this regard:

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Attention has been drawn to workshop entitled "Energy and Environment issues in mountain development" organised recently by the Tata Energy Research Institute and HP Energy Development Agency (Himurja) at Shimla. The recommendations of this workshop inter-alia included a 'Na-

tional Action plan'; on the Himalayan rehabilitation. The other recommendations included development of a data-base of natural resources, promotion of renewable energy technologies, regional environment facility for hill areas, model bio-villages as demonstration centres, annual environment audit of industrial units, strengthening/creation of environment cells in all Hill states, environment management plans, nodal agency and budget-head for environment and energy systems, integrated land and water management policy, conservation of mountain ecosystems, strengthening legal and administrative machinery, environment friendly urbanization and networking of energy and environment experts and institutions.

(c) In regard to the recommendations of the workshop, the government had already initiated a number of programmes for environmental conservation and sustainable development in the Himalayan region. These include the following:

- Govind Ballabh Pant Himalaya Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan (Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development) has been established as an autonomous organisations of the Ministry of environment & Forests, Government of India to enhance the knowledge for evolving effective strategies for management of natural resources and sustainable development in the Indian Himalaya.
- An Integrated action-Oriented Research Development and Extension Programme in the Himalayan Region has been launched. This programme is for socio-economic development of hill people in harmony with eco-

logical balance.

- Two Biosphere Reserves, one in 'Nanda Devi' and the other in 'Nokrek' have been established.
- Two Eco-Task forces, one each in Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, have been raised to undertake eco restoration work.

Polluted Rivers in Tamil Nadu

687.SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the polluted rivers in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the level of pollution each river; and

(c) the steps taken to remove pollution from these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Based upon the results of the river water quality monitoring programme, the Central Pollution Control Board has identified 13 grossly polluted river stretches in the country. None of these grossly polluted stretches in the country. None of these grossly polluted stretches of the rivers is in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of water pollution:

- i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;

iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

v) a time bound action plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with the state Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991;

vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;

vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

Social Forestry scheme in Orissa

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

(a) whether the targets set under the social Forestry Scheme in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period had been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) the targets set for the Eighth Five Year plan for the state; and

(e) the details of assistance granted by the Union Government to Orissa for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The target and achievement of afforestation and tree planting activities in Orissa under the 20-point programme including Social forestry, during the seventh plan period are as given below:-

<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement (Area in hectares)</i>
637100	552234

The target could not be achieved fully due to the drought conditions in 1988-89 and also on account of funding constraints.

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

(d) and (e) the Eighth Five Year plan has not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Children Falling ILL Due to Mid-Day Meal

690. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government are aware that 361 children studying in Government school, Chandigarh fell ill on November 9-10, 1991 after taking mid-day meal;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per information furnished by Chandigarh Administration, 500 students who took certain biscuits were rushed to the hospital, out of which 473 were discharged after 3-7 hours. 5 were discharged after 2-3 days and the remaining 22 were discharged subsequently. The biscuits supplied to the children were found infected with coliform bacteria. After investigation the supply of biscuits has been stopped in the schools. Distt. Education Officers have started frequent sample checking of the mid day meals being supplied to the children.

[*English*]

Unlicensed Drug Manufacturing Units

691. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of medicines are being manufactured by the unlicensed companies and sold in the open market; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The manufacture of Drugs without a valid licence is an offence under Section 18 (c) of the drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. If any person/company is found manufacturing drugs without a licence action is taken by the State Licensing Authority under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules thereunder.

Appropriate action is taken wherever an instance of an unlicensed company manufacturing drugs comes to light .

Prakrit Academy

692. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal for the establishment of a "Prakrit Academy"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The information in this

regard is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

693. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the total number of hospitals with their locations and proposed names to be set up in Delhi under the current plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): There is a proposal to set up 7 hospitals under Delhi Administration. A statement indicating the locations/names of the proposed hospitals is enclosed.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3
1.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital (100 bedded Hospital)	Khichripur
2.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital (100 bedded hospital)	Jahangirpuri
3.	Names not yet decided by authorities (100 bedded Hospital)	Sirsapur
4.	-do-	Pooth khurd
5.	-do-	Maidan Garhi
6.	Guru Govind Singh Hospital (100 bedded Hospital)	Raghubir Nagar
7.	Baba Sahib Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Hospital, (500 bedded Hospital)	Rohini

*[English]***Task Force to Explore New tourist Sites**

694. SHRI CHETAN P. S.
CHAUHAN:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government have set up a task force to suggest the development of new tourist sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made in the recent past to tap the tourism potential of these spots in general and the deserts of Rajasthan in particular?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The India Tourism development corporation have set up a Task force for identifying new areas of tourism potential.

(c) Development of tourism and infrastructure for tourism is primarily the responsibility of state Governments. The Central Government extends financial assistance within the available resources on specific proposals received from State Governments. Such assistance has been made available to the States including Rajasthan.

Protection of Ancient Monuments

695. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several monuments including Taj Mahal are rapidly decaying;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any study into the reasons for the decay;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to formulate any action plan to protect the ancient monuments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Monuments protected by the archaeological Survey of India including the Taj Mahal are not rapidly decaying.

(b) does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Archaeological Survey of India has already formulated an action plan for 1991-92 for the Conservation and preservation of monuments protected by it.

*[Translation]***Cancellation of Vayudoot flight from Delhi to Lucknow**

696. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many flights of Vayudoot from Delhi to Lucknow via Kanpur have been cancelled for the last two months and the number of bookings cancelled;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to ensure regularity of the flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) From 20th September,

1991 to 20th November, 1991, Vayudoot flights were cancelled on 22 occasions. While on one occasion the flight was cancelled due to technical snag, the other cancellations were due to non-availability of aircraft. Due to these cancellations 68 confirmed passengers could not travel from Delhi to Lucknow.

(c) Subject to availability of operating aircraft regularity in operations would be possible.

Maternal and Child Health Services in Bihar

697. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred under the Maternal and Child Health Services programme in Sasaram and Bhabhua districts of Bihar; and

(b) the target fixed under the programme and the extent to which it has been achieved during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As reported by the Govt. of Bihar, the total expenditure incurred under the Maternal and Child Health Services programme in the districts of Sasaram and Bhabhua taken together is as under :-

Year	Expenditure
1986-87	Rs. 2681460
1987-88	Rs. 2681160
1988-89	Rs. 2681160
1989-90	Rs. 4391690
1990-91	Rs. 6843420

(b) As reported by the Govt. of Bihar, a statement showing the targets and achievements for Sasaram and Bhabhua districts taken together is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Targets and Achievements under MCH Services Programme for Sasaram and Bhabhua Districts taken together as reported by Bihar Govt. Achievement

Terminal Methods (Sterilisation)

Sl. No.	Year	Targets	Achievements		Percentage
			4	5	
1.	1986-87	21500	9849		45.81%
2.	1987-88	21000	13579		164.60%
3.	1988-89	21000	17727		84.7%
4.	1989-90	17500	11943		68.25%
5.	1990-91	18800	6716		35.72%

IUD (Insertions)

6.	1986-87	9500	8458		89.03%
7.	1987-88	10000	7455		74.55%
8.	1988-89	12800	14162		110.00%
9.	1989-90	14600	12241		85.81%

Sl. No.	Year	Targets		Achievements		Percentage
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	1190-91	7100	5485			32.08%
Oral Pill Users						
11.	1988-87			Not readily available		
12.	1987-88			Not readily available		
13.	1988-89	600	821			136%
14.	1989-90	600	1231			205.22%
15.	1990-91	1750	1093			62.48%
Conventional Contraceptive Users						
16.	1986-87	4000	2919			72.8%
17.	1987-88	600	786			131.0%
18.	1988-89	6160	6925			112.42%
19.	1989-90	6150	7386			119.9%

Sl. No.	Year	Targets		Achievements		Percentage
		1	2	3	4	
20.	1990-91			11000	5205	47.32%
Immunization T.T. (Mothers)						
21.	1986-87			20000	11487	57.4%
22.	1987-88			38000	40413	106.35%
23.	1988-89			67000	75041	112.00
24.	1989-90			90400	7184	79.19%
25.	1990-91			107500	63115	58.71%
DPT						
26.	1986-87			20000	14654	73.27%
27.	1987-88			58000	65390	112.74%
28.	1988-89			58000	78657	1352.62%
29.	1989-90			58500	80775	117.92%
30.	1990-91			80750	82589	102.28%

Sl. No.	Year	Targets			Achievements		Percentage
		1	2	3	4	5	
Polio							
31.	1986-87			20000	8429		42.1%
32.	1987-88			58000	58758		101.31%
33.	1988-89			58000	76656		132.17%
34.	1989-90			58500	80332		117.36%
35.	1990-91			80750	82117		101.69%
36.	BCG						
37.	1986-87			27000	16654		61.7%
28.	1987-88			58000	166388		114.46%
29.	1988-89			58000	69532		119.88%
30.	1989-90			58500	71874		104.93%
31.	1990-91			80750	76848		95.17%

Sl. No.	Year	Targets	Achievements	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
MEASLES				
32.	1986-87		Not Readily available	
33.	1987-88	41000	41168	110.41%
34.	1988-89	26500	38912	146.84%
35.	1989-90	68500	96068	140.25%
36.	1990-91	80750	74729	92.54%

[English]

Conversion of Karur-Tutikorin Line

698. SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JAN-ARTHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to convert Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin section into broad-gauge; and

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

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

(b) Karur-Dindigul- Madurai-Maniyachchi- Tuticorin/ Talaiyithu project is being taken up in stages. Parallel BG line from Maniyachchi to Talaiyithu/Milavittan was commissioned in May, 1985 and assisted siding to Tuticorin Harbour was commissioned in April, 1986. New BG rail line from Karur-Dindigul was commissioned in August, 1988. Parallel BG line from Dindigul to Madurai is targeted for completion in 1992-93. work on Madurai-Maniyachi section has been taken up and its completion would depend upon availability or resources in the coming years.

Opening of More Navodaya Vidyalayas

699. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas the Government propose to set up in the country, State-wise during 1991-92

particularly in Pauri Garhwai and Chamoli Districts of U.P.;

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government for opening Navodaya Vidyalaya and the rules governing admission of students therein;

(d) whether the Government have undertaken any survey to analyse the performance of these institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) State-wise break-up of 275 Navodaya Vidyalayas opened so far is given in the attached Statement-I

(b) So far 14 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened during 1991-92 and 5 more have been sanctioned. State-wise list is given in the attached Statement-II. A Navodaya Vidyalaya is already functioning at District Chamoli.

(c) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas, on an average one in each District of the country. The location is selected based on the offer of the State Government/UT Administration in the first instance. Thirty acres of land, free of cost and adequate buildings are provided initially by the concerned State/UT Administration for running the Vidyalaya initially for 2-3 years. The location of these Vidyalayas, as far as possible, would be in rural areas. Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at class VI on the basis of a test designed & conducted by the NCERT. At least 75% of the seats are filled by candidate selected from rural areas and not more than 25% are from urban areas. Reservation of seats for SC/ST is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned District provided that in no district such reservation is less than the national

average. One third of the total seats are reserved for girls in each Vidyalaya.

of the scheme is being watched by the Government, no evaluation study has been ordered as it is still a new scheme.

(d) and (e). Although the performance

STATEMENT -I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Bihar	25
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	9
6.	Haryana	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Karnataka	18
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29
12.	Maharashtra	20
13.	Manipur	7
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	2
16.	Orissa	12
17.	Punjab	7
18.	Rajasthan	21
19.	Sikkim	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	35
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
24.	Chandigarh	1
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
26.	Daman & Diu	2
27.	Delhi	2
28.	Lakshadweep	1
29.	Pondicherry	4
TOTAL		275

STATEMENT-II*A. List of Navodaya Vidyalayas Sanctioned During 1991-92.*

<i>S.No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>
1.	Surindernagar	Gujarat
2.	Rajkot	Gujarat
3.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Sangli	Maharashtra
5.	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
6.	Wokha	Nagaland
7.	Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh

<i>S.No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>
9.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh
12.	West District	Delhi
13.	S. Tripura District	Tripura
14.	Siwan	Bihar

B. List of Districts Where Navodaya Vidyalayas are Being Sanctioned During 1991-92.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>
1.	Alleppey	Kerala
2.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Palamou	Bihar
5.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh

Liquor Tragedy in Delhi

700. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of persons
died in Delhi recently after consuming adul-
terated Sura;

(b) if so, the number of persons admit-
ted in various hospitals, died and became
handicapped;

(c) whether the manufacturers had ob-
tained licences to market this product;

(d) if so, the authority responsible for
issuing such licences;

(e) whether any raids have been con-
ducted to find out such spurious products;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is any proposal to ban
the sale of Sura;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Several persons were admitted in different hospitals in Delhi of whom 199 have died, and 63 are presently admitted in hospitals. 77 persons were discharged after treatment and 6 left hospitals. against medical advice.

(c) Enquiries, showed that M/S Karnal Pharmacy, Ghaziabad who prepared spurious liquor in the name of Karpurasav had a valid licence nested till 31st December, 1988.

(d) Director, Ayurveda & Unani systems of Medicine, Lucknow is the Drug licensing authority for issuing such licences in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. Delhi Police, Delhi Excise Department & Drug Controlled Delhi have conducted raids to find out such spurious drugs.

(g) to (i) instructions have been issued to all State Governments that rectified spirit should not be allowed to be used as a substitute for Parasanna which is one of the ingredient of Karpurasav. This Ministry also proposes to amend the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules in order to prescribe limits of alcohol and restrict the packing sizes of such drugs having alcohol content are prone to misuse.

[Translation]

Education for Handicaps

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the spread of education among the handi-

capped children during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any scheme to set up schools in each district for handicapped children is under-consideration of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government of India is implementing the following programmes for the education of the disabled children:

(i) Integrated Education for the Disabled Children with the objective of providing educational opportunities for the disabled children in common schools.

(ii) Scheme of assistance to voluntary organizations for running schools for the handicapped.

(iii) Provision of scholarships through State Governments to disabled students from Class IX onwards for pursuing education upto Post-graduation level and Vocational/Technical Study.

(iv) National Institutes for Mentally, Orthopaedically, Visually and Hearing Handicapped are running schools to provide education for the handicapped children in their respective areas.

(b) to (d). Ministry of Human Resource Development does not have any Scheme to set up special schools for the education of the handicapped in each district. According to the information obtained from the Ministry of welfare, who are concerned with the setting up of special schools for the handi-

capped, as at present, there is no scheme for setting up of special schools in each district.

**Flora and Fauna in Raj Mahal Hills,
Bihar**

702. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Flora and fauna have been fast disappearing in the Raj Mahal hills in Bihar:

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Zoological and botanical garden for their protection;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to convert Karam Tola Lake into a bird sanctuary, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No such assumption can be drawn from the surveys conducted by the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, in view of the paleo-botanical findings of scientific interest, it has been recommended that the area may be declared as a Fossil Park.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

[English]

**Indian Airlines flight from Nagpur and
Ahmedabad**

703. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to connect Nagpur and Ahmedabad by a new Indian Airlines route by rerouting the present service via Calcutta/Bhubaneswar/Ahmedabad;

(b) whether any petition have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, when and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Shifting of Navodaya Vidyalaya in
Gaya, Bihar**

704. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Jethian Navodaya Vidyalaya of Gaya District, Bihar in view of inadequate facilities and insecure condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir. The construction of a permanent building under zero phase at Navodaya Vidyalaya at Jethian, district Gaya, Bihar, has already been undertaken and is at an advanced stage.

Deforestation in North Eastern States*[English]*

705. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI
DR. S.P. YADAV

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

(a) whether forest area in a number of North-Eastern States has been decreasing drastically;

(b) if so, the percentage of the forest area in these States decreased during the last decade;

(c) the reasons for decreasing of forests in the region; and

(d) the plan, if any, that has been formulated by the Government to check the decrease in forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). According to the assessment made by the Forest Survey of India based on the visual interpretation of satellite imageries pertaining to the periods 1981-83 and 1985-87, a decrease in actual forest cover has been indicated in the following states mainly due to shifting cultivation and unregulated felling:

Assam	1.2%
Meghalaya	4.97%
Mizoram	4.78%
Tripura	7.2%

(d) The Government have taken following steps to check it:

- (1) Afforestation programmes have been launched under the 20 Point Programme;
- (2) Guidelines have been issued to prepare Working Plans for all the forest areas;
- (3) As per available information, under the centrally sponsored scheme relating to shifting cultivation, 26,582 families have been selected for rehabilitation in nine states, for which, a total outlay of Rs. 174 crores is envisaged. During the four years, 1987-88 to 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 50.91 crores has been released as a Central Assistance to the nine states for implementation of this scheme.

National Committee on Tourism

706. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study report regarding promotion of international tourism in the country has been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made thereon with details of package of incentives recommended by the National Committee on tourism?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendation relate to a package of incentives for attracting

private investment in the tourism sector, reorganisation of the Ministry of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation and a strategy for manpower development in the tourism sector. These recommendations have been considered by the Government and implemented to the extent feasible. The package of incentives recommended by the Committee included enhancement of interest subsidy to hotel projects, institutional loans, income tax concessions, reduction in custom duty, etc.

Inclusion of Insurance in Rail Fare

707. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Insurance in fare of all passengers travelling in the Railways as is being done in air tickets keeping in view of the rising rail accidents;

(b) if so, whether the amount of compensation to the victims of railway accidents will be enhanced accordingly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Sale of Westland Helicopters

708. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Britain have begun talks for the sale of the Westland helicopters lying idle at present; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Notice of Agitation by Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

709. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers have given notice of a phased agitation to be launched from November 18, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by the Government to negotiate with them;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association had announced such an agitation earlier but have called it off following their meeting with the Minister of Human Resource Development.

(b) The AIKVTa has at different times made various demands which includes/ implementation of recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission, representation of teachers on Sangathan and its Board of Governors, increase in promotion quota and promotional avenues for miscellaneous category of teachers, selection grade after eight years, rationalisation of JCM, recruitment and promotion rules and transfer policy, introduction of new subject, house for every teacher, reduction of work load on teachers,

opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya district-wise etc.

(c) to (e). Dialogue has been kept open with the various Associations and the issue are scrutinised in the Sangathan.

**Indira Gandhi National Centre For Arts,
New Delhi**

710. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Government to the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi during 1988-89 to 1991-92, year-wise and the purpose for which the money is being utilised;

(b) whether a piece of land was allotted in New Delhi for the construction of a building complex for this centre; and

(c) if so, the present stage of the construction of the said complex?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Financial assistance provided by the Government for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts during the years 1988-89 to 1991-92 is given below, year-wise:

1988-89	: Rs. 10.61 crores
1989-90	: Nil
1990-91	: Nil
1991-92	: No funds released so far.

The above assistance was provided for construction of IGNCAS building complex.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) After completion of most of the pre-construction activities, the construction work on the Project has commenced beginning with the ancillary structures and service facilities required before the main buildings are taken up.

Allocation for Vocational Training

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

(a) the details of the budgetary allocation made in 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 for vocational training;

(b) whether the Government have assessed the financial implications of bringing all the schools under vocational training;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have monitored the expenditure made by State Government on vocational training; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to check the misutilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The budget allocated for the Centrally Sponsored Vocational Education Programme at +2 level was:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated (Rupees in Crores)</i>
1988-89	50.00
1989-90	47.00
1990-91	84.20
1991-92	89.00

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Vocational Education Programme in the States/UT's is regularly monitored through field visits by officers of the Central Government, meetings with State Government officials and submission of quarterly reports indicating detailed progress in expenditure. In order to check the misutilisation of funds, States/UT's have been advised to observe utmost care in the procurement of materials and effecting strict vigil in incurring expenditure.

Forest Cover

712. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the land under forest cover States and Union Territories-wise;

(b) the dereservation done during the last three years, States and Union Territories-wise;

(c) the criteria followed for dereservation; and

(d) the State-wise list of land brought under afforestation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The details are furnished in the attached statement-I

(b) No dereservation case has been approved during the last three years.

(c) The policy of the Government is not to dereserve any Government forest.

(d) Information is furnished in the attached statement-II

STATEMENT-I

State Wise Details of Forest Cover (Area: sq km)

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>Forest Cover Assessment 1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68763
3.	Assam	26058
4.	Bihar	26934
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	1300
6.	Gujarat	11670
7.	Haryana	563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13377

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/Uts</i>	<i>Forest Cover Assessment 1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20424
10.	Karnataka	32100
11.	Kerala	10149
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133191
13.	Maharashtra	44058
14.	Manipur	17885
15.	Meghalaya	15690
16.	Mizoram	18178
17.	Nagaland	14356
18.	Orissa	47137
19.	Punjab	1151
20.	Rajasthan	12966
21.	Sikkim	3124
22.	Tamilnadu	17715
23.	Tripura	5325
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33844
25.	West Bengal	8394
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	7624
27.	Chandigarh	8
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	205
29.	Daman & Diu	2

Sl. No	State/Uts	Forest Cover Assessment 1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87
30.	Delhi	22
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	-
Total		640134

STATEMENT

State wise Details of Afforestation

(Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	152567.80	141747.80	131757.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6352.00	7050.80	6470.50
3.	Assam	248993.50	22193.50	16970.00
4.	Bihar	157600.00	180177.00	117493.50
5.	Goa	3735.00	3686.50	3811.00
6.	Gujarat	107075.00	200680.50	194450.00
7.	Haryana	19000.00	31,637.50	27480.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30754.50	34186.50	32555.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2003.00	25237.00	16190.00
10.	Karnataka	157610.00	154595.50	111641.50
11.	Kerala	77772.00	76050.00	22743.50

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	204523.00	220800.00	195742.00
13.	Maharashtra	158998.00	285000.00	191860.00
14.	Manipur	9012.50	9948.00	11552.00
15.	Meghalaya	11878.50	16488.50	14250.00
16.	Mizoram	13875.00	15000.80	15000.00
17.	Nagaland	10000.00	11500.00	20550.00
18.	Orissa	117002.50	138108.80	84287.50
19.	Punjab	24776.00	28730.00	20915.50
20.	Rajasthan	58893.50	65500.00	54800.00
21.	Sikkim	6693.50	6307.50	7193.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	95587.00	90278.50	83564.00
23.	Tripura	13356.50	13350.00	13500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	221035.50	272991.00	275012.50

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	69554.00	55600.00	51766.00
26.	A & N Islands	5021.50	5379.50	5318.50
27.	Chandigarh	179.50	176.50	104.00
28.	D & N Haveli	156.100	1916.00	1562.50
29.	Daman & Diu	26.50	63.00	112.50
30.	Delhi	903.00	3266.00	2150.00
31.	Lakshadweep	12.00	112.00	145.50
32.	Pondicherry	516.00	523.00	541.50
Total		1775567.50	2118308.50	1719824.00

Flight Kitchen In National and International Airlines

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

(a) whether the Government have evolved any policy for granting permission to flight kitchens catering to national and international airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of land allotted and facilities provided to different flight kitchen operators at major airports of the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of land allotted to different flight kitchen operators at major airports by IAAI are as under:

<i>Name of the agency</i>	<i>Area allotted (sq. mtrs)</i>
Delhi	
East India Hotels Ltd.	15,000
Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	15,000
Mohan Hotels Ltd.	14,720
India Hotels Co. Ltd.	14,440
Bombay	
Narang Hotels	15,000
Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	14,000
East India Hotels Ltd.	21,553
Ambassador Sky-Chef	5,658
Leela Penta	29,000
	(Composite for Hotel and flight kitchen)
<i>Name of the agency</i>	<i>Area allotted (Sq. mtrs)</i>
Calcutta	
East India Hotels Ltd.	About 7,000
	Land was allotted but the flight kitchen has not been constructed as yet.

Only the land is provided by IAAI. Necessary facilities are developed by the concerned operators.

**Modernisation of Stations in Cuttack,
Orissa**

[*Translation*]

714. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on stations in Cuttack district in Orissa during the last three years and the provision made in the current year plan; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for the modernisation and development of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways do not maintain Civil District-wise figures of expenditure. It is Railways' endeavour to provide facilities at stations, including those in Cuttack District as per prescribed norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Further development/modernisation of stations, in any plan period, is undertaken as per traffic requirements, subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations?

**C.G.H.S. Facilities to P & T
Pensioners**

[*English*]

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

(a) whether the pensioners of Posts and Telegraph department are not given treatment under the C.G.H.S.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) Pensioners of Post and Telegraph Department except those residing at Pune, Jaipur, Lucknow and Ahmedabad where the P & T Department has got its own dispensaries are given indoor treatment facilities by CGHS.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Pensioners of Post and Telegraph Department residing at above station have been advised to approach P & T Department to extend medical facilities to them as are available to serving P & T employees.

Legislation on Use of Human Organs

716. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a legislation on use of human tissues and organs and their donation for therapeutic purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The salient features of the proposed legislation include (i) Redefinition of death to include 'brain-stem death' for purpose of

removal and transplantation of human organs, (ii) Provision for empowering the Government to authorise designated hospitals for such transplantations, (iii) Provision for an enabling authorisation to be made by a person any time during his life time, for removal, after his death, of any specified organs, by an approved institution, (iv) provision for promoting voluntary donation of organs by living donors to near relatives, by prescribing hospital records and medicare to donors, and (v) Provision for prescribing penalties for persons indulging in illegal trading in human organs.

Recommendation of Association of Indian Universities

717. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 66th Conference of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) held recently in Thiruvananthapuram has made several recommendation regarding higher education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Association of Indian Universities organised a National Seminar on "Decentralisation of Higher Education System" at Thiruvananthapuram on October 8, 1991. According to the information furnished by AIU, the Association has not finalised the proceedings of the Conference. The recommendations of the Conference would be examined by Government after they are received from AIU.

New Division in Ahmedabad

[Translation]

718. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Divisions have been established in Malda, Bhopal and Ambala;

(b) whether there is any proposal for establishing a new Division In Ahmedabad; and

(c) if so, the progress made in regard thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

More Medical Colleges in Kerala

[English]

719. SHRI V.S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN: SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:

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

(a) whether the Government have approved the setting up of two Medical Colleges in the private sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) The present policy of the Government is not to approve the establishment of any new medical college in the country in view of large scale availability of qualified medical practitioners to meet country's health needs.

Approval to Ayurvedic Drugs

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

(a) whether approval has been granted to a number of Ayurvedic proprietary drugs which were never tested clinically;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs approved under Ayurvedic stores of C.G.H.S., V.M.S. and P & T during 1990-91 and 1991-92, alongwith the report of clinical investigations made by the Central Drug Research Institute or any other authority;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the marketing of the sub-standard drugs; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

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

Tourism Development in Bareilly

[*Translation*]

721. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised any scheme for providing assistance for development of spot for tourism in Bareilly and Badaun during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the places selected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan of the Central Department of Tourism is yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Backward Areas

[*English*]

722. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open the Kendriya Vidyalayas in backward areas particularly where there is no such school;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to provide equal opportunity to the backward students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no system of opening Kendriya Vidyalayas on a district wise basis or with reference to the backward areas criteria. The opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends upon the suitability of the proposals from the prescribed user agencies, especially presence of a cluster of employees of the Central Government and/or Central Government undertakings, availa-

bility of physical facilities and financial resources. The objective of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan is primarily to serve the special educational needs of children of transferable Central Government and Central Government undertaking employees.

Closure of Indian Airlines and Air India

[*Translation*]

723. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India are likely to be closed down due to their continued losses; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to minimise the losses suffered by these Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) While Air India has not suffered any loss, Indian Airlines has incurred losses owing to problems basically regarding induction of A-320 fleet.

These problems have taken care of and additional measures are also being taken to improve productivity and efficiency of the Corporation. Indian Airlines is expected to turn the corners next year.

[*English*]

Direct Air Flight from Rajkot-Delhi and Back

724. SHRI CHANDRES PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representa-

tions have been received in his Ministry for starting a direct flight on Delhi-Rajkot route;

(b) if so, when the said flight is going to commence; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Due to capacity constraints, there is no plan at present to operate a direct flight between Delhi and Rajkot.

Fire In Gir Forests

725. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire broke out in Gir forests recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the extent of loss suffered in terms of financial as well as the percentage of the jungle burnt; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such fires in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There was a fire in Gir forests in October, 1991.

(b) The fire was accidental in nature.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The steps taken to prevent fire include

- (i) Creation of extensive fire lines on both sides of the road;
- (ii) Regular patrolling of the area by the staff;
- (iii) Deployment of Fire Watchers during the fire season; and
- (iv) Setting up of wireless net work.

Financial Irregularities in Jawaharlal Nehru University

726. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Financial irregularities worth lakhs in JNU" appearing in the Times of India dated August 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to probe the financial irregularities in JNU through vigilance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and other remedial steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). The news-item appearing in the Times of India dated August 31, 1991 refers to:

- (i) Non-deduction of pension from salary of the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University;
- (ii) Defalcation of funds in the School

of International Studies; and

- (iii) The alleged mis-appropriation of funds by Prof. A.K. Verma of the School of Life Sciences of the University.

These complaints had been brought to Government's notice earlier also and Government had called for detailed comments of the University. According to the information furnished by JNU, the position in this regard is as follows:

- (i) Prof. M.S. Agwani, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University is drawing his pension in addition to his pay since 1.3.1988. The University is of the view that the pay of Prof. Agwani has been fixed in accordance with Statute 3 of the Statutes of the University and that these Statutes do not provide for deduction of pension from the salary of Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) Defalcation of funds to the tune of about Rs. 2.32 lakhs on account of postage stamps and franking machine in the School of International Studies was detected by the University in April, 1989. After preliminary investigations, the University appointed in September, 1989 a Fact-Finding Committee to inquire into the said received by the University in August, 1990. JNU has informed that on the basis of the findings of the Inquiry Committee, the University initiated disciplinary proceedings against the six defaulting employees. The inquiry is near completion.
- (iii) Vice-Chancellor, JNU had constituted a Fact-Finding Commk-

tee in October, 1990 to look into the alleged irregularities in the bills submitted by Prof. A.K. Verma of the School of Life Sciences in respect of a Workshop organised by him in December, 1989. The report of the Committee was received by the University in June, 1991. On the basis of the findings of the Committee, the University has initiated disciplinary action against Prof. A.K. Verma.

Facilities Provided in Government Hospitals in 7th Plan in Delhi

727. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beds added to the various Government hospitals in Delhi at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan against the target;

(b) the nature of the additional facilities provided in the hospitals for both in-door and out-door patients at the end of the Plan; and

(c) the details of the plan, drawn up by the Government to cope with the rising demand for beds and other facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) No target was fixed for the increase of bed strength during the Seventh Plan period. However, 2405 beds have been added during the 7th Plan period in various Government hospitals in Delhi.

(b) Details of certain additional facilities provided in the hospitals for both in-door and out-door patients at the end of the Plan are as under:-

- i) CAT Scan facilities;
- ii) Ultrasound examination;
- iii) Post office extension counters and free telephone services with only local facilities at major hospitals;
- iv) Modern kitchen facilities;
- v) A Drug De-Addiction unit has been set up in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital;
- vi) 24 hours laboratory service in Lady Harding Medical College and Associated hospitals;
- vii) Augmentation of Ambulance services; and
- viii) An out-door T.B. Clinic has been started for trans-Yamuna area at Patparganj.

(c) Eighth Five Year Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

Game/Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

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

(a) whether the Government have appointed some Game/Yoga teachers as PGTs in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to appoint Game/Yoga teacher in these Schools on the post of PGTs against demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Physical Education/Yoga are not taught as an elective subject at the "plus two" stage, therefore there are no posts of PGT in this subject.

Decentralisation of Responsibilities

729. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry is contemplating to decentralise some of its responsibilities in regard to environmental impact assessments to the State level agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Operational modalities would be made available when finalised.

Rail Projects in Madhya Pradesh

730. SHRI MAHANDRAKUMARSINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ongoing railway lines under construction in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) when the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The details of Railway lines under construction in Madhya Pradesh are as under:-

Sl. No. Year of Completion	Name of the Project		Total length	Km in M.P.		Percentage Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Satna-Rewa	50	50	60		92-93
2.	Guna-Etawah	348	320	30		*
3.	Godhra-Dahod Indore & Dewas Maksi	316	216	10		*

* Will depend upon availability of resources in the coming years.

Merger of Bombay-Kolhapur and Bombay-belgaum Vayudoot flights.

731. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot flights between Bombay-Kolhapur, and Bombay-Belgaum have been merged into one;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of flights cancelled on both the routes during 1991 so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Vayudoot services to Belgaum and Kolhapur were merged together due to commercial reasons.

(c) and (d). 30 flights were cancelled on this route from January, 1991 to October, 1991. The cancellation were largely due to bad weather and engineering snags.

Treatment of T.B. Patients

732. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of TB cases in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether adequate quantities of medicines for the TB treatment are not available in rural areas;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether a number of TB patients

who have been treated are having recurrent TB, within a period of 2 to 3 years;

(f) if so, the number of such cases; and

(g) the remedial measures proposed to be taken for total eradication of TB in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Tuberculosis is neither a notifiable disease nor prevalence survey to assess exact size of the problem of Tuberculosis in the country is being conducted every year. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the incidence of TB cases is on the increase in the country during the last three years. The epidemiology of TB is such that with the rise of population the number of TB patients are becoming more.

(c) and (d). Adequate quantity of anti-TB drugs is supplied to the State run T.B. Centres for free treatment of diagnosed TB patients, according to the pattern of assistance laid down by the Planning Commission.

(e) and (f). No such information is available from the District T.B. Programme reports.

(g) To combat the problem of Tuberculosis in the country, a total of 378 equipped and staffed district T.B. Centres have been established to undertake T.B. case finding and treatment activities. In addition, there are about 330 T.B. clinics functioning in the country. About 47,000 T.B. beds are also available.

To reduce the duration of treatment from 12-18 months to 6-8 months, Short course Chemotherapy drug regimen containing more potent drugs is being introduced. So far, 253 districts have been cov-

ered under this regimen. As a preventive measure BCG vaccination is being to the children of the age group 0-1 years.

To educate the masses, about T.B. disease its prevention, stress is being given on health education through T.V. and Radio spots, advertisements in newspaper and booklets/pamphlets.

Excavation of Stones In Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

733. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have banned excavation of stones from forest land in Uttar Pradesh to check environment pollution;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in loss of revenue and thousands of people have been rendered jobless; and

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

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

(b) There is some insignificant loss of revenue and employment opportunities to local people on account of ban on excavation of stone from forest areas. This loss is, however, more than compensated for as banning excavation of stone forest areas helps in protecting the forest from denudation and also checking environmental pollution.

(c) The Mines Department of Uttar

Pradesh sanctions leases for excavation of stones on Gram Samaj (Community Lands) which generates revenue to the Government and employment to the local people.

Promotion of Tourism Through Festivals

[*English*]

734. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a list of festivals with a view to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the names of these festivals;

(c) the facilities being provided by the Union Government to the respective State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the effect of this scheme to promote tourism so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A list of festivals prepared by the Department is given in the statement.

(c) Central financial assistance for promotion of festivals, is extended to State Governments on the basis of specific proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds and inter se priorities.

(d) Promotion of such Indian fairs and festivals enhances the awareness of the country's cultural heritage and increases tourist arrivals to destinations where the festivals are held.

STATEMENT

Important Festivals Identified for Tourism Promotion

Sl. No.	Name of Festival	Date & Month	Places	State
1		2	3	4 5
1.	Desert Festival	28-30 January	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan
2.	Kite Festival	13.15 January	Ahmedabad	Gujarath
3.	Pongal Festival	13.17 January		Tamil Nadu
4.	Elephant March	16-21 January	Trivendrum	Kerala
5.	Nagpur Festival	23-25 January	Nagpur	Rajasthan
6.	Republic Day	26 January		All India
7.	Crafts Mela	1-15 February	Suraj Kund	Haryana
8.	Yoga Week	2-7 February	Rishikesh	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Goa Carnival	9.12 February		Goa
10.	Elephanta Festival	22.24 February	Elephanta	Maharashtra
11.	Heli-Skilling	2nd & 3rd week of February	Manali	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Chapcharkut	23 February	All over State	Mizoram

Sl. No.	Name of Festival	Date & Month		Places	State			
		1	2		3	4	5	
13.	Hola Mohalla Festival		27 February 1st March	All over State		Punjab		
14.	Basant Utsav		March	Shantiniketan		West Bengal		
15.	Khajuraho Festival		12.18 March	Khajuraho		Madhya Pradesh		
16.	Ellora Festival		21.23 March	Ellora		Maharashtra		
17.	International Flower Festival		March-May	Gangtok		Sikkim		
18.	International Tea Festival		26-28 October	Darjeeling		West bengal		
19.	Bohag Biguo Bangoli Bihu		14.15 April	All over State		Assam		
20.	Trichur Pooram		April	Trichur		Kerala		
21.	Chithirai Festival		April-May	Madurai		Tamil Nadu		
22.	Summer Festival		1.10 May	Kohima		Nagaland		
23.	Hemis Festival		June	Ladakh		Kashmir		
24.	Summer Festival		1-3 June	Mt. Abu		Rajasthan		
25.	Himachal Summer Festival		1-16 June	Shimal		Himachal Pradesh		

Sl. No.	Name of Festival	Date & Month	Places	State
1		2	3	4 5
26.	Mango Festival	7 July	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Charlot Festival	1st week of July	Puri	Orissa
28.	Alleppey Boat Race	10 August	Alleppey	Kerala
29.	Ganesh Chaturthi	11-12 September	Bombay/Pune	Maharashtra
30.	Tametar Festival	12-24 September	Surendra Nagar	Gujarath
31.	Onam	September	Trivendrum	Kerala
32.	Festival of Dances	September		Andhra Pradesh
33.	Gelconda Festival	September	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Helkru Hiltongba	September	All Over State	Minipur
35.	Navaratri Festival	8 October	Vododara	Gujarat
36.	Dussehara	October	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
			Mysore	Karnataka
37.	Durga Puja October		Calcutta	West Bengal
38.	Pearl Festival	October	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

<i>Name of Festival</i>	<i>Date & Month</i>		<i>Places</i>		<i>State</i>
	1	2	3	4	
39. Ka Pomblang Nongkrem		October-November	All over State		Meghalaya
40. Diwali		November			All India
41. Konarak Festival		7-13 November	Konarak		Orissa
42. International Trade Fair		14-24 November	Delhi		Delhi
43. Pushkar Fair		18-21 November	Pushkar		Rajasthan
44. Sonapur Mela		November	Vaishali		Bihar
45. International Sea Food Festival		December	Panachi Kochi		Goa Kerala
46. Hampi Vijayanagar Festival		December	Hampi		Karnataka
47. Jarmela		December	Chandigarh		Punjab

Loss due to Engine Breakdown

735. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of engine breakdown occurred during 1991 and the number of flying hours lost due to non-operation of aircraft;

(b) the total loss of revenue due to the above engine breakdown; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the aircraft properly and avert such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) It is not possible to quantify losses due to engine breakdown.

(c) All engine failures are investigated by experts and wherever needed corrective action taken as recommended by them.

STATEMENT

Number of Engine Breakdown occurred till date in 1991 are as follows:

Name of Operator	Type of Engine	Fitted on Aircraft	Total No.	No. of flying Hours lost
1	2	3	4	5
AIR INDIA	a) P & W JT9D b) GE CF6 80C2	B747-200 B747-300	7 4	0
INDIAN AIRLINES	a) P & W JT8D b) IAE V 2500 c) GE CF6 50C/C2	B737 Airbus A320 Airbus A 300	39 6 30	67 hours & 25 Minutes
VAYUDOOT	a) Garret TPE331 b) RR Dart 531	Dornier HS-748	10 8	292 Hours
PAWAN HANS LTD.	a) RR GEM 531 b) Aerial IC	West land H/C Dauphin H/C	2	0
OTHER OPERATORS	Various Engines	Various Aircraft	6	Not known

Surplus Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

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

(a) the norms for adjusting the teachers who are rendered surplus in different Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the details of surplus teachers rendered on account of transfer during the past four months; and

(c) the reasons for such transfers dislocating studies of children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Teachers are not surplus in the aggregate. A particular teacher may become surplus in a particular Vidyalaya but there is no overall surplus of teachers. No teacher has been retrenched as surplus. Transfers are generally done as per the guidelines and should not dislocate the studies of children. Moreover Principals have been authorised to fill up the vacancies locally on adhoc or part time basis as per rules, with a view to avoid loss of studies of students.

Modernisation of Stations in Bihar

737. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on stations situated in the districts of Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur of Bihar during the last three years and the amount proposed to be spent during the current year plan; and

(b) the proposals under consideration

with the Government for development and modernisation of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways do not maintain Civil Districtwise figures of expenditure. It is Railway's endeavour to provide facilities at stations, including those in Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur Districts of Bihar as per prescribed norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Further development/modernisation of stations, in any plan period, is undertaken as per traffic requirements, subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

Speed of Super Fast Trains

[Translation]

738. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the speed of super fast trains to 140 k.m. per hour;

(b) whether the Railways have developed high-tech tracks on which trains can run at the above-mentioned speed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Necessary where withal for upgrading tracks on superfast train routes for 140 kmph. speeds is available. Upgrading of tracks would be taken up on identified routes, as a part of schemes for raising speeds of superfast trains.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Rented Houses*[English]*

739. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government procure private rented buildings for different departments and the reassessment for increase in rent is done by the CPWD and its recommendations is acceptable to different departments of the Government;

(b) if so, the number of buildings where CPWD have given the reassessment for increase in rent for such buildings where CGHS dispensaries are being run in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for which the recommendations of CPWD for the increase in rent have not been accepted by the CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi for its rented buildings?

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

(b) The reassessment for increase in the rent of the private buildings hired by the Central Government Health Scheme has been done by the Central Public Works Department in 13 (thirteen) cases.

(c) The question does not arise.

Women Polytechnic Institutions in The Country*[Translation]*

740. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women Polytechnic Institutions in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether admission to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes women candidates are given in these polytechnics in accordance with the reserved quota;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of districts where hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes candidates are available; and

(e) whether the Government are considering any scheme to construct more hostels for Scheduled Caste candidates during 1991-92 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The State-wise number of Women's Polytechnics is given in the Statement enclosed. Admissions in these Polytechnics for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are made in accordance with the Reservation Policy;

(d) The information is being collected; and

(e) The Government of India in the Ministry of Welfare has a Scheme of construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste girls. An allocation of Rs.8.00 crores has been made during the year 1991-92 for this purpose.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Women's Polytechnics</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	1

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	6
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Manipur	-
13.	Meghalaya	-
14.	Nagaland	1 (Not yet started)
15.	Orissa	3
16.	Punjab	2
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Sikkim	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	10
20.	Tripura	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9
22.	West Bengal	1
<i>Union Territory</i>		
1.	A & N Islands	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-

1	2	3
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
5.	Delhi	3
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
7.	Lakshadweep	-
8.	Mizoram	-
9.	Pondicherry	1
		Total 83

Booking of Tickets for Jhansi in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Express

741. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tickets for New Delhi and Bhopal are not issued from Jhansi and Lalitpur stations in express trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether tickets from New Delhi for Jhansi in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Express trains are also issued at New Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to make available tickets for Jhansi from New Delhi in these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Tickets are being issued at Lalitpur and Jhansi for New Delhi and Bhopal by many Express trains. In some

cases, tickets are not being issued due to distance restrictions.

(c) to (e). Karnataka & Tamilnadu Express are superfast trains intended for long distance passengers and, therefore, a general distance restriction of 600 kms. has been imposed for issue of tickets by these trains. In view of this restriction, limited reserved tickets are issued at New Delhi for Jhansi for travel by these trains to the extent of quota allotted to Jhansi station.

Direct Train Between Jaipur and Bhopal

742. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Jaipur and Bhopal with a direct train; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Vocational Education Programme

[English]

743. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the concrete action proposed to implement the Vocational Education Programme Enunciated in National Education Programme 1986 to wipe out illiteracy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The objective of Vocationalisation of Education, as stated in the National Policy on Education, 1986, is to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose.

Keeping in view these objectives a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started w.e.f. February 1988. Substantial financial assistance is provided to the State/UTs for running Vocational courses at +2 level as also for the required technical resource support and management structure. Financial assistance amounting to more than Rs. 200 crores has been given so far to 27 States/UTs for implementation of the programme.

The National Literacy Mission, as part of functional literacy, also imparts skills to adult illiterates to improve their economic status and general wellbeing.

Cold Storage Coaches for Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam

744. M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cold storage coaches in the Railways to transport perishable items;

(b) the number of coaches allotted to South Central and South Eastern Railways;

(c) whether any representation has been received from Marine Business people of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam regarding shortage of such coaches; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Yes, Sir. There was a representation from Vijayawada for supply of Refrigerated Van for transportation of fish traffic to Howrah.

(d) A few refrigerated parcel vans were provided by the Railways in the past for transportation of perishable parcels, but the same were discontinued for want of adequate patronage, higher cost of maintenance and lack of refrigerated facilities at the terminals.

Contraction of AMs by Girl

745. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Girl gets AIDS due to sheer negligence" appearing in the Statesman dated November 9, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) 100 cc, fresh blood from the mother was given to a critically ill child to save her life in Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahdara. The Hospital authorities sent the blood of the mother for confirmatory H.I.V. testing at N.I.C.D., Delhi which is a reference laboratory. The blood was found negative for H.I.V., infection.

Tour Package by ITDC In Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

746. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the

Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tour package is being introduced for tourists visiting Madhya Pradesh by the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Details are as under:

<i>Name of the Package</i>	<i>Places Covered</i>	<i>Facilities Offered</i>	<i>Tariff</i>	
			1	4
Week-end package 'Heart of Heritage' operated from Delhi on every Friday w.e.f 16.8.1991.	Gwalior, Shivpuri Orcha, Jhansi	Includes Accommodation transport (Fly & road) entrance fee and services of a guide		Rs. 999/- per person on twinsharing basis
Narwar Adventure Package' Operated from Delhi on every Friday and Monday w.e.f 22.11.1991.	Gwalior, Narwar, Shivpuri.	Includes tented Accommodation, food, transport (Fly & road) Adventure sports facilities etc.		Rs. 1999/- per person and for students Rs.1499/- on twinsharing basis

Both these packages are for 2 nights/ 3 days.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Services between Jodhpur Ahmedabad and Jaipur-Ahmedabad

[English]

747. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to restart air services between Jodhpur-Ahmedabad and Jaipur-Ahmedabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.,

(b) Inadequate traffic demand on these sectors does not justify restoration of airlinks between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad and Jaipur and Ahmedabad.

Reconstruction of Station in Maharashtra

748. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstruct railway stations in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of the stations likely to be expanded/reconstructed; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Reconstruction and

expansion of station building is a continuous process and the same is done on age-cum-condition basis as per the traffic needs. Reconstruction and expansion of station buildings including those in the State of Maharashtra is accordingly taken up whenever so warranted subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations. Completion of works in this regard depends upon overall availability of funds and relative priorities.

[Translation]

Cultural exchange programmes

749. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom the Government have cultural exchange programmes so far;

(b) the names of countries with whom the Government are likely to enter into agreements in the coming years; and

(c) the items included in these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The information is given in the enclose statement.

(b) Proposals in respect of the following countries are under consideration :-

- (1) Malta
- (2) Mali
- (3) Comoros
- (4) Madagascar
- (5) Chile

(6) Cambodia

(7) Republic of Kirghizstan

(8) Jamaica

(c) Cultural Agreements lay down the board principles of bilateral cultural co-operation and are implemented through Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs), which specify the details of exchanges. Such Cultural Exchange Programmes broadly cover the fields of art and culture, education and science, films, mass media, youth & sports, tourism, public health etc. and provide for exchange of scholars in various academic fields, exchange of art exhibitions, books and publications, exchange of radio and TV programmes, organisation of film festivals, award of scholarships, development of institutional links, sports exchanges and the like.

STATEMENT

Names of the countries with whom the Government has Cultural Exchange programmes:-

1. Afghanistan

2. Algeria

3. Argentina

4. Australia

5. Bahrain

6. Bangladesh

7. Belgium

8. Bulgaria

9. China

10. Cuba

11. Cyprus

12. Czechoslovakia

13. Egypt

14. Ethiopia

15. Finland

16. Greece

17. F.R.G.

18. Ghana

19. France

20. Hungary

21. Iran

22. Iraq

23. Jordan

24. Italy

25. Kenya

26. Republic of Korea (South of Korea)

27. Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (North Korea)

28. Kuwait

29. Libya

30. Mauritius

31. Mexico

32. Mongolia

33. Maldives

34. Morocco

35. Netherlands
36. Nigeria
37. Norway
38. Pakistan
39. Peru
40. Poland
41. Portugal
42. Qatar
43. Romania
44. Rwanda
45. Senegal
46. Seychelles
47. Syria
48. Somalia
49. Sudan
50. Spain
51. Tanzania
52. Tunisia
53. Turkey
54. U.A.E.
55. U.S.S.R.
56. Uganda
- 57.
58. Republic of Yemen
59. Yugoslavia

60. Zambia
61. Zimbabwe
62. Colombia
63. Sri Lanka.

[English]

**National Institute of Unani Medicine in
Bangalore**

750. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a National Institute of Unani Medicine at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the modes of its fundings;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has allotted any land for the above institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) These are not finalized.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 55 acres.

**Superfast Train Between Bareilly
and Kanpur-Lucknow**

[Translation]

751. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce a new superfast train from Bareilly junction to Kanpur and Lucknow via Badaun Kasganj; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Air Services from Thiruvanthapuram and Calicut to Gulf Countries

752. PROF. K.V.THOMAS:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJA-
LOSE:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new air services from Thiruvanthapuram and Calicut to Gulf Countries; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No new air service from Thiruvanthapuram is proposed to be started. The feasibility of operating air services from Calicut to Gulf countries is, however, being examined.

Celebration of Red Cross Flag Week

753. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Red Cross Flag Week was celebrated by the Indian Red Cross Society at New Delhi during first week of November, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Red Cross Society has provided any relief works in the victims of recent earth quake in Uttarkashi areas of U.P.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Indian Red Cross Society has informed that the Flag Week was held by its Delhi Branch from 1 to 7 November, 1991 in Union Territory of Delhi. The Delhi Branch distributed 1,308 donation boxes to schools, colleges, institutions and volunteers to make collections. By the end of December, 1991, all boxes will be received back at this Section and collections would be counted.

(c) and (d). The Indian Red Cross Society has provided relief to the victims of recent earthquake in Uttarkashi areas of Uttar Pradesh, the details of which are as under:-

i) Blankets	12,745 Nos.
ii) Woolen Garments	16,895 Nos.
iii) Milk Powder	1,000 Kg.
iv) High Protein Biscuits	2,000 Kg.
v) Polythene sheeting	30 Rolls.

vi)	Tents	675 Nos.
vii)	Tea	96 Kg.
viii)	Dal	345 Kg.
ix)	Sugar	350 Kg.
x)	Atta	155 Kg.
xi)	Shoes	231 Prs.
xii)	Assorted Garments	7,470 Nos.

These supplies are valued at over Rs. 47 lakhs. Upto 16th November, 1991 the workers and volunteers of the Red Cross completed distribution of Relief materials among 13,335 affected families. Distribution of the remaining items is in progress.

Celebration of Inaugural Functions by Indian Airlines

754. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:

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

(a) whether in the face of mounting losses extravagant functions had been organised by the Indian Airlines coinciding with the introduction of its winter schedule on November 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the total amount spent by the Indian Airlines on these functions and for the distribution of gifts etc;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to make a thorough probe in the working of the Indian Airlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Simple functions were organised on limited scale at limited locations. Invitees comprised mainly of local press, leading citizens and representatives of the people.

(b) The amount involved was negligible and no amount has been spent by Indian Airlines on gifts.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The working of the Indian Airlines is monitored by the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Afforestation in Himachal Pradesh

755. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for afforestation in Himachal Pradesh during the current year and the details of the targets achieved during the first six months; and

(b) the targets for afforestation fixed by the Union Government in the State Plan?

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

Computer Education and Study Programme in Uttar Pradesh

756. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools selected for computer education and study programme of NCERT in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during 1990-91 under this programme; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project being implemented since 1984-85, 276 Secondary/Higher Secondary schools have been selected for coverage in Uttar Pradesh upto 1989-90. No new school has been selected under the project since 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 7,77,000/- was sanctioned in 1990-91 to the NCERT for disbursement to the State Nodal Officer towards contingent grant for 222 schools @ Rs. 3500/- per school where computers had actually been installed.

Domestic Flight from Hissar, Sirsa and Ambala Airports

757. SHRINARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start domestic flights from Hissar, Sirsa and Ambala airports in Haryana;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to airlink Hissar, Sirsa and Ambala at the present juncture due to commercial and operational reasons.

Landing Facilities for Air Buses at Bhopal Airport

758. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether landing facilities for the air-bus exist at the Bhopal Airport;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to construct runway capable for landing of Air-bus at this airport; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be started and completed there?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The existing runway length of 5400 ft. is not adequate for landing of Airbus A-320 at Bhopal airport.

(b) and (c). The work of extending the runway upto 6700 ft. for AB-320 operation is already in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of January 1992.

[English]

Regularisation of Safai Karmcharis

759. SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on January 2, 1991, and August 19, 1991 to Unstarred Question Nos.1052 and No.3403 respectively regarding regularisation of safai karmcharis and state:

(a) the number of safai karmcharis working as part timers as on November 1, 1991; and

(b) the date by which the posts of safai karmcharis proposed to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (b). As per the latest available seniority list of Safai Karmcharis viz. as on 22.06.88, out of 1011 part-time Safai Karmcharis, officials upto serial no. 320 have been offered regularisation out of which about 190 have already joined as regular safai karmcharies. The regularisation of the remaining can be made only after fulfilling prescribed requirements such as medical examination and police verification etc. by the incumbents.

The part timers are regularised on the basis of their inter-se-seniority as and when vacancies arise due to retirement/death of regular Safai Karmcharies or due to addition of new schools. As this is a continuous process, it is difficult to specify a time limit.

[Translation]

Assistance to Bihar for Forests Conservation

760. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar during the last three years for the conservation of forests and environment;

(b) whether the said amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The amount allocated to Bihar during the last three years for the conservation of forests and environment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. crores</i>
1988-89	13.96
1989-90	10.26
1990-91	10.45

(b) and (c). In most of the cases the amount was utilised. However, in some cases the amount was not fully utilised due to non-completion of some projects in time.

Guna-Etawah Rail Line

761. SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI
: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Guna-Etawah broad gauge line is behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) Does no arise.

(c) Will depend on availability of resources in coming years.

[English]

International Flights from Thiruvananthapuram

762. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications from the foreign airlines are pending for clearance for operating air services from Thiruvananthapuram International airport; and

(b) the reason for the delay in taking a decision therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) and (b). No application from any foreign airlines is pending with Government of India for clearance for operating air service from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport. However, the Governments of UAE and Saudi Arabia has expressed their desire to do so but have not sought any dates for bilateral consultations.

Strike by Doctors, Delhi

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

(a) whether the strike by the service doctors in Delhi crippled the working of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and some of the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the demands of the doctors;

(c) the stand of the government thereon; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made to provide medical facilities to the patients during the period of strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (d). Major Hospitals in Delhi are functioning normally. The services in dispensaries and Railway hospitals are adversely affected. Skeleton services have however been provided in the dispensaries under the Central Govt. Health Scheme.

(b) The Joint Action Council of Service Doctor Organisations have demanded implementation of certain clauses of 1987 package of benefits and 1989 Memorandum of Settlement including recommendations of Tikku Committee Report in toto.

(c) Major clauses of 1987 package of benefits have been implemented. All the important clauses of the 1989 Memorandum of Settlement which is in full and final settlement of all JACSDO's pending demands and therefore supersedes the 1987 package have also been implemented. A copy of O.M. dated 14.11.1991 containing decisions of the Government on Tikku Committee Report is attached at statement.

STATEMENT

No.A.45013/13/90-CHS.V

Government of India

Ministry of Health & F.W.

New Delhi, November 14th, 1991

OFFICE MEMMORANDUM

Subject: Recommendations of the High Power Committee (Tikku Committee on serv-

ice doctors-Decisions thereon.

A Committee had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India, to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of the Central Health Service. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report have been carefully considered and the Government of India have taken the following decisions:-

- (1) Two additional posts of Additional Directors General of Health Services (Rs. 7300-7600) shall be created by upgrading two of the existing common Senior Administrative Grade posts (Rs. 5900-6700). Appointment to these additional posts of additional Directors General will be made on the same lines as the existing posts of Additional Directors General.
- (2) Four additional posts in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600 shall be operated under rule 4(9) of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, by upgradation of 4 posts in the Supertime scale of Rs. 5900-6700.
- (3) 34 additional posts of Director-Professors (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.
- (4) 35 additional posts of Consultants (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Non-teaching Specialists Sub cadre of the Central Health Service

by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Specialists Grade I (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.

- (5) The distinction between the Non Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) and Functional Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) will be eliminated in the Central Health Service. All Associate Professors in Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Professors from 1.12.1991. All Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadrer) in the Non Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Specialists Grade 1 w.e.f. 1.12.1991.
- (6) All Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) and Specialists Grade 1 officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadres) will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade Level posts (Rs. 5900-6700) subject a availability of vacancies, provided they have completed at least 3 years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 irrespective whether the said service was performed in the functional Grade or Non functional Grade of Rs. 4500-5700. The Associate Professors and Specialists Grade II, officers presently in the Non-Functional Selection Grade to be designated as Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively from 1.12.1991, shall *en masse* be placed below the existing Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively for the purpose of preparing eligibility lists for consideration for promotion of Senior Administrative Grade level posts (5900-6700).
- (7) As in the case of Teaching Sub-Cadre, so also in the Sub cadres of

Non-teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists, the minimum essential qualification for recruitment as Specialist Grade II officers (Rs. 3000-5000) shall, inter-alia, be a postgraduate degree with three years' experience after obtaining the postgraduate degree, or postgraduate diploma with five years experience obtaining the postgraduate diploma. All Specialists Grade II officers, recruited in accordance with modified Recruitment Rules as mentioned above, shall be promoted to the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 on completion of 2 years of service in the scale of 3000-5000, subject to seniority-cum-fitness.

- (8) Recruitment to the posts belonging to Super-Specialities, for which the essential minimum qualification is, inter alia, DM or MCH or equivalent, shall be made in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 in the Teaching/ Non-teaching Specialists Sub cadres.
- (9) In all the three Sub-Cadres, (Teaching, Non-teaching, and Public Health), officers with 6 years service in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000, or total 8 years service in the scale Rs. 3000-5000 and Rs. 3700-5000, shall be placed in the scales of Rs. 4500-5700 according to existing guidelines (which inter-alia, provide for overall good performance and at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years). On such placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, the Associate Professors will stand designated as Professors, and the Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health) shall stand design-

nated as Specialists Grade I officers.

- (10) The Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) will be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) on completion of six years of regular service as Senior Medical Officers or on completion of ten years if combined regular services as Medical Officers and Senior Medical Officers of which at least two years shall be as Senior Medical Officers on the basis of seniority cum fitness subject to their clearing the bench mark of 'Good' with no zone of selection and without linkage to vacancies. The Promotions shall be *in situ* and personal to the officers promoted. Incidentally, this will provide a second time-bound promotion to General Duty Medical Officers, as the first time bound promotion from the level of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4400) to the level of Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) on completion of 4 years of service, on seniority cum fitness basis has already been implemented. As at present, the placement of Chief Medical Officers in the Grade Rs. 4500-5700 to the extent of 15 percent of all the senior duty posts of General Duty Medical Officers Sub Cadre, on the basis of the existing guidelines (overall good performance with at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years) will continue. Chief Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 with 3 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, or total 17 years of Group A service will continue to be eligible for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs. 5900-6700), subject to availability of vacancies.

- (11) All the posts occupied by the Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers parttime Grade Officers of the General Duty Medical Officer Sub cadre of the Central Health Service in the various hospitals and teaching and other institutions, where the functions to be performed are predominantly of specialised nature normally required to be performed by Specialist doctors, shall be converted into Specialists Posts, which shall be filled as per the existing provisions in the recruitment rules for Specialists. From the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre, posts equal to the number of Medical officers/Senior Medical Officers Chief Medical Officers Super Time Grade Officers posts that would be converted into specialists posts shall be abolished. The conversion of such posts of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub cadre in the hospitals and teaching and other institutions to those of Specialists posts will open up opportunities for qualified officers belonging to the General Duty Medical Officers Sub Cadre to enter the Specialists Sub Cadre through open completion.

- (12) Direct recruitment at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as 3700-5000 can be made depending on the identification of the posts.

- (13) The benefit of added years of service available under Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pensions) Rules 1972., shall be available for all the members of the Central Health Service.

- (14) The feasibility of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health

Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the Member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

- (15) The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the cadre and providing greater avenues of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health Service Cadre by the Government.

- (16) The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is deferred for more detailed examination by the department of Personnel & Training regarding its implications and repercussions.

- (17) The Department of Personnel & Training (All Indian Services Division) shall examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consumption with the State Governments.

2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects not find it possible to accept other recommendations of the high powered Committee.

3. The amendments to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, wherever necessary, consequent upon the above decision, shall issue in due course.

sd/-

(S.HARIHARAN)

DY. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

TEL. NO. 3014495

Bridge at Varkala (Kerala)**764. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Varkala over bridge on the Ernakulam-Kottayam (B.G. line) has been delayed for long;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to expedite it; and

(c) when will the construction of the bridge commence?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After the State Government finalises a complete scheme for the work including plans/estimate, accords priority and sponsors it, duly consenting to share the cost as per rules, the Railways will consider its inclusion in their Works Programme.

Girls Hostel in Orissa**765. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA**

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

(a) the number of girls hostels constructed in Orissa, district-wise during the last three years;

(b) the number of hostels under construction or proposed to be constructed, district-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATABANERJEE):

(a) 8 Hostels for 522 Working Women have been sanctioned during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. Location of these projects are indicated below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location of Project</i>	<i>Year of Sanctioning</i>
1.	Bhubneshwar	1989-90
2.	Cuttack	1989-90
3.	Dhankanal	1988-90
4.	Ganjan	1989-90
5.	Keonjhar	1989-90
6.	Koraput	1989-90
7.	Phulabani	1989-90
8.	Puri	1988-89

(b) State/District-wise allocation of projects is not made under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with Day Care Centra for Children. Government of India Consider Proposals on receipt of application from the eligible Organisations through concerned State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) During the last three years, funds released to the various Voluntary Organisations in Orissa are for construction of Working Women's Hostels as under:-

S.No.	Year	Funds released
1.	1988-89	Rs. 19,98,325
2.	1989-90	Rs. 45,61,251
3.	1990-91	Rs. 11,68,357

Stoppage of Express Trains at Jaleswar Station

766. DIR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to provide halt of New Delhi bound Superfast/express trains at Jaleswar in Balasore district (Orissa) to meet the transportation requirement of betel leave growers of the area;

(b) if, so the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) 8477/8478 Puri-Nizamuddin Kalinga-Utkal Express already stops at Jaleswar station. There is no proposal to stop 8475/8476 Puri-New Delhi Neelachal and 2815/2816 Puri-New Delhi Superfast

Expresses at Jaleswar station.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of traffic justification.

Reservation in Educational Institutions

767. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have decided to implement the reservations in educational institutions also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). In admission to Central Universities, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, Technical and other Educational Institutions managed by the Central Government, 15% of the seats are reserved for scheduled castes and 7.5% for scheduled tribes. In the institutions under State Government, the exact percentages of reservation are decided by respective State Government on the basis of the population proportions in the States.

New Tourism Policy

768. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new tourism policy to give a fillip to the tourism trade:

(b) if so, the main features of the new

policy and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government are in the process of formulating an Action Plan for Tourism which may necessitate some policy changes.

Scheme for Girl Drop-Outs

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

(a) whether the Government have launched two new schemes 'Girls-to-Girl Approach' and 'Balika Mandals' for school girl drop-outs; and

(b) if so, the Salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The salient features of the two new adolescent girls Schemes are as follows:

SCHEME—I (Girl to Girl approach)

The purpose of this Scheme is to meet the health and nutrition needs of the girls as well as to train them as agents of change in the village. It will compose training of School drop-out adolescent girls of the age-group 11-15 years in the running of Anganwadis. Three girls would be trained in each Anganwadi every Six months. Each of the three girls would be attached to the Anganwadi for two days a week during these six months. In

addition, each girl will be given special training for further orientation; towards safe motherhood per-school education etc. During the period of their association with the Anganwadi Centre, the girls would be provided supplementary nutrition daily.

SCHEME—II (BALIKA MANDALS)

There will be 10 Balika Mandals in each block for imparting education on personal hygienes, environmental sanitation, nutrition, home nursing, first aid, fact of life and some training so as to up-grade their existing skills. These Balika Mandals will also provided literacy, non-formal education and recreational facilities. Thus these Balika Mandals shall generally act as institutional outlet for these girls who are illiterate or have dropped out of the formal educational system.

During the current year, scheme would be implemented in 507 blocks of the country. these schemes are being implemented as additional components of the ICDS scheme.

[Translation]

Extension of Tori-Delhi Line upto Ranchi

771. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the Tori-Delhi line upto Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

Deaths Due to Cholera, Gastro-Enteritis, Kala-Azar and Diarrhoea in Bihar

772. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY:
 SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
 SHRI GURDAS KAMAT:
 SHRI HARI KISHORE
 SINGH:
 SHRI GEORGE FERNAN-
 DES:

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

(a) the number of deaths in Bihar due to
 cholera, Gastroenteritis, Kala-Azar and
 Diarrhoea during the last three years, dis-
 trict-wise; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance
 provided by the Union Government in this
 regard and the steps taken for prevention of
 these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
 WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI
 SIDDHARTHA): (a) Number of deaths due
 to Kala-azar in Bihar, district wise during the
 last three years is given in the attached
 Statement-I

Number of death due to acute diarrhoeal
 diseases including Gastro enteritis ad chol-
 era in the State of Bihar, district wise, as per
 information furnished by the State Health
 Authorities is given in the Attached State-
 ment-II

(b) Financial assistance during last three
 years provided by the Union Government to
 Bihar Government to combat Kala-azar is as
 follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	100	270.20	370.20
1990-91	...	389.49	389.49
1991-92	...	676.21	676.21

The steps taken for prevention of Kala-
 azar by Union of India are given in Annexure
 A.

Steps generally taken to prevent outbreak of
 waterborne diarrhoeal diseases like and
 gastro-enteritis are given in Annexure B.

STATEMENT I

Statement of Kala-Aza Deaths During 1988 to 1990

Sl No.	Affected District	1988 Deaths	1989 Deaths	1990 (prov.) Deaths
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Patna	12	3	5
2.	Nalanda	-	-	-
3.	Gaya	-	-	-
4.	Jahanabad	-	-	-
5.	Nawadah	-	-	-
6.	Aurangabad	-	-	-
7.	Bhojpur	-	-	5
8.	Rohtas	-	-	7
9.	Saran	-	3	3
10.	Siwan	-	2	-
11.	Gopalganj	-	-	4
12.	E. Champaran	2	2	-

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Affected District	1988 Deaths	1989 Deaths	1990 (prov.) Deaths
1	2	3	4	5
13.	W. Champaran	—	1	1
14.	Muzaffarpur	6	92	56
15.	Sitamarhi	1	32	54
16.	Vaishali	—	175	213
17.	Daibhanga	35	36	36
18.	Madhubani	43	26	41
19.	Samastipur	16	49	120
20.	Bhagalpur	—	—	—
21.	Mongher	2	18	6
22.	Khagaria	—	1	8
23.	Begusarai	2	13	23
24.	Purnea	22	3	—
25.	Katihar	1	—	3

Sl No.	Affected District	1988 Deaths	1989 Deaths	1990 (prov.) Deaths
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Sahasas	-	-	3
27.	Madhopura	-	-	3
28.	Duoka	-	-	-
29.	Sahebganj	-	21	4
30.	Godda	-	-	-
31.	Ranchi	-	-	-
Total		123	477	589

STATEMENT

District-wise number of deaths in Bihar for 1990 and 1991 upto 10th September

S. No.	Name of the District	1990			1991		
		Cholera deaths	Gastro-enteritis deaths	Cholera deaths	Gastro-enteritis deaths	Cholera deaths	Gastro-enteritis deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Patna	0	78	0	0	0	0
2.	Nawada	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bhojpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Rohtas	0	2	0	0	0	0
5.	Sitamarhi	0	39	0	0	29	
6.	Saran	0	4	0	0	0	0
7.	Bhagalpur	0	61	0	0	0	0
8.	Monghyr	0	15	0	0	0	0
9.	Katihar	0	59	0	0	57	
11.	Khagaria	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	Name of the District	1990			1991	
		Cholera deaths	Gastro-enteritis deaths	Cholera deaths	Gastro-enteritis deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	Ganda	0	214	0	0	
13.	Gumla	0	0	0	0	
14.	Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	
Total		475			94	

ANNEXURE A***Steps taken for Prevention of Kala-Azar***

1. Regular monitoring and technical guidance to the State.
2. Material support in kind of drugs and DDT is being provided.
3. Video quicker on Kala-azar have been produced and supplied to the State.
4. Periodic high level consultation held with Govt. of Bihar to review the situation and to provide adequate support.
5. In view of rising trend, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare visited Bihar to visit Kala-azar affected areas and to review situation with the Chief Minister and other Senior Officials of Govt. of Bihar on 13.9.91 and 1.10.91.
6. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of DGHS was constituted to suggest the requirement of control of Kala-azar in Bihar. The recommendation of the committee (7.10.91) have been accepted and necessary action have been taken to fulfil the commitments of Govt. of India which include provision of total cost of DDT and Kala-azar drug. The State Govt. is committed to deploy exclusive infrastructure for Kala-azar control activities at various level like sub-centre, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centre, District and State manpower development (training) much before the particular activity, provision of adequate laboratory facilities with trained manpower, ade-

quate anti Kala-azar drug, proper treatment and follow-up, effective information, education and communication with follow up, effective DDT spray operation under strict concurrent and consecutive supervision and evaluation, monitoring and surveillance both for vector and parasite and other activities to ensure adequate funds and logistics for effective implementation and all other activities related to effective implementation of the strategies.

Planning Commission has provided an outlay of Rs. 5 crores for annual plan 1991-92 for Kala-azar control activity. However, Govt. of India has proposed to provide material assistance worth Rs. 19.91 crores approx. during the current financial year and funds have been provided by way of reappropriation in view of seriousness of the problem.

ANNEXURE-B***Steps Generally taken to prevent Diarrhoeal Diseases***

1. Surveillance and monitoring of these diseases.
2. Supply of safe drinking water and chlorination of unsafe drinking water sources.
3. Safe disposal of human excreta, garbage, refuse, etc.
4. Improvement of food and personal hygiene.
5. promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy in case of dehydration due to diarrhoeal diseases.
6. Providing health care facilities by

strengthening health infrastructure in rural and urban areas.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar

7. Strengthening of Health education measures giving detailed information about various water borne diseases and their prevention to the people and also giving guidelines to the Health personnel for its prevention.

774. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

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

8. Improvement of environmental sanitation.
9. Training of medical staff engaged in the activities to impart knowledge and skill for house management of diarrhoea.

(a) the number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such Vidyalayas in that State;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

Train between Delhi and Ranchi

773. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce fast train service between Delhi and Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) At present 52 Kendriya Vidyalay as are functioning in the State of Bihar the attached statement -I.

(b) to (d) There is no system of allocating Kendriya Vidyalayas on district-wise/or State-wise basis. The opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends upon the suitability of the proposals from the prescribed user agencies, especially presence of a cluster of employees of the Central Government and/or Central Government undertakings, availability of physical facilities and financial resources.

STATEMENT-I

Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Bihar

1. BCCL. Koyla Nagar, Distt. Dhanbad

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Old DV, Building, Dhanbad. | 21. Jamalpur, Distt. Monghyr. |
| 3. Bokaro No. 1, Bokaro Steel City, Distt. Dhanbad. | 22. Jawahar Nagar, PO. Suthihara, Distt. Sitamarhi. |
| 4. Bokaro No. 2, Bokaro Steel City, Distt. Dhanbad. | 23. Karkar Bagh, Patna. |
| 5. Barauni No. 1, Fertilizer Corpn. of India, Barauni, Distt. Begusarai. | 24. Dipatoli, P.O. Ranchi-834009. |
| 6. Barauni No. 2, Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd., Barauni Refinery Township, Distt. Begusarai. | 25. Heavy Engineering Corpn., No. 1, Jagannath Nagar, Ranchi. |
| 7. Bhandaridah, Distt. Giridih. | 26. Heavy Engineering Corpn., No. II Dhurwa Ranchi. |
| 8. Central Coalfields Ltd., Karo Special Project, PO. Sunday Bazar, Distt. Giridih. | 27. Post Office Hinoo, Ranchi. |
| 9. Bhurkunda, Hazaribagh. | 28. Central Coalfields Ltd., Dakra Bukbuka, North Karanpura Area, P.O. Khalari, Distt. Ranchi. |
| 10. Patratu, Distt. Hazaribagh. | 29. Air Force Station, Singharshi. |
| 11. BSF Training Centre & School, Maru Cantt. Hazaribagh. | 30. Gp. Centre, CRPF Campus, Mekamehghat. |
| 12. Ramgarh Cantt. Distt. Hazaribagh. | 31. Govindpur Area, Distt. Dhanbad. |
| 13. Bageshwari Road, Gaya No. 1 | 32. Bhuli Township, Distt. Dhanbad. |
| 14. Gaya No. 2, ASC Centre (North), Paharpur, Gaya. | 33. Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, Chandrapura, Distt. Giridih. |
| 15. Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Amjhor, Distt. Rohtas. | 34. Central Coalfields Ltd., Ranchi. |
| 16. Danapur Cantt. | 35. Kedla Nagar, Kedla Nagar South Colliery, PO Kedla Undergrounds, Distt. Hazaribagh. |
| 17. Samastipur. | 36. Argada Area, Gidi 'A' Colliery, Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Gidi A, Distt. Hazaribagh. |
| 18. Chakradharpur, Distt. Singhbhum. | 37. Maithon Dam, Damodar Valley Corpn., P.O. Maithon, Distt. Dhanbad. |
| 19. Hindustan Copper Ltd., PO-Ghat-sila, Singhbhum. | |
| 20. Meghahatuburu, Distt. Singhbhum. | |

38. Namkum, Ranchi.
39. Muzeffarpur, Bihar.
40. Patna, Bihar.
41. P.O. Katihar, Distt. Katihar.
42. Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Distt. Giridih.
43. Tatanagar, Rly. Colony, Distt. Singhbhomi
44. Khagoal, Danapur, Distt. Patna-801105.
45. Sonpur, Rly. Colony, Distt. Saran-841101.
46. Lakhi Sarai, Distt. Munghyr.
47. Dugdha Coal Washery, P.O. Dugdha, Distt. Giridih.
48. Bokaro Steel City (Rly. Colony) Distt. Dhanbad.
49. Gomeh, Distt. Dhanbad-828401.
50. Garhara, Distt. Begusarai.
51. NTPC, Kahalgaon.
52. Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa, Distt. Samastipur.

Stoppage of Madras Mail At Piravom Road Station

775. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to stop Madras Mail at Piravom Road station in Kerala; and

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

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

(b) Provision of stoppage of this train at Piravom Road station is not justified.

Development of Kanjiramattom Station in Kerala

776. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to develop Kanjiramattom station in Emakulam district in Kerala; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Reserved Forest on 'Patta' in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for approval of grant of 'PATTAs' (registration of Lands) to cultivators and other persons for lands now coming under Reserved Forest; and

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

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

proposal was received from State Government of Kerala during July, 1986 for assignment of forest land to the extent of 28588.159 hectares in Trichur Ernakulam, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Quilon districts in favour of encroachers who were in possession of these lands prior to 01.01.77. Prior to receipt of this proposal in the Ministry, Public Interest Protection Association, Munnar had filed a CMP No. 33827/84 dated 30.05.85 in O.P. No. 10797 of 1984-A in the High Court of Kerala, seeking a stay of all proceedings of assignment of forest land or issue of Patta in Idukki District during pendency of the O.P. The Hon'ble Court had granted interim stay vide their order dated 30.05.85 which was made absolute vide their order dated 30.10.85. Hon'ble Kerala High Court have finally disposed of the O.P. on 3.4.91 stating that Government of India has to take appropriate action under Forest (Conservation) Act on the merit of the case. On receipt of the Judgement, the proposal was examined and State Government had been requested to furnish material information. Material information received from the State Government on 20.11.1991 is under consideration.

Effects of Air Pollution on Taj Mahal

778. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

the steps taken by the Government to protect Taj Mahal from the pollutants emitted by several foundries situated near Agra and Mathura?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The steps taken to protect TAJ MAHAL from pollutants are:

- (i) Two thermal power plants have been closed down in 1981.

- (ii) Agra railway station yard has been dieselised.
- (iii) Most of the foundries, have been shifted to a new area at HATHRAS ROAD.
- (iv) The Forest Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh has created a green belt around TAJ MAHAL by plantation of trees.
- (v) The State Government is monitoring the pollution levels in Agra.
- (vi) The Archaeological Survey of India is constantly monitoring the ambient air around the TAJ MAHAL to assess the level of sulphur-di-oxide, suspended particulate matter and other pollutants as well as meteorological data in order to take such remedial measures as may be required.

[Translation]

Sale of Westland Helicopters

779. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to sell all the Westland helicopters being used by the Pawan Hans Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the

Government on these helicopters annually;

(d) the steps taken to augment the fleet strength of the Pawan Hans Ltd.; and

(e) the names of other countries using these helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In principle Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken a decision to dispose of all the Westland helicopters. Necessary clearance from the Cabinet is being sought.

(b) For reasons of operational safety and economic viability it has been decided to dispose of the Westland fleet.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by Pawan Hans on Westland helicopters annually is as following:

Year	Rs./Crs. Expenditure
1986-87	7.65
1987-88	22.40
1988-89	28.75
1989-90	28.68
1990-91	27.17
Total	114.65

(d) A committee has been appointed for evaluation of different type of helicopters which are best suited to meet Pawan Hans Limited's operational requirements. In the meanwhile, three MI-8 helicopters have been leased from M/s. Aeroflot to meet the immediate needs of oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(e) Government is not aware of any other country having using the Westland-30

helicopters with Gem-60 mark 531 engines.

[English]

Functioning of Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, Delhi

780. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital in Delhi is in bad shape; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revamp the functioning of the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No Sir. Though GTB Hospital is a relatively new hospital, its working has been generally satisfactory. Appropriate measures have been taken to improve its functioning and as a result the OPD and IBD attendance has gone up substantially in the recent past.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Private Building in Delhi

781. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of C.G.H.S. dispensaries are being run in rented private buildings in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rent is paid regularly by C.G.H.S. Dispensaries to the landlords;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to make timely payment?

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

(b) The list of dispensaries being run in rented buildings is enclosed the statement.

(c) The rent is being paid regularly on receipt of bills.

(d) and (e). In view of 'C' above, the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Dispensary
1	2
1.	Ashok Vihar
2.	Gita Colony-Krishna Nagar Gandhi Nagar
3.	Inderpuri
4.	Janakpuri-I
5.	Karol Bagh
6.	Malviya Nagar
7.	East Patel Nagar
8.	West Patel Nagar
9.	Pul Bangash
10.	Rajouri Garden
11.	Palam Colony
12.	Shahdara
13.	Laxmi Nagar

1

2

14. Shakurbasti
15. Subzi Mandi
16. Tri Nagar
17. Gurgaon
18. Vivek Vihar
19. Yamuna Vihar
20. Janakpuri-II
21. Sunder Vihar

[Translation]

Rampur-Haldwani Rail Line

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

(a) the time by which the broad-gauge railway line from Rampur to Haldwani is likely to be completed; and

(b) the amount spent on this project so far and the estimated amount likely to be spent on its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) In 93-94.

(b) Amount spent till 31.3.91 is Rs. 22.49 crores. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 56 crores.

Afforestation Programmes in Orissa

783. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various afforestation programmes being implemented in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa;

(b) the number of saplings planted during the last three years and the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the number of saplings out of them that have survived?

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

Committee for Grading of Medical Institutes

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

(a) whether any committee has been constituted to recommend the names of the Institutes for being graded as the best regional medical Institute;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes. The Government have appointed a committee to identify one medical institution in each of the five zones of the country for upgradation of same into Regional Institutes of excellence in medical care and its report is awaited.

Report on Working of U.G.C.

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

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Administrative Staff College of India regarding the working of the University Grants Commission and the powers and work to be assigned to its regional offices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The report of Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, on re-organisation of University Grants Commission was submitted to Commission in October, 1991. Some of the major recommendations of the report are:

- The number of Members of the Commission should be increased from the present strength of 12 to 16.
- UGC should have 4 or more Regional Office.
- The Regional Office should be entrusted with disbursement of all grants related to Universities and colleges within certain limits, but the sanction of schemes and proposals should be made at the Central Office.
- The Vice-Chairman should be given specific academic responsibilities.
- Work distribution should be rationalised and procedure streamlined. There should be closer monitoring of the schemes of UGC.

Forest Villages

786. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 568 on August 26, 1991 regarding forest villages and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). All the State Governments/UTs have been requested to furnish the requisite information. Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Delhi have reported that there are no forest villages. The information as furnished by Gujarat, Meghalaya, Orissa & West Bengal is given in the enclosed statement. Reply from other States/UTs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	State/UT	Number of Forest villages	Population of Tribal Families residing in these villages	Status of land in possession of tribal families
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarath	114	4777 tribal families with Population of 32,278	Forest land
2.	Meghalaya	27	6732 (Population)	Reserved Forest
3.	Orissa	20	2107 (Population)	Reserved Forest
4.	West Bengal	168	7786 Tribal Families	Finge of Reserved Forests.

National Literacy Mission in Uttar Pradesh

**787. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**

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

(a) the main features of the National Literacy Mission launched by the Government;

(b) the details of the issues considered by the Literacy Mission and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any review has been made regarding the work done in Deoria and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh under this Mission; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The basic feature of the national Literacy Mission (NLM) launched by the Government in May, 1988, with the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the age-group 15-35 by 1995, is that it is a societal mission, the success of which depends on social mobilisation, active participation by the potential beneficiaries, literacy workers and the whole community.

(b) The important issues considered by the Mission include learners' motivation, efficacy of the centre based programme, creation of an environment conducive to literacy, involvement of students from schools/colleges/universities in literacy work, effective involvement of voluntary agencies, mobilisation of all sections of the society for taking up total literacy campaigns in specified areas and within a prescribed timespan, outcome oriented learning, provision of fa-

cilities for post literacy & continuing education, arrangements for a credible and timely monitoring and evaluation and creation of a management structure which is autonomous flexible and result-oriented. Following action has been taken in respect of these issues:

(i) With a view to heightening the learners' motivation, teaching/learning material has been designed under the new technique of improved pace and content of learning (IPCL) and is being used under all the programmes of the Mission.

(ii) Centre based programme under the State Agencies as well as voluntary Agencies has been reviewed and reorganised to provide for smaller size of projects for ensuring easy monitoring and effective supervision and the area approach for total literacy in a definite time frame.

(iii) The jathas organised by the Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti and the teams of the Gandhian and the Sarvodaya workers and other environment building activities have been taken up throughout the country, with a view to putting literacy firmly on the agenda of the nation and to create a people's machinery to respond to the demand for literacy so created.

(iv) Involvement of students from schools and colleges in the activities of the Mission has increased steadily and at present about 1.00 million students are expected to be taking part in NLM.

(v) Total literacy campaigns which are area-specific, time-bound,

volunteer-based, cost-effective and result-oriented in sharp contrast with the traditional centre based programme, have been taken up in 65 districts in the country.

- (vi) Besides setting up of about 32,000 Jana Shikshan Nilayams for providing facilities of post-literacy and continuing education, post literacy campaigns are being taken up immediately after conclusion of the total literacy campaigns.
- (vii) The programme is being got evaluated by external agencies such as Institutes of Social Science Research and Management and Comprehensive computerised management information system is being developed for monitoring the progress under the Mission.
- (viii) The National Institute of Audit Education has been set up as a Centre of research, human resource development, media and communication, library and documentation etc. It will work closely with NLM and will provide inputs to strengthen the literacy and the adult education programmes in the country.

(c) and (d). Even though no specific review/evaluation of adult education programme in the districts of deoria and Ballia of Uttar Pradesh has been made, certain complaints against a few voluntary agencies in Deoria district are being investigated by the State Government.

Rail Projects in Uttar Pradesh

788. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for rail projects submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Union Government during the last five years;

(b) the action taken on each of them; and

(c) the year-wise details of the expansion work of railways undertaken in the State by the Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) For a new line from Farukhabad to Hardoi/Sandila.

(b) The proposal could not be taken up because of its unremunerativeness and constraint of resources.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Details of major projects taken up in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) are given below

S.No.	Name of the Project	Year in Which Started	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
News Lines				
1.	Guna-Etawah	1985-86	256	Would depend on availability of resources.
Gauge Conversions				
2.	Chhapra-Aunrihar	1989-90	86	Would depend on availability of resources
Railway Electrification				
3.	Tundla-Agra-Bayana (Part of the Section falls in U.P.)	1985-86	22.96	March, 1991
Computerisation				
4.	Lucknow Passenger Reservation System	1988-89	8.72	Completed

S.No.	Name of the Project	Year in Which Started	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gorakhpur Passenger Reservation system	1989-90	2.00	Completed
6.	Freight Operation Information System Northern Railway	1987-88	320	1994-95
<i>Work Shop and Sheds</i>				
7.	Khanalampura Improvements to wagon Sick Lines	1985-86	1.67	Completed
8.	Mughalsarai Replacement of Existing flash but Welding plant	1986-87	5.89	30.04.1992.
9.	Mughalsarai Development of Primary Maintenance Depot for 120 BOX N rakes	1986-87	6.22	Completed
10.	Ghaziabad Extension of Electric Loco Shed for increase in holding from 100 to 120	1986-87	2.27	Completed.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Year in Which Started	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Charbagh Creation of facilities for periodical Overhaul of electric locomotives.	1986-87	4.0	Completed.
12.	Clutter Bagganj-Construction of 50 loco diesel shed.	1986-87	6.00	Completed.
13.	Mughalsarai Additional Maintenance Facilities for electric locomotives	1987-88	3.66	31.12.1992
14.	Allahabad Modernisation of coach Maintenance facilities.	1989-90	3.64	Completed.
15.	Varanasi Diesel Locomotive Works Augmentation of Capacity 150 locos/170 engines.	1989-90	19.49	31.02.1994
<i>Signal and Telecommunication</i>				
16.	Mughalsarai Route relay interlocking	1985-86	14.19	Dec., 1993

S.No.	Name of the Project	Year in Which Started	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crores)	Time Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Mughalsari-Sonnagar Centralised Traffic Control (Part of it falls in U.P.)	1987-88	2.09	March., 1994
18.	Varanasi Route Relay interlocking	1987-88	8.98	Dec., 1992
19.	Saharanpur Route Relay interlocking	1988-89	5.98	March., 1992
20.	Delhi-Mughalsarai Train to control Mobile Radio Communication	1987-88	15.35	March., 1993
21.	Tundla-Mughalsarai Replacement of existing Microwave link by 34 M bit Digital Microwave.	1989-90	30.08	March., 1993

Modernisation of Deoria and Ballia Stations

789. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on stations in Deoria and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the provision made in the Eighth Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to make these stations modern and fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways do not maintain Civil District-wise figures of expenditure. It is Railways' endeavour to provide facilities at stations, including those in Ballia and Deoria districts as per prescribed norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Further development modernisation of stations, in any plan period, is under-taken as per traffic requirements, subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

Sura Manufacturing Factories in Delhi

790. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had issued a certificate to Sura manufacturing factories in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for these drugs getting poisonous;

(c) whether manufacture of Sura is on the increase;

(d) if so, whether higher officials of the

Central Health Services are involved in it; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Delhi Administration had given permission to 6 no 5 manufacturers to prepare Sura. Permission to manufacture Sura around Delhi has to be given by the respective States around Delhi. Delhi Administration informed that the manufacturers in Delhi have not been manufacturing such items since November, 1989.

(b) One of the reasons of these preparations getting poisonous is, their adulteration in the process of preparation, with deleterious/toxic substance like Methyl alcohol and thinner.

(c) In the Union Territory of Delhi, there has been manufacture of Sura since November, 1989 as intimated by Delhi Administration.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Merger of Vishakhapatnam Division with S.C.R.

791. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge Vishakhapatnam division with the South Central Railway;

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

(c) whether this division is also pro-

posed to be extended upto Ichchapuram the first station in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway Recruitment Board in Vishakhapatnam

792. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a separate Railway Recruitment Board for Vishakhapatnam in South Eastern Rail-way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Waste Lands

793. SHRIGURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total Statewise area of waste-land in the country;

(b) whether wasteland is increasing at a faster rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government have for-mulated any scheme for its development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A country-wise survey on State by State basis of the extent of wastelands and the rate at which these are increasing or decreasing has not been carried out. However, accord-ing to one estimate, State-wise area of wastelands is given in the attached state-ment.

(d) The Wastelands Development Programme, initiated in 1985, aims at check-ing land degradation, putting wastelands to sustainable use, increasing bio-mass availa-bility, especially fuelwood and fodder and restoring the ecological balance.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 793 due for answer on 26.11.91

Estimates of Wastelands in India

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Andhra Pradesh	114.16
Assam	17.30

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bihar	54.58
Gujarat	78.36
Haryana	24.78
Himachal Pradesh	19.58
Jammu and Kashmir	15.65
Karnataka	91.65
Kerala	12.79
Madhya Pradesh	201.42
Maharashtra	114.01
Manipur	14.38
Meghalaya	19.18
Nagaland	13.86
Orissa	63.84
Punjab	12.30
Rajasthan	199.34
Sikkim	2.81
Tamil Nadu	44.01
Tripura	9.73
Uttar Pradesh	80.61
West Bengal	25.36
UTs	36.04
Total	1295.74

N.B. The above estimate is not based on a country-wise survey of all wastelands in the country.

Passenger Facilities at Chandigarh Station

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

(a) whether the facilities provided at Chandigarh Station have been rendered inadequate due to the increase in passenger traffic and improvement in rail services; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve these facilities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Industrial Effluents in Chandigarh

795. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Union Territory Administration disposes of raw industrial effluents on adjoining lands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to divert effluents through the sewerage treatment plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The industrial effluents are being discharged into the sewage system carrying domestic sewage. Only a part of the wastewater is treated at the primary level, the rest is disposed of on land and a small quantity is used for irrigation.

(c) A sewerage treatment plant has

been constructed to treat the entire effluent generated and the Government has advised the industries not to dispose of their effluents on land.

Super Fast Train Between Chandigarh and Amritsar

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the heavy rush of passengers between Chandigarh and Amritsar; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to introduce a super fast train between these two stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The present level of traffic between Chandigarh and Amritsar is being adequately catered to by 4 slip coaches running between Amritsar and Kalka via Ambala Cantt. and Chandigarh by 8101/8102 Tata-Hatia-Amritsar Express and 4587/4588 Chandigarh Express. As such, there is no proposal at present to introduce any super fast train between these stations.

Adult Education in Chandigarh

797. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to Chandigarh for adult education during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons made fully literate during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 29.72

lakhs were allocated to the UT Administration of Chandigarh for Adult Education Programme during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91. 13338 persons were made fully literate out of 21,893 persons enrolled during the above period.

Goods Trains Running of Without Driver

798. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods trains travelled without a driver at 70 km speed per hours for 150 kms between Rekhni and Paddampet stations on the South Central Railway recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry, if any conducted by the Government into the incident; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) A goods train travelled about 31 kms without the driving crew in the engine between Rechni Road and Bellampalli stations on South Central Railway on 25.10.1991

(b) and (c). An inquiry by a Committee of

Senior Officers has been conducted and action under Discipline and Appeal Rules initiated against the staff held responsible.

The Railways have launched an intensive campaign to counsel drivers on the safe handling of locomotives.

Accident of Hyderabad-Narasapur Express

799. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident of Hyderabad-Narasapur Express near Pondagula station in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the cause of the accident;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) In the accident involving Hyderabad-Narasapur Express at Pondugula station on 19.10.91, 11 persons lost their lives and 119 sustained injuries.

(b) and (c). The cause is under investigation by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Central Circle.

(d) A sum of Rs.2.76 lakhs has been paid as ex-gratia relief to the injured and to the next of kin of the deceased.

New South Western Railway Zone

800. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Western Railway Zone has been set up with its head Office at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the date from which this zone started functioning;

(c) the details thereof including the areas the fall under this zone;

(d) whether preference would be given to the local people while making recruitment for this zone; and

(e) if so, the precise policy to be followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The matter has not been finalised so far.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Forest Area in Rajasthan

[Translation]

801. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Rajasthan earmarked for forest and the area out of it having no forest on it;

(b) whether the area having no forest is desert area thereby causing adverse effect on the environment;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for afforestation of barren land earmarked as

forest area;

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring more area in Rajasthan under forest cover to check arid conditions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the State of Forest Report 1989, the total extent of recorded forest area of Rajasthan is 3.11 million hectares, and the area under actual forest cover is 1.29 million hectares.

(b) The areas having no forest are not entirely desert; also there is not data to establish conclusively that natural desert areas have an adverse effect on ecology, from a macro-environmental point of view.

(c) Massive afforestation and pasture development works have been launched in order to develop forests.

(d) to (f). The following steps are being taken to bring more and more areas under tree cover in Rajasthan.

(1) Afforestation works are being carried out on non-forest lands along railway lines, roads, canal embankments, revenue wasteland & Panchayat lands.

(2) Distribution of seedlings free of cost to all government organisations and at nominal prices to farmers and non-governmental organisations.

(3) Communication and extension network is strengthened to motivate masses for planting more and more trees on fallow lands.

(4) Green Rajasthan Programme has

been initiated from this year.

Soil Erosion in Rajasthan

802. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3346 on August 19, 1991 regarding soil erosion in Rajasthan and State:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The information sought from the State Government of Rajasthan is still awaited. This will be laid on the Table of the House after its receipt from the State Government.

Area Under Sand Dunes in Rajasthan

830. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sand from the deserts of Wasa-Ranauli, district Sikar to Pisagan-Govindgarh district Ajmer and other hilly regions has formed dunes upto Jaipur city and in the region of Pushkar valley; and

(b) if so, the area in square kilometres in which these dunes have been formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). There is no conclusive evidence that the sand dunes near Jaipur and in Pushkar

Valley have been caused by the spread of desert towards these places in recent times.

Development of Ajmer District

804. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme to develop Ajmer District of Rajasthan on priority basis was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the development works undertaken in this district; and

(c) whether clearance has been obtained from concerned authorities for maintaining environmental and ecological balance while developing Ajmer and constructing Yatri Niwas there?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific proposals received from State Governments and depending upon their merits, inter-se priority and availability of funds, during the Seventh Plan period, the following projects were sanctioned in Ajmer District:-

(i) Improvement and modification of Indira Ghat and Karnighat at Pushkar.

(ii) Tourist complex at Pushkar.

(c) The State Governments, being implementing agencies, are required to obtain necessary clearances before implementing tourism projects.

Contracts undertaken by IRCON**(c) the cost of the said projects?**

805. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the countries from which the Indian Railway Construction Company has received contracts during the last one year;

(b) the details of these projects; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN): (a) IRCON has secured contracts in Malaysia & Indonesia during the last year i.e. 1990-91. After April, 1991, the Company has secured contracts in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The details and the cost of the contracts (Projects) secured by IRCON during the last one year (1990-91) and the name of the countries.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>	<i>Value of Contract (Rs. In Crores)</i>	<i>Target date of Completion</i>
1	2	3	4	5

1990-91

1.

Malaysia

- Turknkey Doubling Project between Rawang to Seremban. 10.08.90 90.00 09.02.1993
- Construction of Bridges from Rawang to Kajang in Malaysia "Package B" 25.02.91 9.9 15.07.1992
- Design, Construction, Completion and Commissioning of railway bridges, under pass and tunnel from Station Kajang to Seremban in Malaysia "Package C" 25.0.91 25.35 24.02.1993

2.

Indonesia

- DC Electrification of Jatinegara-Bekasi Section in Indonesia. 17.11.90 7.02 30.09.1992

The Following Contracts have been secured by the company after the close of the financial year (1990-91)

<i>Malaysia</i>			
1.	Doubling and rehabilitation of Port Klang Railway Line In Malaysia - Package 'A'.	07.09.91	130.00
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>			
2.	Design, Supply and Commissioning of Heavy Machinery Equipment for a major maintenance workshop of Saudi Railway Organisation (SRO) at Dammam.	16.11.91	13.65
			May., 1993

Note: The value of contract in rupees is based on the conversion rate of Foreign Exchange at the time of signing/ securing Contract.

Unauthorised Entrance in Reserved Compartments

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

(a) whether the number of passengers entering unauthorisedly into the reserved compartments is on the increase;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Some cases of unauthorised entry in reserved coaches have come to notice.

(c) The following steps have been/are taken to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches:-

- i) Surprise checks and drives are conducted from time to time with the help of Government Railway Police and unauthorised passengers found travelling in reserved coaches are detained and fined under the provision of the Railways Act. Wherever this problem is acute, coordination is established with GRP to enlist their assistance to prevent the same.
- ii) Punishments are imposed on Conductors/Coach Attendants/ Travelling Ticket Examiners found responsible for dereliction of duty.
- iii) Legal provision in the new Railways Act, 1989 have been made more stringent in as much as a

fine upto Rs.500/- has been prescribed as against Rs. 20/- in the previous Act.

Electrification of Delhi-Lucknow Line

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Delhi-Lucknow rail route (via Muradabad);

(b) if so, by what time the work is likely to be started; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

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

Ticketless Travelling in Delhi

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the number of passenger travelling without tickets in suburban trains in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check ticketless travelling specially in E.M.U. trains and the extent of success achieved in this regard during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). While the extent of ticketless travel in the suburban trains of

Delhi area is not quantifiable, regular checks to detect irregular travel are made to contain this unsocial practice.

(c) The measures taken to curb ticketless travel include surprise/magisterial checks from time to time, publicity campaigns through different media and deterrent penalties incorporated in the new Railways Act.

During 1990-91, about 10,000 persons were apprehended travelling without proper ticket in the suburban trains of Delhi area and railway dues of Rs. 3.24 lakhs were recovered from them.

Decision to Open Kendriya Vidyalayas

[English]

809. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to open twenty Kendriya Vidyalayas in a year has been taken by the Government recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in the face of a great demand for opening atleast 200 Kendriya Vidyalayas per year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, but it has been decided to open 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1991-92.

(b) Does not arise. However, the opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends upon the suitability of the proposals from the prescribed user agencies, availability of Physical facilities and of financial resources.

Guidelines for Transfer in Kendriya Vidyalayas

810. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines laid down by the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for transfer of Principals, Vice-Principals and teachers; and

(b) the action taken to implement the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Transfers are generally effected as per the guidelines approved by the Board of Governors in August, 1990. A copy of the guidelines is given in the attach statement.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for transfer of teachers including Vice-Principals, Principals and above from the academic session 1990-91 as approved by the Board of Governors in its 54th meeting held on 22.08.90.

The Board of Governors in its meeting held on 22.8.1990 has approved the following guidelines of transfer of teachers including Vice-Principals, Principal and above. These will be effective from the academic year 1990-91.

1. The general policy will be not to transfer teachers including Principals frequently. The normal transfers will be affected only for organisational reasons or on request or on medical grounds.

2. There will be no fixed tenure after which it may be necessary to transfer a teacher/Vice-Principal/Principal/Education Officer/Assistant Commissioner (from next

year a tenure of 5 years for Vice-Principals and above).

3. The following sequence will generally be followed in respect of promotional postings, transfers, etc.:-

- (i) Posting on promotion
- (ii) Inter-regional transfers
- (iii) Inter-regional transfers
- (iv) Posting of direct recruits.

4. Annual transfers may be done during summer vacation as far as possible. However, no transfers except:

- (i) On administrative grounds; and
- (ii) Transfers on the basis of serious medical illness including death of spouse will be effected after 31st October.

5. Transfer will be made keeping in view clause 3 of the guidelines.

6. Transfers will be effected by observing the following priorities:

(a) Transfer on administrative grounds: (as in para 4 above)

(b) Transfer on request:

- (i) Transfer for reasons of serious illness which, on the satisfaction of the Commissioner, KVS according to procedure prescribed by him, necessitates, such a transfer, for treatment away from the place of present posting.
- (ii) Transfer from hard stations and NER (PGTs and above) on completion of tenure.

(iii) Spouse cases:

Transfer of spouse for joining the family after completion of a cut-off period of one year.

(iv) Transfer of unmarried ladies/divorced ladies/widows to a place of their convenience after completion of a cut off period of one year.

(v) Transfer of physically handicapped provided the handicap has developed during the course of KVS service on completion of a cut-off period of one year.

(vi) General cases

(vii) Mutual transfers provided there is no other claimant of higher priority for both the stations.

7. No request for transfer will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed three academic sessions except in the cases mentioned in (6) (i) (iii) (iv) (v) & (vii) above.

8. PRTs, TGTs and other category of teachers in the identical scales will not normally be posted outside the region in which they are selected.

9. Teachers of all categories on appointment will be posted as far as possible to schools in interior areas.

10. Subject to availability of vacancy PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Asstt. Commissioners on promotion or on direct recruitment will be posted to a different state other than the one where they are posted or are

domiciled as the case may be and he/she will, normally, not be moved out of that state for atleast 5 years unless there are compelling reasons.

11. PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Asstt. Commissioners who have 3 years or less to retire would not be posted out on promotion/direct recruitment if already working in home state, subject to availability of vacancies. Similarly, those who have 3 years or less for superannuation and are working outside their home state may be allowed on promotion priority for their home state subject to availability of vacancy.
12. No transfer TA will be paid for request transfer on whatever grounds unless the teacher has completed five years in his existing place of posting (read 5 years for request transfers and 3 years for North-Eastern Region and hard stations).
13. Asstt. Commissioner will be competent to change the headquarter of a teacher on administrative grounds to any place within the region as deemed fit and direct him to discharge his duties there. The Asstt. Commissioners shall report forthwith the case with full facts to the Commissioner for confirmation or directions as may be considered necessary by the Commissioner.,
14. Not-with-standing any provision in the above guidelines, the consider will be competent to make such departure from the guidelines as he may consider necessary in the interest of the sangathan.

Standing Committee for Grievances of Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees

811. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Standing Committee of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has been set up to go into the demands and grievances of its employees/associations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions, if any, made by the Committee in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners available at Headquarters in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan sit informally as a Committee from time to time to go into various administrative matters and also matters raised by various associations. This is an internal arrangement of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters, therefore the deliberations of this group are not being submitted to Government for processing.

Privatisation of some Railway Sectors

812. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

**SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Railway to privatise vital segments of operations" appearing in the Economic Times dated September 25, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the names of the sectors proposed to be privatised and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that privatisation of operations does not adversely affect the passenger services in the Railways?

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

(b) and (c). The Railways are exploring the possibilities of commercial exploitation of railway land. The details of the scheme for privatisation of the existing departmental catering unit have not yet been finalised.

Study Report of Tehri Dam

813. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the study report prepared by the INTACH on "Evaluating the Tehri Dam—An extended cost benefit appraisal"; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The main findings of the study are:

- Large investment in Tehri Dam does not seem justified in view of the risk of dam collapse;
- Useful life of the reservoir is likely to be 62 years on the basis of prevailing silt load data;
- The cost of power generation is 73 paise per unit against the cost of 35 paise per unit estimated by the proponents; and the return on the power component would be only 4.52% rather than 6.89% as reported.
- The benefit-cost ratio for irrigation component is 1.28 and not 3.68 as reported; and benefit-cost ratio for the project is 0.56 : 1 which is likely to be even more adverse with increase in cost.

(b) These findings have been discussed by INTACH in a public meeting but the project authorities are proceeding on the basis of the detailed project reports.

Setting up of a Population Commission

814. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Population Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). To impart a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, a draft Action Plan has been

evolved in consultation with the State Government/Union Territories Administration. One of the suggestions being considered in the said draft Action Plan is the constitution of a Population Commission, details of which are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Rail Accidents

815. **SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:**
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in rail accidents/derailments since July 1991 till date;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof and the main causes thereof;

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

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

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

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

LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There has been no increase in train accidents on Indian Railways. There were 186 train accidents during the period July–October 1991 as against 205 during the corresponding period of 1990. The accidents were mainly due to human failure, equipment failure and sabotage. 79 persons (including 58 passengers) lost their lives in these accidents. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs.5.90 crores.

(d) No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 7.51 lakhs has been paid as ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the deceased and the injured.

(e) Some of the important steps being taken to reduce the accidents are induction of technical devices to aid the human element, intensive and frequent inspections of sensitive installations, monitoring the performance of the staff of critical safety categories such as drivers, guards, station masters, etc., intensive training including psychological checks of staff in operational categories, surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains, provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossing and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

Control of Goitre

816. **SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from goitre in the country; State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes formulated to control the disease; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) A Statement showing the estimated number of persons suffering from goitre in the country on the basis of sample surveys undertaken state-wise, is given in the attached Statement

(b) In order to control the problem of Goitre in the country, the Govt. of India took a decision in 1985 for universal iodisation of entire edible salt in the country by 1992.

1. To make available the iodised salt to the consumers at a rate comparable to non-iodised salt, subsidy is being given to the manufacturers of iodised salt w.e.f. August, 1986.
2. Salt Commissioner, in consultation with Ministry of Railways arranges for the movement of iodised salt from the production centres to the goitre endemic areas on priority basis.

3. In order to ensure use of only iodised salt, all the State/UTs have been advised to issue notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt for edible purposes.
4. All the State/UTs are given cash grants to establish Goitre Control Cell.
5. Goitre Cell of the Dte. General of Health Services is undertaking sample/impact surveys in all the State/UTs and is imparting training to the staff.
6. Annual production of iodised salt has been raised from 5 lakh MT in 1985-86 to about 25 lakhs MT in 1990-91.

(c) During 1991-92, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for the implementation of the Scheme.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/UTs.	Population estimated to be effected
1	2	3
<i>(Figures in millions)</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22
3.	Assam	2.80
4.	Bihar	6.30
5.	Goa	0.31
6.	Gujarat	5.09
7.	Haryana	0.48

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>Population estimated to be effected</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>(Figures in millions)</i>		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.51
9.	J & K	1.44
10.	Karnataka	3.19
11.	Kerala	1.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.94
13.	Maharashtra	8.30
14.	Manipur	0.47
15.	Meghalaya	0.08
16.	Mizoram	0.46
17.	Nagaland	0.18
18.	Orissa	1.28
19.	Punjab	1.61
20.	Rajasthan	1.02
21.	Sikkim	0.15
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.96
23.	Tripura	0.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16.06
25.	West Bengal	2.46
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Not surveyed
2.	Chandigarh	0.16

S. No.	State/UTs.	Population estimated to be effected
1	2	3
		(Figures in millions)
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.03
4.	Daman & Diu	0.01
5.	Delhi	2.69
6.	Lakshadweep	Not surveyed
7.	Pondicherry	Not surveyed
Total		74-80 million.

Rural Health Services in Bihar

817. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the on-going programmes under Rural Health Services in Sasaram and Bhabhua districts in Bihar;

(b) the details of the work done in these areas during the last five years, year-wise and the extent to which target has been achieved; and

(c) the amount allocated under the Eighth Five Year Plan for these programmes in the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan allocations have not yet been finalised.

Implementation of Health Schemes in Bihar

818. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of health schemes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Sasaram and Bhabhua districts of Bihar during each of the last five years against the target fixed;

(b) the expenditure incurred during Seventh Plan Five Year Plan and the targets achieved; and

(c) the provision made during the Eighth Five Year Plan for implementing these schemes and the plan-wise target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). No separate allocation for schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made for the districts of Sasaram and Bhabhua. However, allocation under Tribal Sub-Plan

and Special Component Plan have been made to the State of Bihar for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the following allocation was made for schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Tribal Sub-Plan S.C.P.

Rs. 287.87 lakhs Rs. 330.00 lakhs

(c) Eighth Five Year Plan proposals have not yet been finalised

[English]

C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Garhwal Region

819. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no C.G.H.S. Dispensary in the entire Garhwal region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria fixed for opening such dispensaries;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up C.G.H.S. dispensaries in the region; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof?

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

(b) to (e). CGHS is extended to cities having a population of more than 7,500 Central Govt. employees subject to availability of funds. Cities in the Garhwal region does not fulfil this criterion. There is no proposal to extend CGHS to cities in the Garhwal region.

Tourism Development of Hill Districts in Uttar Pradesh

820. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism schemes for hill districts of Uttar Pradesh which could not be implemented though included in Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any scheme to develop and encourage tourism in the above districts is pending for clearance with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, by when these schemes are likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Schemes sanctioned by the Central Department of tourism for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan have been implemented.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Hilly Districts of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

821. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development and construction works in eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh stopped under the provisions of Forest Act, 1980 and the number of such works stopped in Pauri and Chamoli districts;

(b) the total number of proposals received by the Government for according its approval to these development works;

(c) the number out of them accorded approval; and

(d) if not, the present position in respect of each pending proposals received by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). No development work is stopped in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh under the provisions of the

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, before diverting any forest land for non-forestry use.

As on 31.10.1991, a total of 1016 proposals relating to the State were received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, out of which, 734 were approved, 75 were rejected on merits, 180 were rejected for non-furnishing of essential information and 11 were withdrawn by the State Government. Details of 16 pending proposals are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Proposals	Reason for pendency
1	2	3	4
1.	Nainital	construction of Gothia Canal	Essential details sought from State Government & Report from the Regional Office on 14.10.1991.
2.	Mirzapur Sonebhedra	400 KV Anpara-Varanasi transmission line.	Essential details sought from the State Government & Report from Varanasi the Regional Office on 25.10.1991
3.	Sonebhadra Mirzapur Aliahabad Rai-Bareilly Unnao	800 KV Unnao-Anpara transmission line.	Essential details sought from the State Government & Report from the Regional Office on 25.10.1991.
4.	Varanasi	Construction of Primary Health Centre	Essential details sought from the State Government on 30.10.1991.
5.	Pithoragarh	Darkot-Thapa Motor Road.	Report from the Regional Office sought on 17.9.91.
6.	Teohri	Construction of Duggada Canal.	Under Process.
7.	Pithoragarh	Construction of madmenley Dobans Motor Road	Under Process.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of the Proposals</i>	<i>Reason for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	Garhwal	Construction of Banage & Power channel for Chilla HEP	Essential details sought from the State Government & Report from the Regional Office on 17.9.1991.
9.	Chamoli	Construction of Nagrasu Haryali Kot Tallmalla Link Road	Under submission for decision.
10.	Almora	Kathputia-Chhina Sheraghat Motor Road	Under Submission for decision
11.	Etawah	Construction of Gas bases Petrochemical Complex by GAIL	Under submission for decision
12.	Mirzapur	Construction of Red mud lake by Hindalco	Under submission for decision
13.	Pauri	Approach road from LuxmanJhoola to Jhok Village	Report from the Regional Office Sought on 23.04.1991
14.	Pauri	Exchange of forest land with Private land in Corbet N.P	Report from the Regional Office sought on 23.04.1991
15.	Almora	Saifi Patil Drinking water supply scheme	Under Processing.

STATEMENT

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of the Proposals</i>	<i>Reason for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
16.	Almora	Patharkhola Drinking water supply scheme.	Under Processing.

[English]

Tour of Cricket Team from Pakistan to India

822. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the Pakistan Cricket Board decided to cancel their team's tour to India scheduled from 28th October, 1991; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The Board of Control Cricket in India (BCCI) had finalised the visit of the Pakistan Cricket Team to India during October -November 1991. Government had cleared the proposal of the Board of Control For Cricket in India.

Subsequently, the Board of Control For Cricket in India informed the Government that the visit has been postponed by Board of Control For Cricket in Pakistan due to unavoidable circumstances.

Government regret that at the last moment the visit was unilaterally postponed.

[Translation]

Development of Nagvaon Aerodrome, Bihar

823. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Nagvaon aerodrome in Hazaribagh district of Bihar and start the air service from there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The upgradation of an airport depends upon the traffic potential and demand from the scheduled airlines. As there is no demand from the Indian Airlines or Vayudoot to operate to this aerodrome, the National Airports Authority has no plan to develop the Nagvaon Aerodrome which belongs to the Government of Bihar.

[English]

Promotion of Health Tonics

824. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several manufacturers are marketing unscientific preparations of health tonics in the name of "Ayurvedic Tonics" to escape scrutiny; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute a high power committee comprising of medical experts from Government and voluntary sector to evolve a rational policy on the manufacture and marketing of ayurvedic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Definite information on this can only be available after conducting a survey.

(b) No, Sir.

**Regional Cancer Research Centre
in Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

825. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regional Cancer Research Centre is functioning in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, whether any centre is likely to be established there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Regional Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centre, namely, Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior functioning in Madhya Pradesh.

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

Use of Lithotripter Machine in Delhi Hospitals

826. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi have recently purchased Lithotripter machines;

(b) if so, the price of each machine;

(c) if so, the price of each machine;

(c) whether the machine at AIIMS is not

being utilised fully on account of shortage of trained staff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI) D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Lithotripter machines have been purchased by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi at a cost of about Rs. 1.82 crores and about Rs 2.36 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). The AIIMS have reported that the machine has been in regular use for Extracorporeal shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) for renal and ureteric stone patients. The equipment is fully functional and is under the care of experts of the Department of Urology.

Air Strips in Madhya Pradesh

827. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals for the construction of air strip at different places in the State; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Air Taxi Service in Madhya Pradesh

828. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any air taxi service is being

operated in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the weekly flights being operated from there?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Air Taxi Service are run by private operators and they can operate to all the airports open to scheduled operations in the country.

(b) Till October, 1991, Air Taxi operators have operated 13 flights to/from various destinations in Madhya Pradesh.

Expansion of Equity Base of Air India/ Indian Airlines

[English]

830. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the equity base of the Air India and the Indian Airlines by ensuring 40 percent public participation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Various alternatives are under consideration of the Government in pursuance of the new Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991.

Fleet expansion plan by Indian Airlines

831. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI DHARAMANNA MONDYIA SADUL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have prepared a fifteen year fleet expansion plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present fleet and the projected strength thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The present fleet of Indian Airlines consists of 55 aircraft. The fleet at the end of 1994-95 is estimated to have 60 aircraft. Indian Airlines is carrying out a study for its fleet renewal.

Advertising Campaign by Indian Airlines/Air India

832. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the advertising agencies awarded the advertising campaign for the IA/AI during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India have now awarded their advertising campaign to an Indian based advertising firm in preference to those based abroad; and

(c) if so, the name of the firm and the details of terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). During the last three years, M/s. Hindustan Thompson for Air India, and M/s. Akshara Advertising, M/s. Sista's Pvt. Ltd. and F.S. Advertising for Indian Airlines, worked as advertising agents.

(c) Air India has awarded advertising campaign for international newspapers to M/s. ULKA with effect from October '91. The

terms and conditions of the agreement are in accordance with the standard agreement drafted by the Association of Advertising Agencies of India. In the case of Indian Airlines, Akshara and Sista continue from the previous years to the current year.

Navodaya Vidhalaya in Chatra Bihar

[*Translation*]

833. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in the Chatra district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya depends on the proposal from the State/UT Government concerned which has to provide 30 acres of suitable land, free of cost, and sufficient building and other infrastructure for running the Vidyalayas initially for 2-3 years besides overall availability of resources and administrative considerations. No proposal for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Chatra district has so far been received.

Posts of Principals in Navodaya Vidyalayas

834. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Principals and other categories of teachers and staff are lying vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and State-wise, and since when these are lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies immediately?

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

(b) Details of the vacant teaching posts are available category wise and Region-wise as on 30.9.91 in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The vacant posts are mainly those created recently. Vacancies are also due to the reluctance of the selected candidates to join at remote areas where Navodaya Vidyalayas are located, non-availability of persons to join on deputation and non-availability of suitable qualified SC/ST candidates. However, concerted efforts are being made to fill-up all the vacancies.

STATEMENT

Teaching Staff Position of JNVs as on 30.9.91

Region	Principal					PGTs												
	Hindi		English		Maths		Biology		Phy./Chem.		Hist./Geo.		Commer		Eco.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V
Hyderabad	55	1	40	7	42	8	58	17	42	4	70	22	59	17	8	5	11	2
Shillong	23	3	5	1	7	5	20	13	4	1	22	15	21	9	1	1	2	2
Lucknow	60	6	33	14	39	18	51	15	37	12	68	29	55	10	4	2	7	3
Chandigarh	31	4	18	6	22	7	29	12	22	7	43	29	34	14	8	4	10	3
Pune	34	3	23	6	26	18	28	14	28	11	58	18	30	14	1	1	3	1
Bhopal	41	2	26	13	29	17	38	17	29	17	49	28	39	12	6	6	7	7
Jaipur	31	4	20	7	20	7	30	14	20	6	38	24	36	11	2	1	8	5
Total	275	23	165	54	185	80	249	102	182	58	328	161	274	87	30	18	48	23

STATEMENT

T.G.T. (Trained Graduate Teacher)

Region	Hindi	Eng.	Lang- uage	Biole gy	SS	PCM	Music	Art	PET	Supw	Librarian											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V	S	V
Hyderabad	110	23	110	43	104	28	55	6	55	7	72	14	55	12	55	14	105	39	5430	55	-----	26
Shillong	43	22	43	18	30	28	20	6	23	5	23	8	20	4	20	1	27	9	2011	20	—	12
Lucknow	114	21	114	37	102	60	54	15	60	12	77	21	54	8	54	6	104	20	5226	54	21	
Chandigarh	59	15	56	19	50	15	31	10	31	9	39	17	31	6	31	9	52	11	3015	31	15	
Pune	64	20	64	34	58	15	31	4	34	8	43	18	31	7	31	8	59	16	308	31	8	
Bhopal	81	19	81	42	70	22	40	15	41	6	58	25	40	6	40	15	74	28	3925	40	21	
Jaipur	61	15	61	78	61	15	30	8	31	8	39	30	12	30	10	61	19	30	1130	30	10	
Total	532	135	529	291	221	475	183	261	64	275	55	346	122	55	261	63	482	142	2251	26	261	113

S: Sanctioned

V: Vacant

Upgradation of Airports**[English]**

835. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to
expand terminal facilities and other infra-
structure at all the airports in the country to
meet the growing demands of passengers
and cargo traffic;

(b) if so, the total allocation made and
the airports which will be upgraded during
1991-92; and

(c) the extent to which the demands of
the Passengers would be met?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA): (a) and (b). Expansion of terminal and
other infrastructural facilities at all the air-
ports is a continuing process and is taken up
in a phased manner, depending upon the
requirements projected by the operators
(Airlines) as well as availability of resources.

(c) The details are as under:-

(i) Extension of Runway and construc-
tion of new international block at Ahme-
dabad Airport.

(ii) Extension of Runway at Bhopal.

(iii) Extension of Runway and construc-
tion of new terminal building at Coimbatore
Airport.

(iv) Construction of new Civil Air termi-
nal complex at Gwalior. These works are
expected to be completed during 1991-92.

(d) Upgradation of these facilities at the
above mentioned airports would make it
possible for the bigger and modern aircrafts
to operate.

Increase in Vayudoot Fares

836. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKRA
MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to
increase the Vayudoot fares in a bid to
reduce losses;

(b) if so, the extent to which the fare
increase is justified;

(c) the main causes for the losses in the
Vayudoot ; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the
Government to make the Vayudoot viable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main reasons for the losses in
Vayudoot are due to:-

1. Uneconomic aircraft
2. short-haul operations
3. unremunerative fare structure
4. excess manpower

(d) Government is considering various options regarding the future set up of Vayudoot. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Change of name of Calcutta Airport

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

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for changing the name of Calcutta Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The West Bengal Government and various Organisations have represented to rename the Calcutta Airport as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport. The Government have decided to rename the Calcutta Airport as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport. However, formal renaming function will be held only after the facilities at the Airport are raised to international standards.

Tourism Development in Andhra Pradesh

838. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has acquired the land of the Nizam Palace;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted any proposal to convert it into a tourist complex; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union

Government in this regard and the financial assistance to be provided for making it an attraction for foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No information has been received by the Central Department of Tourism regarding this nor any proposal to convert this area into a tourist complex has been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Facilities to Earthquake Victims

839. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed and injured by the recent earthquake; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to provide medical facilities and other allied amenities to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) (i) Number of people Killed : 768

(ii) Number of People injured : 5066

(b) Ten packets consisting of medical equipments (as indicated in the attached statement II received as gift items from the W.H.O. were sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for use in the earthquake affected areas. In addition, two gift packets

consisting of medicines and medical equipments (as indicated in the attached statement-II) were handed over the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare to the State

Government. Further, relief supplies to the tune of Rs. 67.00 lakhs have also been despatched to the State Government for distribution amongst the earthquake victims.

STATEMENT - I

Code No.	Description	Quantity
Drugs:		
024600	Coilli Nr.: 1 - 7 41 KG each Containing acetylsalicylic acid 300 mg	3 x 1000 tab
431500	aluminium hydroxide 500 mg	1 x 1000 tab
370600	benzyl benzoate application 25%	1 x 1 L
371201	cetrimide 15 % chlorhexidine di-gluconate 1.5%	1 x 1 tab
163500	chloroquine phosphate 150 mg base	2 x 1000 tab
512700	co-trimoxazole 400 mg + 80 mg	2 x 1000 tab
595000	ferrous sulphate 300 mg/folic acid 0.25 mg	2 x 1000 tab
759002	gentianviolet	4 x 25 gr
131003	mebendazole 100 mg	1 x 500 tab
685400	oral rehydration salts for 1000 ml water	4 x 50 sac
027500	paracetamol 100 mg	1 x 1000 tab
328404	tetracycline 1% eye-dintment 5 gr	1 x 50 tab

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Renewable Supplies		
949000	adhesive tape 2.50 cm x 5m	30 x 1 rol
855212	ballpoint	10 x 1 pce
874404	blacknote A6	10 x 1 pce
876584	booklet 'treatment guidelines' WHO/UNHCR basic kit	2 x 1 pce
940100	cotton wool 500 gr	2 x 1 pce
946301	elastic bandage 8 cm x 5m	20x 1 pce
847773	examination gloves latex medium disposable	2 x 100 pce
953700	gauze compresses 10 x 10 cm, 12 ply, non sterile	5 x 100 pce
908600	health card 10,000 pers./kit eng/fr + plastic bag	1 x 500 pce
947100	hydrophyllic bandage 7.5 x 10 m	10 x 100 rol
840550	notebook, hard cover	4 x 1 pce
377601	soap, unwrapped, 200g	1 x 10 pce
728000	tabletbags resalable 60 x 80 mm minigrip	4 x 500 pce
725002	thermometer oral C/F clear stubby, prismatic	5 x 1 pce

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Equipment		
731900	bottle, 100ml, plastic E 11511	1 x 1 pce
847248	bucket, plastic 10 ltr.	1 x 11 pce
719300	dish (kidney) s.s. 24 cm	1 x 1 pce
738700	dressing tray 30x20x2cm	1 x 1 pce
972972	drum for cotton wool and gauze diam 35 cm,	2 x 1 pce
723600	forceps, artery, pean 14.5cm straight	2 x 1 pce
848032	gallipot s.s.	1 x 1 pce
731800	plastic bottle 1000 ml (for screwcap see 731700)	3 x 1 pce
730200	scissors, surgical b/bl, straight, 14.5 cm.	2 x 1 pce
731700	screwcap, for plastic bottle 1000 ml (731700)	3 x 1 pce
872743	screwcap hpe red 24mm ell505 (for Ell510, Ell511)	1 x 1 pce
702201	syringe lure 10ml disp.	2 x 1 pce
884200	surgical scrub brush, sterilisable	2 x 1 pce
847249	waterbag, foldable, 20 ltr strong quality	1 x 1 pce

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
734200	instrument vox with lid, s.s 20x10x5 cm including as dressing set	2 x 1 pce
723600	forceps, artery, pean 14.5 cm, straight	2 x 1 pce
722000	forceps, dissecting 14.5 cm	2 x 1 pce
729400	scissors, surgical sh/DT, straight, 14.5 cm	22 x 1 pce
	Colli 1 - 7 each 60 x 50 x 60 CMS	
	Total 7 Colli, Total Gross weight 287 KGS	

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No		(Package No. 2) Details of Items Packed	
1		2	
1.	Inj. Ampicillin 500 mg	50	vials
2.	Inj. Analgin 5 ml amps.	50	amps
3.	Inj. Dextrose 10%	2	No.
4.	Inj. Ringer's lactate	2	No.
5.	Inj. Dextrose Saline	2	No.
6.	Inj. Lomodox	1	No.
7.	Airway	5	No.
8.	Cap. Ampicillin 250 mg.	1000	Nos.
9.	Endotracheal Tube (Adult & Child)	2	Sets.
10.	Tab. Paracetamol 500 mg.	800	Nos.
11.	Laryngoscop (Adult and Child)	2	Sets.
12.	Tracheostomy set	2	sets

Sl. No (Package No. 2) Details of Items Packed		
1	2	
Details of Items Packed		
1.	Inj. Tetanus Toxoid 10 ml.	150 vials
2.	Inj. Ketamine 50 m. ml.	20 vials
3.	Inj. Pentathol Sodium 0.5g	50 vials
4.	Inj. Deriphyllin 3 ml. amp.	50 amps.
5.	Aouth Gag	5 Nos.
6.	Inj. Dexamethasone 2 ml. vial	50 vials
7.	Artery forcep "6"	25 Nos.
8.	Needle Holders	25 Nos.
9.	Dissecting Forcep	25 Nos.
10.	Tab. Disprin	720 Nos.
11.	Disposable Syringe 5 ml.	100 Nos.

Railway Projects for Marathwada Region

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from District Railway Parishad, Nanded (Maharashtra) in regard to railway facilities in Marathwada region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(b) The details of issues raised in the representation from District Railway Parishad Nanded and action thereon is indicated below:

1. Conversion work for Aurangabad to Parli Vajinath be taken up immediately after conversion of Manmad Aurangabad is completed.

It has now been decided to take up the work of gauge conversion from Aurangabad Parbhani Parli Vajinath on completion of Manmad Aurangabad gauge conversion work.

2. Conversion of Parbhani Harli Vajinath from MG to BG be done within one year

The work of conversion from MG to BG Parbhani and Parli Vajinath within one year would not be

feasible as strengthening of a major bridge on river Godavari is involved.

3. Construction of small under bridge at level crossing gate level crossing 147 be taken up as a part of parallel BG line between purna and Adilabad

The scheme envisages extending the existing level crossing 147. This will be considered when the work of parallel BG is taken up on the level crossing.

4. Extension of 7569/7570 Kachiguda Jaipur Express upto Delhi.

7569/7570 Kachiguda-Jaipur Express earlier running upto Ajmer had been extended upto Jaipur w.e.f. 1.11.88. to connect the State Capital of Rajasthan with the State Capital of Andhra Pradesh. Its extension upto Delhi is at present not feasible due to resources and operational constraints such as statement capacity and non-availability of spare terminal/maintenance facilities at Delhi.

5. There is no item numbered 5 in the memorandum
6. Naming of 7569/7570 Kachiguda-Jaipur Express as "Sachkhand Express".

7569/7570 Express is named as Kachiguda- Jaipur Express. Railways prefer to name their trains after the stations they connect, rivers, mountain ranges and land marks of tourist interests etc. Naming of trains after

deities or religious Gurus etc. is discouraged to avoid raising of any controversy.

7. *Naming of Delhi-Bombay A.C. Express as Maharashtra Express*

2953/2954 A.C. Express has been introduced on the pattern of Rajdhani Express and once Railways are in a position to provide identical service to that of the old Rajdhani, it is proposed to name the train as Rajdhani Dwitya. Besides, another train with the name of Maharashtra Express is already running between Kolhapur and Nagpur.

8. *Survey work of proposed Latur-Nizamabad Railway Line*

Survey for conversion of Miraj-Latur NG to BG and Nizamabad-Ramagundam new line carried out in the past had revealed inadequate traffic prospects. Due to constraint of resources, there is no proposal under consideration for Latur-Nizamabad new line survey at present.

Uniform Education Policy

841. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce uniform education policy in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages a national system of education, which implies that, upto a

given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality.

Two Language Education System in Tamil Nadu

842. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the decision of Tamilnadu Government to introduce two language education system as against the nationally accepted three language formula; and

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

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

(b) School Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government has repeatedly stressed upon the States to faithfully implement the three language formula.

Admission of Several Students in Kendriya Vidhalaya

843. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the preceeding four months the Chairman, Kendriya Vidhalaya Sangathan ordered for the admission of thousands of children under the provision of special dispensation;

(b) if so, the average annual intake of students during the preceeding three years in all Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(c) whether the Sangathan had stopped such admissions in 1988-89;

(d) the reasons for reviving such admission;

(e) whether such admission are still continuing while admission of genuine eli-

gible students has been stopped ; and

(f) if so , the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) A total number of 6913 admissions on special dispensation have been allowed during the current academic year.

(b) The intake of Students in the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolement</i>	<i>Fresh admission</i>	<i>No. of KVS</i>
1988-89	5,21,492	44, 908	728
1989-90	5,64,386	42,894	744
1990-91	6,00,197	35,811	744

(c) to (f). Admissions on special dispensation were discontinued in the year 1987-88. The position was reviewed by the then Chairman in July 1988 and it was decided that admissions by special dispensation should be possible in the larger social considerations. it was decided that the requests relating to Govt. servants and public sector employees as well as of peoples' representatives would be given due consideration while cases requiring compassion will relative sympathetic consideration.

The special dispensation admissions were again adopped during April-December 1990. Again in December 1990, the then Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, reviewed the provision to exercise discretionary powers, observing that due weightage has to be given to the recommendations of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament who are supposed to make these in public interest.

It has now been decided that the special

dispensation would continue to be exercised in deserving cases by the Commissioner/with the prior approval of the Chairman.

Admission under special dispensation are given over and above the admissible class ceiling and, therefore, do not affect the eligible category of children. The entire issue is being reviewed once again before the commencement of the next academic session.

Holding of Council Meeting with J.C.M.

844. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the meeting of the Council provided for in the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is being held in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It has been decided on the advice of the Ministry of Law & Justice that one seat should be given of the two factions of Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhayapak Sangh provisionally leaving further issues on this subject to be discussed in the Council in accordance with Rule 22 of the relevant Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme, and that the issue regarding verification of membership should also be left for discussions first in the Council itself.

Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jaunpur, U.P.

[Translation]

845. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the detail thereof, district-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (b). A Statement indicating the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the state of Uttar Pradesh in annexed. There is no system of allocating Vidyalayas on district-wise/or State-wise basis. The opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends upon the suitability of the proposals

from the prescribed user agencies, especially presence of a cluster of employees of the Central Govt. and/or Central Govt. undertakings, availability of physical facilities and financial resources.

STATEMENT

Location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Uttar Pradesh

1. Air Force Station, No. 1 Agra.
2. Agra Cantt. No.2, Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt.
3. Manauri, Air Force Station, Allahabad.
4. New Cantt., Allahabad.
5. IFFCO Township, PO Phulpur, Allahabad.
6. Azamgarh.
7. Babina Cantt.
8. Air Force Station, Izatnagar, Bareilly.
9. Bareilly No. I, Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly.
10. Bareilly No.II, ASC New Road, Bareilly Cantt.
11. Birpur, Dehradun.
12. Forest Research Institute, PO New Forest, Dehradun.
13. Hathibarkala No. I, Dehradun.
14. Hathibarkala No.II, Dehradun.
15. Ordnance Factory, Raipur, Dehradun.

16. Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun.
17. Virbhadra, Rishikesh, Distt. Dehradun.
18. Hardwar No. I, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
19. Hardwar No. II, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
20. Air Force Station, Hindon Gazia-
bad.
21. Ordnance Factory, Muradanagar,
Distt. Gaziabad.
22. CRPF, Rampur.
23. Rana Pratap Marg, Jhansi Cantt.
24. Armapur Ordnance Factory,
Kalpi Road, Kanpur.
25. Air Force Station, Chekri No. I
Kanpur.
26. Air Force Station, Chekri No. II
Kanpur.
27. IIT Kanpur.
28. Garhwal Rifle, Landsdowne,
Distt. Pauri Garhwal.
29. AMC Centre, Lucknow.
30. RDSO, Alambagh, Lucknow.
31. Mathura No. I, Near Golf Ground,
Mathura Cantt.
32. Mathura No. II, Mathura Refin-
ery Project.
33. Dogra Lines, Meerut Cantt.
34. Punjab Lines, Meerut Cantt.

35. Sikh Lines, Meerut Cantt.
36. Mughalsarai, Distt. Varanasi.
37. Varanasi Cantt.
38. Varanasi No. I, BHU Campus,
Varanasi.
39. Varanasi No. II, Diesel Locomo-
tive Workshop, Varanasi.
40. Bharkatia Pithoragarh.
41. Rai Bareilly.
42. Ranikhet, Almora.
43. BEG Centre, Roorkee Cantt.
44. Air Force Station, Saraswa,
Saharanpur.
45. Station Headquarters,
Shahjhanpur.
46. Singhrauli Super Thermal Power
Project, Shakti Nagar. Distt.
Mirzapur.
47. Lake View Camp, Talbahat.
48. Memaura Air Force Station, C/o
56 A.P.O.
49. Station Headquarters, Faizabad.
50. Air Force Station, Gorakhpur.
51. Air Force Station, Bamrauli,
Allahabad.
52. Kanpur Cantt.
53. Ordnance Clothing Factory,
Shahjhanpur.
54. 52 Mtn. Arty. Bde. C/o 56 A.P.O.
Raiwala.

55. Air Force Station, Hindon No.II.
56. S-J, Aliganj, Lucknow.
57. Kashipur, Distt. Nainital.
58. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar, Kumaon, Distt. Nainital.
59. Banbassa, Distt. Nainital.
60. Noida Complex, Distt. Ghaziabad.
61. Unnao.
62. Gomati Nagar, B.O. Ujriam, P.O. Mahanagar, Lucknow.
63. Chheeki, Allahabad.
64. National Thermal Power Project, Rihand Super Thermal Power, Bijapur, PO Rihand Nagar, Distt. Mirzapur.
65. Dehradun Cantt., Distt. Dehradun.
66. BHEL Town Ship, Jagdishpur Industrial Area, Distt. Sultanpur.
67. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad.
68. Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.
69. Air Force Station, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow.
70. Airforce Station, Chakeri No.III, Kanpur.
71. Ord. Equipment Factory, Hazratpur - 283103. Distt. Agra.

72. Bulandshahar.
73. Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh.
74. AFS Dadri, P.O. Dhoom Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad.
75. No.60 Squadron, AFS Chandinagar, Distt. Meerut, C/o 56 APO.
76. Clement Town, Hqrs.Dehradun Sub Area, Dehradun.
77. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur Cantt.
78. OF, Armapur Kanpur-208009.
79. Barrack Road, Agra Cantt.
80. Jhansi, GPO Jhansi.
81. IFFCO Ltd., Aonla Project, Chapat (Aonla), Distt. Bareilly.
82. Almora.
83. Govt. Opium & Alkaloid Works, Ghazilapur.
84. Amhat, Distt. Sultanpur.
85. New Tehri Town, Tehri Garhwal.
86. Kansain-Uttarkashi.
87. Rly.Colony, Jhansi No. III
88. Moradabad.
89. Izat Nagar, Model Colony, Distt. Bareilly.
90. SGPGI, Rae Bareli Road., Utarlia, Lucknow.
91. ITI Mankapur, ESS Project

Mankapur, Distt. Ghonda.

92. ITI Rae Bareilly.

93. Auraiya Gas Power Project, Dibiyaipur, Distt. Etawah.

94. ITBP, Campus, Seemadwar, Dehradun.

95. OEE No. II, Kanpur.

96. SSB Group Centre, PO Srinagar, Distt. Pauri Garhwal.

97. ITI Naini Ltd., PO TSL, Naini, Distt. Allahabad.

98. EBS, PO Bahugarh, Distt. Ghaziabad.

99. Lucknow Cantt.-226002.

100. PO Joshimath, Distt. Chamoli.

101. Baad, Distt. Mathura.

102. Haldwani Cantt., Distt. Nainital.

103. Mussoorie.

104. Old Cantt. Allahabad.

105. NCTPP (NTPC) Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad.

106. NHPC, Tanakpur, Banbassa.

Modernisation of Stations in Jaunpur

846. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on railway stations in district Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the allocation pro-

posed to be made during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for development and modernisation of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways do not maintain Civil Districtwise figures of expenditure. It is Railways' endeavour to provide facilities at stations, including those in Jaunpur District, as per prescribed norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Further development/modernisation of stations, in any plan period, is under taken as per traffic requirements, subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

Idle aircraft of Indian Airlines

[English]

847. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft of the Indian Airlines lying idle at different airports and since when;

(b) the details there of and the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken to make these aircraft airworthy ; and

(d) the details of losses suffered by the Indian Airlines on this account?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The following aircraft of Indian Airlines are undergoing major maintenance /repair works at different bases:

At Bombay Task**A-300 aircraft**

VT-ELW Under going Check II inspection, modifications, wing top skin repair and lap joint repair
SB 53-228 since 16.12.90

VT-EDW Undergoing wing top skin repair and modifications since 17.9.91.

AT Delhi**B-737 aircraft**

VT-EAK Undergoing Check II inspection since 1.7.91.

VT-EAJ Undergoing intermediate inspection since 30.10.91.

VT-EGM Undergoing structured repair since 30.10.91.

A-320 aircraft

VT-EPB Undergoing 'C' Check since 20.9.90.

VT-EPD Undergoing 'C' Check since 26.9.90.

(c) and (d). All efforts are being made to complete the repair and maintenance jobs as per maintenance practices. Grounding of aircraft for scheduled maintenance is a normal practice and loss of revenue on this account is not treated as a loss.

**Development of Agra Cantt. and
Raja Mandi Stations**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to develop Agra Cantt. and Raja Mandi railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the development work is likely to be started on each station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Development of stations is a continuous process and the same is done as per traffic requirements subject to the availability of funds. Agra Cantt. And Raja-Ki-Mandi Railway stations already have adequate facilities for passengers as per prescribed norms. Further development works costing Rs. 72.30 lac and Rs. 2.00 lac are also in hand at Agra Cantt. And Raja ki mandi stations, respectively.

**Effects of Vehicular Pollution on
Taj Mahal**

[Translation]

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

(a) the percentage of pollution caused by the vehicles passing through Agra on the National Highways;

(b) the percentage of pollution caused due to firewood and dung in the vicinity of Taj in Agra;

(c) whether Vardarajan Committee constituted to study the effects of Vehicular pollution and firewood and dung pollution on Taj Mahal has given its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) As per the study conducted by Central Pollution Control Board there are 27,313 vehicles plying each day within a 3 km. radius of the Taj Mahal. The total sulphur dioxide emission, the main pollutant affecting Taj Mahal, due to these vehicles is 65 kg. per day.

(b) No specific study in this regard has been made. However, the use of firewood and dung is negligible as compared to other fuels.

(c) to (e). The recommendations of the Varadarajan Committee mainly related to the control of pollution from three sources, namely (i) two coal fired thermal power plant in Agra (ii) steam marshalling yard of railways at Agra and (iii) small industries, particularly, foundries.

[English]

Tourism Development in Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

850. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the number of projects sanctioned by the Union Government for development of Tourism in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 and the amount allocated for each of them; and

(b) the number of proposals pending with the Union Government for each state?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The number of projects and the amount sanctioned by the Central Department of Tourism for strengthening of tourism infrastructure in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the year 1990-91 is given as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	No. of Projects/Schemes	Amount sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh	36	397.87
Rajasthan	18	152.34
Madhya Pradesh	12	234.36

(b) No, Sir.

Study Group for Privatisation of Air India and Indian Airlines

851. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Study Group for privatisation of the Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any policy paper has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of this House?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of Tehri Dam Project

852. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tehri Dam Authorities and the Uttar Pradesh Government had ignored warnings and violated conditions stipulated by the experts of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to review the project in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b). Conditional clearance was granted in July, 1990 subject to submission of requisite Environmental Action Plans in a time-bound manner for implementation pari-passu with engineering works failing which construction was to be stopped. The Environmental Action Plans include preparation of Catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development and Rehabilitation master Plan; survey of flora and fauna for rehabilitation Master Plan; survey of flora and fauna for rehabilitation of endangered species, study of water quality and water quality maintenance plan and, risk assessment for preparation of Disaster management Plan etc. The conditions imposed have not been complied with in the stipulated time.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Re-alignment of Konkan Project

853. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from influential organisations of Goa demanding realignment of the approved route of the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have agreed to change the alignment consequently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). A section of the people have demanded that the route of the Railway should be shifted towards the hinterland to avoid congested areas in old Goa.

(c) and (d). An expert has been asked to go into the matter and report within 2 months. Final decision will be taken on receipt of the report.

[Translation]

Family Planning Programme in Orissa

854. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the Family Welfare Programme in Orissa during the last five years and the district-wise achievement made thereof; and

(b) the total financial assistance provided to the state under this programme during the said period and the district-wise percentage utilization thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K.THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Orissa State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

ITDC Hotels and Lodges in Orissa

855. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels, lodges and

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Belgarh Forest Lodge	Phulbani	14.96
2.	Tikarpara Forest Lodge	Dhenkanal	14.96
3.	Chandivali Forest Lodge	Bhitarkanika	14.96
4.	Yatri Niwas at Satpara	Puri	29.25
5.	Yatri Niwas at Konark	Puri	26.50
6.	Yatri Niwas at Chandipur	Balasor	Prioritised for 1991-92

Besides, ITDC has set up a joint venture Hotel at Puri with 51% equity in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Cooperation.

[English]

Intensive Health Care Programme

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake an intensive Health Care Programme in selected districts in the country; and

Yatri Niwas constructed in each district of Orissa during the last five years with the financial aid of the Union Government; and

(b) the details of financial assistance given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). During the last five years, the Central Government (Ministry of Tourism) has given financial assistance to the Government of Orissa for the construction of following accommodation units in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof including their names, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No Sir.

The District Health Care Services are the responsibilities of the State Governments. However, all the National Health Programmes to control/eradicate diseases like Malaria, Leprosy, TB, Cancer and Blindness are being implemented upto the grassroot level throughout the country through the State Health infrastructure. Most of these programmes from district to the grassroot are

integrated with the general health services and the District Medical Officer is the Chief Implementing Authority at the District level.

Bomb Explosions In Railways

857. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb explosions in the Railways during last six months.

(b) the number of casualties and the financial losses incurred on that account; and

(c) the measures undertaken to control such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) During last six months, 40 cases of bomb explosions were reported over Indian Railways.

(b) 24 persons were killed and 48 persons were injured in these bomb blasts.

The financial losses incurred on account of bomb explosions is approx. Rs. 20,49,900/-.

(c) Maintenance of Law and order on the Railways is primarily the concern of the State Government concerned. However, the travelling public are being warned in the affected areas through public address system, close circuit T.V., posters and Newspaper advertisement not to touch or handle any suspicious object and to report about it to the Police/Railway staff. Random check of passengers' luggage is being conducted in the affected areas by police parties to identify and locate unclaimed articles.

National Conference on "Tobacco or Health"

859. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national conference on "Tobacco or Health" was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the conference and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) the number of tobacco related deaths for the past three years in the country; and

(d) whether the Government proposed to give job preference to the non-smokers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Conference on "Tobacco or Health" was held at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on 27-28 July, 1991.

(b) A copy of the recommendations made in the Conference is enclosed in the Statement. The Concerned Ministers/Depts. of Govt. of India and the State Governments have been requested to take necessary action on the recommendations made in the conference.

(c) The exact number of deaths occurring due to diseases caused by tobacco in the country is not known. However, it has been estimated that in India about 1 million persons die every year due to tobacco related diseases.

(d) There is no such proposal.

STATEMENT***National Conference on Tobacco or Health***

(27-28) July 1991,

Jawahar Lal Auditorium, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi) organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India in Collaboration with World Health Organisation

Recommendations

Recognizing tobacco as a major public health hazard;

Nothing that the consumption of tobacco is not compatible with the goal of "Health For All" to which we are all committed:

Confirming that the Goal of a tobacco free society is not negotiable, and

Realizing that an integrated educational, legislative and agro-economic strategy with an operational framework and political, administrative, financial and research support, is needed to protect other people from the tobacco menace and move in the direction of a tobacco free society:

The National Conference on "Tobacco or Health" makes the following recommendations:

1. A National Tobacco Control Commission (NTCC) should be established to plan, coordinate and monitor tobacco control activities. NTCC must have sufficient executive authority, financial resources and an administrative and policy framework based on networking with planning Commission, concerned Ministries and Non-Government Organisations. NTCC's annual report should be laid before the Parliament.

2. Laws should enacted to enforce the

following measures:

(a) Prohibition of smoking in certain public places according to cabinet Secretariat O.M. 27/1/3/90 dated 7 May 1990;

(b) ban on consumption of tobacco and tobacco products in other public offices, transport facilities, restaurants, worksites in factories hotel lobbies, sports areas, closed areas of tourist interest such as museums, libraries etc., keeping segregated area for smoking and safeguarding the rights of non smokers and children to breathe air free from tobacco smoke;

(c) ban on sale of tobacco and tobacco products to minors; in or near educational and health institutions and on atleast one day a week;

(d) ban on all kinds of direct and indirect advertising and sales promotion of tobacco and tobacco products;

(e) Statutory warnings on all packages of tobacco and tobacco products and prescription of appropriate forms, sizes and languages to make these prominent and effective;

(f) printing of nicotine and tar content on all packages of tobacco products, their progressive reduction and establishment of a national laboratory for licencing, testing and monitoring;

(g) Compulsory licencing of all tobacco products;

(h) Compulsory compensatory afforestation by tobacco producers and tobacco industry to make up for tobacco curing related deforestation, and prohibition on use of wood for making paper for rolling cigarettes and packing tobacco products;

(i) graded penalties for violations of

tobacco control legislations and enabling provisions for non-governmental organisations and legal activities for enforcement of law like entering upon premises of tobacco growers and manufacturers to find out violations and launching public interest litigation against offenders in Courts;

(j) ban on use of tobacco in tooth-paste and toothpowder;

(k) censoring of all advertisements showing persons smoking or consuming any tobacco product in a favourable light.

3. Preference should be given to non-smokers in certain jobs like teachers, health workers and members of military, paramilitary and police forces.

4. An Expert Committee on tobacco economics should be appointed to make a comparative study of tax revenue, foreign exchange earning, employment and consumer expenditure on the one hand and expensive tertiary level medical care facilities (*) for treatment of tobacco related diseases, losses due to fire hazard, ecological damage to deforestation and disposal of tobacco related waste on the other.

5. The following economic and agro-industrial restructuring measures should be taken:

(a) higher life insurance premium from consumers of tobacco and tobacco products;

(b) ban on further expansion of tobacco cultivation, manufactured tobacco products and on introduction of new tobacco products;

(c) ban on subsidies and restrictions on credit, for tobacco cultivation and processing;

(d) monetary help to farmers for changing over from tobacco cultivation to alternative crops;

(e) with drawl of government holdings in tobacco industry;

(f) progressive increase in taxes on all tobacco products to the highest level and use of tax revenues for tobacco control activities by crediting these to a fund to be utilised by NTCC for health education, research, rehabilitation and other tobacco control activities;

(g) rehabilitation of worker employed in tobacco industry;

(h) appointment of a committee to explore solutions to the problem of rehabilitation of workers engaged in bidi manufacturing;

(i) guarding against large scale foreign infiltration in to tobacco industry.

(ii) Making up for the loss of excise revenues, resulting from decline in consumption of tobacco and tobacco products, through revenues from additional disposable incomes of consumers without the burden of additional costs of treatment of tobacco related diseases.

6. Maximum thrust should be given to health education to combat the menace of tobacco and enable the people to make conscious choices, with full information rele-

*Involving even imported equipment.

vant to their health to give up consumption of tobacco in any form.

The following measures are suggested for health education:

(a) establishment of a coordinating committee for health education consisting of the representatives from government, educationists, media and voluntary organisations;

(b) development of an appropriate wide spectrum of strategies for use of media; appropriate message for different target groups, dissemination of both addictive and harmful effects of tobacco use and alternative harmless methods of relaxation like yoga and meditation, propagation of tobacco free and healthy life styles; effective use of all media electronic, folk media street pylas, theatre groups etc; enlisting the cooperation of political, Social and religious leaders and other opinion leaders; use of available fora like primary health centres linked to medical colleges, educational institutions, voluntary organisations, especially those working for children, youth and women; development of effective health education materials for both interpersonal of effective health education material for both interpersonal and mass communication through participative workshops, KAP studies and evaluation of health workers; utilisation of the services of influential activists with strong ethical and intellectual appeal by sending them to villages to speak to the masses of rural people about the ill effects of tobacco use; major emphasis on education of children and youth to protect them from tobacco use; inclusion of information on ill effects of tobacco in the curricula of School children, teacher training course, community medicine and adult education.

(c) Countering tobacco advertising and sales promotion, until these are legally banned, through health education and other supportive measures like prohibition of sponsorship of sports and other cultural events by

tobacco industry, issue of anti tobacco coins and postals stamps, encouraging responsible parenthood to inculcate healthy habits in children, declaration of a 'No Tobacco Day' (11th October is suggested).

7. Non Governmental organisation (NGOs) particularly those working for children, youth and women have to play an important role in tobacco control programme particularly in health education and enforcement of tobacco control legislation. Steps should be taken for their active involvement in tobacco control programmes.

(a) preparation of directory of NGO's which are working or willing to work for those control;

(b) representation of NGO's on tobacco control committees from the national to the district level;

(c) flexible funding of NGO's for tobacco control activities;

(d) association of grass root level NGO's (e.g. mahila mandals and youth clubs) in tobacco control activities at village level;

(e) formation of coordinating groups by NGO's among themselves and their interaction with tobacco control committees at various levels;

8. Though no further research is needed to start tobacco control activities, Yet it is necessary to undertake further research and studies to strengthen such activities, ICMR should collaborate with the proposed NTCC in this work. The main use of research findings is to provide scientifically valid information to political leaders and other decision makers, health education workers and the masses of people. The following research priorities are recommended;

(a) preparation of a state-of-art docu-

ment on "Tobacco or Health";

(b) evaluation of all tobacco control activities;

(c) maintenance of a topic bank of research priorities for use by research organisations. University departments, Colleges of medicine, agriculture, sociology, economics and public administration for post-graduate, doctoral and post doctoral research;

(d) research in the area of health education by NGO's, Women's Welfare Organisations, religious organisations etc;

(e) research on behavioral aspects of initiation and quitting of tobacco habit and the effectiveness of health promoting behaviour like yoga, sports, meditation etc;

(f) research on location specific alternative crops for tobacco and tendu leaves by agricultural universities;

(g) surveys and studies on growing manpower needs to assess and identify the alternative employment avenues for workers engaged in tobacco industry;

(h) study on factors determining or controlling demand for tobacco and tobacco products;

(i) study of the effects of public policies on tobacco consumption.

(j) baseline and periodic studies to determine the trends of tobacco use;

(k) studies to quantify the morbidity and mortality trends of tobacco related diseases;

(l) a contro case study by ICMR on involuntary smoking

(m) study of the effects of tobacco on

reproductive health;

(n) research on pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches to cessation of tobacco habit by scientific study of drugs suggested in biochemic, homoeopathic and other systems of medicine.

9. A National Tobacco Control Action Plan, based on the recommendations of this conference should be prepared for implementation in phases. Similarly, plans for tobacco control activities should be prepared at the State and the District levels. Certain administrative measures are needed to implement these plans: formation of tobacco control committees at National, State and District level, including representatives of government and NGO's collaboration between the Planning Commission and the concerned ministries; formation of tobacco control cells in concerned ministries and departments at the national and State levels. The District level committee should be formed under the chairmanship of the District Collector to prepare the District plan with details of activities to be carried out by NGO's and government offices and enlistment of the cooperation of opinion leaders.

10. A white paper on government policy on tobacco should be prepared and laid before Parliament.

(Note: The representatives of tobacco industry have voiced their reservations against these recommendations except those relating to education of the public. Other participants have urged that the recommendations of the conference should form the basis for a National Tobacco Control Action Plan to so implemented in phases and that the tobacco industry should diversify itself and actively help in freeing the society from the tobacco menace).

Modernisation of Surat and Vadodra Stations

[Translation]

860. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Surat and Vadodra stations in Gujarat during the last three years and the amount allocated during the current year plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the development and modernisation of these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The expenditure incurred at Vadodra and Surat stations during the last three years and the allocation for the year 1991-92 are as under:-

Station	Expenditure during the last three years	Allocation for 1991-92 (Figures in lakh of Rs.)
Vadodra	45.90	35.82
Surat	45.59	31.53

(b) For development and modernisation of Vadodra and Surat stations various works costing Rs. 140.71 lac and Rs. 117.74 lac, respectively are in hand.

(a) the number of cases of deforestation came to light in Gujarat during the last three years under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and

Auction of Stalls at Stations

861. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stalls at railway stations are auctioned;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for allotment of stalls at stations; and

(c) the amount received therefrom during the last three years?

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

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

Violation of Forest conservation Act, 1980 in Gujarat

862. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) the action taken thereon?

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

Tourist Centres at Trichur, Kerala

[English]

863. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Development Tourism Corporation for the development of tourist centre at Vazhachal waterflow, Trichur district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Computerised Reservation at Trichur Station

864. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide computerised reservation facility at Trichur Station in Kerala;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the number of computerised reservation centres in Kerala till date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only Trivandrum station is at present having computerised reservation facility.

Development of Corporation Stadium at Kozhikode

865. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from Kerala Government for the completion and development of Corporation Stadium at Kozhikode in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATABANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals were received relating to the construction of an indoor and an outdoor stadiums. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each was approved as Central Assistance. Full amount has already been released in respect of the indoor stadium. For the outdoor stadium the first instalment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been released. The second and final instalment will be released on receipt of utilisation Certificate and progress Report pertaining to first instalment, which is awaited from Government of Kerala.

Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has made any Paproia and Herbal Garden, Joginder Nagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed financial assistance to be sanctioned?

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

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Government Ayurvedic College, Paprola, Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	1990-91		1991-92	
	Assistance Sought by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	Assistance given	Assistance sought by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	Assistance given
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rs. 10 lakhs (for purchase of equipment)	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 47,82,400/-	
2.	Rs. 1,35,915/- (Rs. 75,750 for purchase of equipment & Rs. 60,165/- for book bank)	Rs. 1,35,750/- (Rs. 1 lakh for lab. equipment & Rs. 35,750/- for setting up of book Bank)	—	
II.	<i>Herbal Garden, Joginder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh.</i>			

[Translation]

Unauthorised cutting of Trees

867. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unauthorised cutting of trees;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to award punishment in such cases;

(c) the number of persons found cutting trees illegally during the last two years and the action taken against them; and

(d) the total area under social forestry in the country as on date and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop social forestry in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Unauthorised cutting of trees is punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the State Government have been taking action as per the provisions of the Act against the offenders.

(d) The total area covered under afforestation/tree planting activities including Social Forestry from 1990 to 1991 was 148.90 lakh hectares.

The steps proposed to be taken by the Government to develop Social Forestry are as under-

- (i) An area of 10.5 lac hectare is to be brought under forest cover by plantation during the year 1991-92;

(ii) 1500 million seedlings are proposed to be distributed under the Farm Forestry Programme in the year 1991-92;

(iii) The afforestation activities have been proposed to be expanded during the VIII Plan.

Steps taken to achieve health for all by 2000 A.D.

[English]

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

(a) whether the target to achieve Health for all by 2000 A.D. is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal of identifying all the persons and families in the country, Block-Wise and issue the card for better identification and follow up action; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). Broadly, the various programmes etc. for achieving the goal of Health for All by 2000 A.D. are progressing well; there is no proposal for issuing identification cards in this behalf.

Pollution by leather units in Kanpur

[Translation]

869. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had given direction in January, 1991 that the Leather units of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh which are polluting the river Ganga by their effluent water, may be closed down or they should set up treatment plants; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that direction so that pollution of Ganga water at Kanpur is checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court has passed directions from time to time in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3727/85, in the case of MC Mehta vs. Union of India and others, directing tanneries in Kanpur which have not set up Effluent Treatment Plants to set up primary Effluent Treatment Plants. In the direction dated 3.9.91, the Supreme Court had observed that 49 tanneries had not till then set up primary Effluent Treatment Plants. The District Magistrate and the UP Pollution Control Board were asked to take steps to close the tanneries and not to allow them to undertake any tanning operation till they set up primary treatment plants. As a result, all these tanneries were not allowed to undertake tanning operations. Subsequently, 16 tanneries out of the above mentioned 49 have set up the primary Effluent Treatment Plants and they have been allowed to carry on tanning operations.

[Translation]

New Zones and divisions in Railways

871. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering a proposal to create some more zones and divisions;

(b) if so, the names of the places where those divisions and zones are being set up;

(c) the reasons for setting up of new divisions and zones; and

(d) the criteria adopted in setting up new divisions and zones and selecting headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) The Ministry is considering the creation of some zones but not divisions.

(b) No decision has been taken to set up any new zone.

(c) and (d). Railway Reforms Committee in its report had suggested creation of new zones keeping in view the workload of existing zones.

Demand of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

[English]

872. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Plea for steps to resolve problems of Kendriya Vidyalaya's teachers" appearing in the Hindu (Delhi Edition) dated July 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has put forward a number of demands at different times including the demands as referred to in the press report under reference.

The representatives of the association met the Minister of Human Resource Development on 17.11.1991. The Govt. is always willing to discuss matters with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees' Associations with a view to looking into their reasonable demands so that appropriate solutions could be arrived at.

Quality of C.G.H.S. Medicines

**873. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:**

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

(a) whether the Drug Controller had been asked to collect samples from the Government Medical Stores Depots of the medicines being supplied to the various C.G.H.S. Dispensaries/hospitals to check their purity;

(b) if so, the details of the testing of the medicines with the result during 1989-90, 1991-92;

(c) whether the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and hospitals are generally out of stock of medicines;

(d) if so, the steps taken to stock the dispensaries/hospitals with sufficient stock of medicines;

(e) whether the upkeep of the CGHS dispensaries/hospitals is not up to the standard; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or proposed to keep the hospitals and dispensaries neat and clean in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Drugs Controller (India) had asked his Zonal Officers at Madras, Calcutta, Ghaziabad and Bombay to draw samples from the Government Medical Store Depots/C.G.H.S. Dispensaries/Hospitals in February, 1991. However, samples were being drawn prior to this also.

Out of 114 samples tested so far, during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, 97 samples have been found to be of standard quality and 17 samples have been found to be not of standard quality.

(c) to (f). Some steps have been taken to ensure the availability of medicines in the CGHS Dispensaries/Hospitals. These includes authorising private Chemists on a Zonal basis to supply medicines which are of stock to the dispensaries and streamlining the purchase procedures.

Adequate staff has been provided in all the Dispensaries for ensuring cleanliness.

CGHS Beneficiaries

874. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS beneficiaries are receiving proper, adequate and prompt medical attention and care at the hands of the specialist doctors visiting dispensaries and the hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether doctors/compounders etc. attend their work on scheduled time;

(d) whether any surprise check is kept on the opening/closing timings of the dispensaries; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to provide CGHS polyclinic facilities to residents of R.K.Puram, Janakpuri and Rajouri Garden in Delhi?

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

(b) In view of 'A' above, question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A CGHS Polyclinic has already started functioning at Janakpuri. At Present there is no proposal to start a new Polyclinic at R.K. Puram or Rajouri Garden.

Family Planning Programme

875. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are evolving a more result oriented multi-pronged Family Planning Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the efforts being made to control population growth?

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

SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Over the last few months, the Department of Family Welfare has carried out a detailed review of the population control efforts in the country, in consultation with the State Government UTs Administration with a view to devising innovative strategies and imparting a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme. As a result of these efforts, a Draft Action Plan has been evolved for revitalising the population control efforts in the country. The key features of the Draft Action Plan include, (1) evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain willing participation of all sections of the society (2) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, (3) special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1981 census), (4) developing an innovative package of incentives/disincentives for promotion of the small family norm, (5) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (6) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives (7) strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (8) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, (9) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunization Programme and strengthening of other inter-cations for Maternal and Child Health Care, (10) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, (11) Involving of voluntary and non governmental organisations in a beg way to promote active community participation in the programme, (12) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (13) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national State and District levels etc. This draft Action Plan has now been referred to the States/UTs to give them further opportu-

nity to examine its contents and make suggestions for improvement, keeping in view their own special requirements. It is proposed to finalise the Action Plan over a period of next 2-3 months after a high level meeting with Health Ministers of States/UTs. It is expected that the Action Plan evolved in this manner would be more practical, realistic and result-oriented and will be able to make a marked impact on the population problem in the country.

Drain of Doctors

876. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether brain drain of doctor is on the increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There is no such problem. Still in order to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries, the following measures have been taken:

i) Restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training, where such training facilities exist in the country.

ii) Doctors belonging to some scarce specialities are not sponsored for employment abroad.

iii) Improvements in service conditions of doctors, both in the Central and State Governments, are made from time to time.

Harassment of Research Scholar

877. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of suicide by female/male researchers in Punjab and Delhi Universities during the last three years;

(b) the details of the action taken to find out the causes of suicides and responsibility fixed in all such cases;

(c) the number of candidates qualified for UGC-JRF fellowship during period of 1977-83 and 1984-91;

(d) whether any changes have been made in the standards of UGC-JRF fellowship; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourism Development in North-Eastern States

878. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to develop tourism zones in North-Eastern States is in the offing;

(b) if so, its broad features;

(c) whether his Ministry will consider the expediency of including the 'Sunderbans' area, renowned for its Tiger Project and scenic beauty in West Bengal also in the proposed North-Eastern Tourism Zone; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Unrecognised Medical Colleges

879. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Unrecognised Medical Colleges prepare to spew 'graduates' on unsuspecting souls" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 7, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) At present, prior permission of the Medical Council of India is not required to start a medical college. Hence, some medical colleges without appropriate facilities have been set up during the last few years. In order to plug this loophole, it is proposed to suitably amend the India Medical Council Act, 1956.

Construction of Module at Sahar Airport

880. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal for the construction of third module at Sahar Airport, Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the above work is likely to be included in the budget of current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The feasibility report submitted by International Airports Authority of India has been discussed in pre-PIB Meeting. As per discussions, International Airports Authority of India is revising the report for resubmission to Government for according Administrative Approval/Expenditure Sanction.

Earning from Cargo Traffic by Air India

881. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the earning made by the Air India from Cargo traffic during the last two years;

(b) whether the earnings from the cargo traffic in less than the cargo revenues out of India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve revenue earnings from the cargo traffic?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The earning made by Air India from Cargo traffic during the last two years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Earnings (in crores)</i>
1989-90	Rs. 238.14
1990-91	Rs. 271.05

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bibinagar Nadikude Railway Line

882. SHRI DHARAMABHIKHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to augment Bibinagar Nadikude railway (new) line; and

(b) the details of the proposals to provide passenger amenities like sheds, godowns, guest houses etc. on the above route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The facilities required for augmenting capacity on Bibinagar Nadikude section have been identified and would be taken up in 1992-93 subject to availability of resources.

(b) Provision of facilities like sheds, Godown, rest houses etc. is a continuous process and the same is done as per norms. Works in this regard as necessitated by traffic needs will be taken up whenever so warranted subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

Nagarjuna Sagar Tourist Centre

883. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to develop Nagarjuna Sagar tourist centre as National heritage project has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, there is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 to declare a site as a national heritage project.

G.P.F. of Teachers of M.C.D.

884. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the inordinate delay in the final settlement of G.P.F. dues and other dues of teachers and employees of M.C.D. schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases of final settlement of dues pending since last three years, alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard particularly about the cases pending in M.C. Primary School, Rouse Avenue and M.C. Primary School Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). As per information furnished by M.C.D., G.P.F. accounts/dues and other dues are settled on receipt at the Headquarters Office provided the claims are complete in all respects. As per records available with MCD no case of G.P.F. account is pending in the Headquarters office. One case relating to MCD Primary School Rouse Avenue is pending because the legal

nominees of the deceased have not completed the formalities. The position in regard to the cases pending, if any in respect of MCD Pry. School Guru Ramdas Nagar, Laxmi Nagar, are being looked into.

Nationalisation of forests in Bihar

[Translation]

885. SHRI BHUBAMSHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have declared the forests of Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur as reserved forests rendering lakhs of tribals homeless and jobless; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the tribals of the area so displaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The forests of Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur were declared reserved forests several years ago, and this has not rendered lakhs of tribals homeless and jobless;

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Facilities in Tribal Areas of Bihar

886. SHRI BHUBAMESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tribals die each year in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar for want of medical facilities as;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have chalked out any scheme for providing medical facilities to these tribals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per information received from the Government of Bihar, no tribal person has died due to the lack of medical facilities.

(c) to (e) Health is a State subject under the Constitution of India, Medical and health care facilities are made available in tribal areas in the States through rural health infrastructure of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, besides dispensaries.

The norms for establishment of Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres have been relaxed for Tribal/Hilly areas as 1 Sub-Centre for 3000 population and 1 Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population against the general norm of 1 Sub-Centre for 5000 population and 1 Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population in general rural areas. Central Government have also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing medical facilities under Centrally sponsored programmes like T.B. Control, Leprosy Eradication, Blindness control, Malaria Control, Kala Azar Control and immunisation.

[English]

Making of Sanskrit compulsory in Arunachal Pradesh

887. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has decided to make Sanskrit compulsory in its schools;

(b) if so, the rationale for the decision;

(c) whether this decision has given rise to any protest and agitation;

(d) whether the Union Government have received any representation to intervene in the matter in order to secure the proper implementation of the three language formula and for safeguard in the mother tongue; and

(e) if so, the details of the advice of the Union Government to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Denudation of Forests

888. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

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

(a) the present area of forests land as compared to that of 1947;

(b) the yearly rate of denudation of forests and the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of States where denudation of forests has been maximum; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check this denudation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the State of the Forest Report 1989, the total extent of recorded forest area is 75.18 million ha. and as per the Handbook of Forest Statistics, the forest area in 1946-47 was 34.76 million hectares.

(b) and (c) According to State of Forest Report 1989, the annual loss of forest cover is 47,500 ha. The State where maximum denudation has been indicated is Orissa, and the main cause of this denudation has been attributed to shifting cultivation.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check this denudation :

1. The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was enacted to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.

2. The National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.

3. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.

4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

5. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.

6. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.

7. Wood is being substituted by alterna-

tive materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.

8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.

9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:

i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling is inevitable on silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills, and 25 hectares in the plains.

ii) To consider banning of green felling in the hills and mountains above 1000 metres.

iii) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area under wild-life sanctuaries, national parks & biosphere reserve and others.

Manufacture of Coaches

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

(a) whether a large number of Railway coaches are likely to be required in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details of planning to meet the demand of Railway coaches in future;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of coaches being manufactured by the Government per year at present?

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

(b) Works have been sanctioned to

increase the production capacity of coaches, from 1000 to 1150 coaches per year at Integral Coach Factory, Madras, and a new unit has been set up at Kapurthala to produce 1000 coaches per year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) About 2200 coaches are being produced per annum by Railways including production in Public Sector Undertakings.

Implementation of Tikku Committee

890. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

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

(a) the recommendations of the Tikku Committee; and

(b) the reaction of the Government and the doctors thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A statement showing the recommendations of the Tikku Committee is attached.

(b) The Government has announced its decisions on the recommendations of the Tikku Committee vide O.M.No. A. 45013/13/90-CHS-V dated 14.11.1991 (Annexure) There is mixed reaction of the doctors on the recommendations of Tikku Committee.

STATEMENT

1. Officers of the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the grade of CMO after they have put in 10 years of service on seniority-cum-fitness basis without linkage such promotions to vacancies.

2. The Government may consider bringing in uniformity in the pay scales of Senior Medical Officers and Specialists Gr. II.

3. Officers of the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be promoted to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 on completion of 14 years of service without linking to vacancies. The selection for such promotion will be the same as for selection to the grade Rs. 4500-5700/- recommended for the Specialists Grades.

4. Over a period of time the ratio between the posts in the GDMO Sub-Cadre to posts in other Sub-Cadre may be brought down to 1:1.

5. 250 posts of Medical Officers may be transferred as Specialist Gr. II posts in the non teaching sub-cadre. As a one time measure these posts may be filled by internal recruitment from amongst the eligible Post-Graduate Degree and Diploma holders in the GDMO Sub-cadre.

6. 100 posts may be created in the senior scale of Specialists Gr.II in the non teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre for internal recruitment after formally amending recruitment rules.

7. The number of posts vacated by the PG GDMOs on their appointment as Specialists Gr.II in the non-teaching sub-cadre may also be transferred to non teaching specialists Gr.II for recruitment in the normal course.

8. The Recruitment Rules for Specialist Gr.II in the non teaching sub-cadre may be amended to provide for 75% by promotion and 25% by direct recruitment Eligible Post-Graduate GDMOs with one year service in the CHS may be made eligible for promotion to the post earmarked for promotion quota.

9. Post-Graduate GDMOs who are now eligible and willing may be appointed as

Teaching Specialists Gr.II after pre-screening and the posts vacated by them in the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be abolished.

10. As a very special case an operation to revert the GDMO sub-cadre may be given to those who had in earlier years moved over from GDMO Sub-Cadre to Specialists' sub-cadres.

11. In future Post Graduate Degree holders who join the GDMO Sub-Cadre may be granted 2 years ante-dated-seniority. Similarly Post-Graduate Diploma holders may be given on one year ante dated seniority. Post Graduate allowance may be abolished for future entrants.

12. Specialist Gr.II in the Teaching Sub-Cadre who are granted the senior scale of Rs. 3700-5000 may be promoted to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 after they complete 4 years of service.

13. Recruitment rules for the post of Asstt. Professors in the Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre may be reviewed and suitably amended taking into account the MCI regulations. If the rules are amended in such a way that no experience after acquiring PG degree is required for appointment as Asstt. Professors, Asstt. Professors may be placed in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 after 4 years as against the present requirement of 2 years.

14. If a doctor with qualifications of DM, MCH or equivalent qualifications is recruited to the CHS, he may be granted two advance increments in the grade in which he is recruited.

15. The functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 and non functional placement grade of Rs. 4500-5700 in the three Specialists Sub-Cadre may be merged. Specialists Gr.II Officers in the Senior time Scale may be promoted to the merged grade of Rs. 4500-

5700 on completion of 4 years. The promotion shall be by selection. Officers may be considered for promotion in order of their seniority subject to their clearing the bench mark of "Very Good". There will be no zone of selection.

16. CHS rules may be amended to provide for lateral induction at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5000 in the Specialists Grade and posts may be created on yearly basis to the extent and necessary for direct recruitment.

17. As a one time measure officers who have been brought in to Group A CHS services on 1.1.1973, may be promoted to the SAG in situ basis (as personal) in the phased manner so that all of them who are selected by a DPC may be in SAG by the middle of 1992. In CGHS, 120, 75, 50, and 50 officers may be given promotion in-situ during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993. Similarly, 250, 100, 75 and 75 officers may be graded in Railways Medical Service during the corresponding periods. Sufficient number of posts as are functionally justified may be created in SAG within a period of 6, to 9 months. The number of SAG posts in CHS identified on functional justification may be of the order of 15% of the total cadre. The officers who are given promotion in-situ may be adjusted against the sanctioned posts. The posts held by others which cannot be so adjusted will revert to the original grade of their ceasing to hold those posts.

18. 30 posts in the Teaching Sub-cadre, 45 posts in the non-teaching sub-cadre and one post in the Public Health sub-cadre may be upgraded to SAG from the functional grade of Rs. 4500-5700 during 1990, 1991 and 1992 to improve the prospects of promotion of specialists.

19. The posts of Professor in the grade of Rs. 5900-6700 may be designated as Senior Professors and any post sanc-

tioned in the Teaching Sub-Cadre in the grade of Rs. 7300-7600 may be designated as Director-Professor.

20. 8 Posts of SAG in the CHS may be upgraded to the Grade Rs. 7300-7600 and 3 new posts of Addl. DG may be created. There functionally justified HAG posts may be sanctioned upto 1% of the total cadre strength.

21. 5 posts of Addl. DG (existing 2 plus new creations) may be operated in the pay scale of Rs. 7300-8000 on the lines of posts in the postal Board. Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise & Customs.

22. The cadre management relating to CHS should by and large rest with the Directorate General of Health Services subject to that is stated in this para.

23. The Director General of Railway Medical Service may be upgraded to the scale of pay Rs. 8000 fixed. Nine posts of SAG may be upgraded to pay scale of Rs. 7300-7600. Two posts in the Grade Rs. 7300-8000 may be created by the Railway Board by abolishing one post in Rs. 7300-7600.

24. The guidelines for creation of post in SAG as one time measure as well as up-grading posts in the pay scale Rs. 7300-7600 may also be applied for posts in Indian Ordnance Factories and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

25. As a long-term measure, Government may examine the introduction of a modified flexible complementing scheme for the officers of the CHS and Allied Cadres to ensure prospects of promotion to them as the conventional method of sanction of higher level posts in these cadres for careers progressing is difficult.

26. On merits of the demand considered in isolation, we recommend increasing the age of retirement of doctors to 60. The Govt. may, however, take a decision in the matter in the context of the general policy of the Govt.

27. 'The benefit of added years of service' available under rule 30 of CCS (Pension) Rules may also be made applicable for recruitment to the GDMOs sub-cadre even in respect of MBBS degree holders by suitable amendment of rules.

28. The formation of the Indian Medical and Health Services should be taken up for implementation even if all the State Governments do not participate initially.

29. All new entrants to the CHS should undergo a basic course of training of 8 to 12 weeks' duration. Refresher course should be arranged at 3 levels viz. Executive, advisory and Higher Administrative.

30. Adequate opportunity should be provided to the doctors to endure continuing Medical Education.

31. Study leave provisions may be amended to provide for Study Leave for 3 years instead of 2 years as Post Graduate courses are of the 3 years duration in the medical field.

32. A High level Expert Group should be appointed to examine the whole structure for provision of Medical and Health Services which may go into such matters like converting Central Health the Services as on united cadre and measures to restrict intake of the officers at the entry level by operating a percentage of posts at base level by deputation and short-term contract.

Office Memorandum

Sub: Recommendations of the High Power (Tikku Committee) on service doctors -decision thereon.

A Committee had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India, to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of the Central Health Service. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report have been carefully considered and the Government of India have taken the following decisions:-

- (1) Two additional posts of Additional Directors General of Health Services (Rs. 7300-7600) shall be created by upgrading two of the existing common senior Administrative Grade Posts (Rs. 5900-6700). Appointment to these additional posts of Additional Directors General will be made on the same lines as the existing posts of Additional Directors General).
- (2) Four additional posts in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600 shall be operated under Rule 4(9) of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, by upgradation of 4 posts in the Supertime scale of Rs. 5900-6700.
- (3) 34 additional posts of Directorate Professors (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Professor (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.
- (4) 35 additional posts of Consultants (Rs. 5900-6700) shall be created in the Non-teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Specialists

Grade I (Rs. 4500-5700) on floating basis.

- (5) The distinction between the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) and Functional Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) will be eliminated in the Central Health Service. All Associate Professors in Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Professors from 1.12.1991. All Specialists Grade II Officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadres) in the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs. 4500-5700) shall be designated as Specialists Grade I w.e.f. 1.12.1991.

- (6) All Professors (Rs. 4500-5700) and Specialists Grade I officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub cadres) will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs. 5900-6700) subject to availability of vacancies, provided they have completed at least 3 years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 irrespective of whether the said service was performed in the Functional Grade or Non-functional Grade of Rs. 4500-5700. The Associate Professors and Specialists Grade II, officers presently in the Non-Functional Selection Grade and to be designated as Professors and Specialists Grade I Officers respectively from 1.12.1991, shall be placed below the existing Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively for the purpose of preparing eligibility lists for consideration for promotion to Senior Administrative Grade level posts (5900-6700).

- (7) As in the case of Teaching Sub-cadre, so also in the sub-cadre of Non-teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists, the minimum essential qualification for recruitment as Specialist Grade II Officers (Rs. 3000-5000) shall, inter-alia, be a postgraduate degree with three year's experience after obtaining the postgraduate degree, or postgraduate diploma with five years experience after obtaining the postgraduate diploma. All Specialists Grade II officers, recruited in accordance with the modified Recruitment. Rules as mentioned above, shall be promoted to the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 on completion of 2 years of service in the scale of Rs. 3000-5000, subject to seniority-cum-fitness.

- (8) Recruitment to the posts belonging to Super Specialists for which the essential minimum qualification is, inter-alia, DM or MCH or equivalent, shall be made in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 in the Teaching/ Non teaching Specialists Sub-cadres.

- (9) In all the three Sub cadres, (Teaching, Non-teaching, and Public Health), officers with 6 years service in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000, or total 8 years service in the scale of Rs. 3000-5000 and Rs. 3700-5000, shall be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 according to existing guidelines which (inter-alia, provide for over all good performance and at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years). On such placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, the Associate Professors will stand designated as Professors, and the Spe-

cialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health) shall stand designated as Specialists Grade I Officers.

- (10) The Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) will be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) on completion of six years of regular services as Senior Medical Officers or on completion of ten years of combined regular service as Medical Officers and Senior Medical Officers of which at least two years shall be as Senior Medical Officers on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness subject to their clearing the bench mark of 'Good' with no zone of selection and without linkage to vacancies. The promotions shall be *in situ* and personal to the officers promoted. Incidentally, this will provide a second time-bound promotion to General Duty Medical Officers, as the first time bound promotion from the level of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) to the level of Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) on completion of 4 years of service, on seniority-cum-fitness basis, has already been implemented. As at present, the placement of Chief Medical Officers in the Grade Rs. 4500-5700 to the extent of 15 percent of all the senior duty posts of General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre, on the basis of the existing guidelines (Overall good performance with atleast two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years) will continue. Chief Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 with 3 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, or total 17 years of Group A service will continue to be eligible for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade

level posts (Rs. 5900-6700), subject to availability of vacancies.

(11)

All the posts occupied by the Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Supertime Grade Officers of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre of the Central Health Services in the various hospitals and teaching and other institutions, where the functions to be performed are predominantly of specialised nature normally required to be performed by Specialist doctors, shall be converted into Specialists posts, which shall be filled as per the existing provisions in the recruitment rules for Specialists. From the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre, posts equal to the number of Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Supertime Grade Officers posts that would be converted into Specialists posts shall be abolished. The conversion of such posts of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre in the hospitals and teaching and other institutions to those of Specialists posts will open up opportunities for qualified officers belonging to the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre to enter the Specialists sub cadre through open competition.

(12)

Direct Recruitment at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5700 can be made developing on the identification of the posts.

(13)

The benefit of added years of service available under Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pensions) Rules 1972, shall be available for all the members of the Central Health Service.

- (14) The feasibility of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the Member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- (15) The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence, and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the Cadre and providing greater avenues of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health Service Cadre by the Government.
- (16) The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is deferred for more detailed examination by the Department of Personnel & Training regarding its implications and repercussions.
- (17) The Department of Personnel & Training (All India Services Division) shall examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consultation with the State Governments.
2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects have not found it possible to accept other recommendations of the High Powered Committee.
3. The amendments to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, necessary wherever, consequent upon the above decision, shall issue in due course.

Sd/-
(S. HARIHARAN)
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 301 4495

Afro-Asian Games

891. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to hold the first Afro-Asian games in the capital next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Discharge of Domestic Sewage into Coastal Waters"

892. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of pesticides and synthetic detergents finding their way into the sea annually;

(b) the annual discharge of domestic sewage into coastal waters; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor marine pollution and to take appropriate action in the matter?

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

Precise figures on the run-off of pesticide, synthetic detergents and untreated domestic sewage being washed into the coastal waters are not available.

(c) The Central and State Pollution Control Boards and the National Institute of Oceanography are monitoring the coastal waters to determine the extent of marine pollution. The Central Government, through the State Governments has directed all significantly polluting units to conform to the emission and effluent standards by 31. 12. 1991.

The following steps have also been taken:

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
- (iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;
- (iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- (v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;
- (vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

12.00 hrs

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (GANDHI NAGAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek a clarification from you in respect of a matter pertaining to the functioning of the House.

Under Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which relates to definitions of various posts, the Leader of the House has been defined to mean the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House. I am aware of background of this Rule. Earlier it was only the Prime Minister who could be the Leader of the House. But in 1966 when we had, as the country's Prime Minister, a member of the other House, this Rule was incorporated in order to enable the House to function effectively even though the Prime Minister belonged to the other House.

After the elections, we had a leader of the majority party, who did not belong to the House, and obviously this particular Rule was availed of and a senior Minister of the Government was appointed as the Leader of the House. I hold that proper interpretation of this Rule would mean what Kaul and Shakhder have specifically stated. I quote Kaul and Shakhder page 127 it says:

"The Prime Minister, who is the Leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha functions as the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha except when he is not a member of the Lok Sabha."

So, the only exception is that when he is not a member of the Lok Sabha, then another senior Minister of the House would be appointed as the Leader of the House. This is the burden and an essential concern of

Rule 2 which was brought in in 1966. Of course, literally speaking, it can be interpreted to bypass that spirit of the Rule. I would concede that.

My submission is that this matter needs to be clarified. In the House of Commons, the Leader of the House is another Minister, almost invariably, and they do not have this kind of a provision that the Leader of the House is the Prime Minister, which we have, and that has been the precedent all among in the Indian Parliament for the last 42,44 years except for a brief period, as I said when the Prime Minister belonged to the other House and on one occasion when the Prime Minister went abroad and named someone as the Leader of the House.

I have raised this without bringing in any personalities. I am not concerned with that. I have certainly seen the ruling party members, Members of Parliament, and spokesmen speaking in different voices—one saying that now automatically Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is the Leader of the House.

I would say that whatever happens, an announcement needs to be made in the House. If the ruling party has any other proposal to offer to the House, necessary amendment in the rules also should be made to see that both the letter and the spirit of the Rules of Procedure are adhered to.

This is the submission I wanted to make and I would think that a clarification from the chair in this regard would be in order.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Without bringing in the personalities or the procedure adopted by the treasury benches, it is the question of the functional responsibility of who ever is designated as the Leader

of the House. And here again like Advaniji did by referring to page 127 of Kaul and Shakdher, as it is such an important question, I would seek your indulgence, for example, to refer also to page 128 of Kaul and Shakdher:

"The Leader of the House is an important parliamentary functionary and exercises direct influence on the course of business. The whole policy of the Government, especially so far as it is expressed in the inner life of the House and in measures dealing with the course of its business, is concentrated in his person."

Without going into all the elaborate aspects of the functioning of the Leader of the House, there is the aspect, for example, of the arrangement of the Government business. Now arrangement of the Government business which is quite often delegated into the very capable hands of the current Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, is, in effect, the responsibility of the Leader of the House.

Then there is a very important aspect which is at page 129. It says:

"The Leader of the House shapes the course and content of legislation inasmuch as his is often the final voice in deciding as to what amendments will be acceptable, what Private Members' Bill will receive support from the Government, and whether a question should be left to a free vote. Leader of the House may, therefore, be said to be perhaps the most influential figure in the entire legislative process."

The reason why we are saying this is that the session has only just started. The treasury benches have an ambitious legislative programme ahead of them. We would

like to know under whose leadership this legislative programme is going to be implemented.

There is a further aspect. That further aspect relates to matters not just dealing with the procedural aspect but all matters relating to the House, the aspect of personal statement etc. Now if a Member wants to come up with a personal statement, he needs not just your consent. Ordinarily the Leader of the House would also go through that personal statement and would have something to say on that personal statement. That is the aspect—begging your pardon—of the inter-relationship between you high office and the Leader of the House. May I read out that aspect?

MR. SPEAKER: No, we do not need anything of this kind. We are very clear on this point.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is another aspect. The Leader of the House has to have a relationship with the opposition. He is, in fact, if I may say so, as much preserver of the Opposition's rights and functioning and prerogatives inside the House as he is of the totality of the House. That is why he is called the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through these pages. I just want to know whether you are putting any special interpretation of anything which is stated in the book.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, I am saying this because it is so important. Therefore, the observations of the Page Committee... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR BALLIA: How is it all relevant?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is all relevant.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: No, it is not at all relevant.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If it were not relevant, then anyone could be the Leader of the House. The Prime Minister could well determine that not X, Y or Z Minister, anyone could be the Leader of the House. You should change the rules. The relevance is, in fact, a proper designation and announcement of the Leader of the House.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is the responsibility and duty of the ruling party to elect its own leader. Rules do not preclude that any other Member excepting the Prime Minister cannot be the Leader of the House. It is another thing that if the Leader of the Opposition finds the Prime Minister to be more convenient Leader of the House instead of the Present Leader of the House, then I have nothing to say about it. But the Opposition should wait for the announcement from the ruling party. It is hardly a matter whether one is the Leader or the other is the Leader of the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is not the point at all. Sir, I yielded the floor to a former Prime Minister of the country, hon. Chandra Shekharji only because I thought there would be a substantial aspects of it. I do not think that there was any rule is, infact, specific. Chandra Shekharji said that the rule enables the ruling party to do what it wishes. It is not a question of the Leader of the Opposition's convenience or inconvenience, or who is more preferable or who is less preferable. In fact, I do not think the Treasury Benches have that option available. Rule(2) might

lend itself to a certain flexibility of interpretation but thereafter the authoritative commentary of Kaul and Shakhdar is specific. The option available under Rule (2) is not available in the elaboration that Kaul and Shakhdar has said. It is not a question of convenience of the Leader of the Opposition or inconvenience. It is only a functional aspect of it that we are asking you to see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Half a minute, Sir. Speaking for ourselves, we are quite happy with Mr. Arjun Singh as the Leader of the House. It seems the Leader of the Opposition has close proximity with the ruling party. He has some special information about the fall-out of the Guinness Book result on the ruling party. I do not know if that may happen. He may be anticipating something as to what may happen there. He has now special information these days. We find a close proximity and a collaboration with which the ruling party and BJP are working these days (*Interruptions*). But, Sir, let Mr. Arjun Singh continue as the leader of the House and I want him to have the distinction of declaring that the industrial policy and the trade policy will not be given effect to.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Respected Sir, it is not for the first time that inadvertently or deliberately I have become the centre of some opinions. But I would like to make one thing very clear.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: It is not individual at all. It has been already explained.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Have I said anything on that score. I do not think one should be too sensitive on that. What I want to say

is that if I am here, it is not on anybody's recommendation and not because somebody wants me to be or not to be here. I am here functioning as the Leader of this House because I have the privilege to enjoy the confidence of my leader, Shri Narasimha Raoji, the Prime Minister. Secondly, I would like to make it very clear that this was done by him in the circumstances that he was placed when he assumed the office of the Prime Minister. He was not an elected Member of the House and, therefore, he thought fit to designate me to function in the House as the Leader of the House. I may or may not have functioned in the House as many Members like, or perhaps the House would not appreciate something I have done. If I have done anything which I should not have done, I certainly would like to apologise for it. But, with all sincerity I have tried to do what is within my capacity in the Office. Which my leader gave me. On the question that has now been raised I understand the anxiety of Shri Advani to stick to procedure and policy, and I do not have any doubt on that—I would like to inform the House that since the Prime Minister has now been elected to this House—because he was going abroad, he asked me to continue in the mean time—on his return, Shri Narasimha Rao will be the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the matter has been set at rest and very clearly explained by Shri Arjun Singh I must say that all the Leaders of different parties have conducted themselves admirably in the House and Shri Arjun Singh has conducted himself very admirably as the Leader of the House. It is for the Congress Party to decide who would be the Leader in the House and whatever they decide will be acceptable to all of us.

of Dismissed Railway

12.16 hrs.

**REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED
RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES***[English]*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I am happy that the Railway Minister is here. He has earned the dubious distinction of not keeping to his word. You are also aware because you had also intervened. Two previous Governments had not only made commitments, but they had given effect to the order for reinstatement of the displaced workmen who were summarily dismissed without any enquiry, or without any chargesheet or trial under that infamous and draconian rule 14(2) of the Railway (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules.

Now, this matter was raised in the House earlier. You had made certain observations. The hon. Minister assured us that the matter is being considered, and it will be sympathetically considered. In the last session, he said that it has been sent to the Cabinet. More than two-and-a-half months had lapsed. We are not told as to what decision has been taken. I am sure the Cabinet must be meeting, if not more often, at least once a week. This is not such a matter that you cannot take a decision. You are changing so many things in this country. The entire industrial policy has been changed, without taking Parliament into confidence and without even summoning Parliament. You have devalued the currency. The country is on bended knees before the I.M.F. and the multi nationals. Can you not take a decision to reinstate a few workers who were arbitrarily dismissed from railway service for which your predecessor Government had taken a solemn decision? Is this the way you react to your previous Government's decision? Those were Cabinet decisions. I can understand what happened. The President said that because Shri V.P. Singh's Government was

going out, therefore, it should not have taken the decision, and it should be reviewed. There was no other contrary decision.

We, therefore, request Shri Jaffer Sharief to announce today, here and now, that the order for reinstatement has been issued or will be issued today itself. I am requesting you to kindly intervene. I am sure the hon. Minister will recall that every section of the House had supported that demand. In the last House even some of the hon. and esteemed colleagues, who were not in the Government then, set in the well demanding this. Because they are now in the Government, I find that whenever these questions are raised, they make themselves scarce. Shri Kumaramangalam cannot face it. I do not know why they are keeping quiet. I demand that immediate announcement should be made. The railway men are also holding their convention and this is an opportune moment to make the announcement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): This is the demand of all.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notices of an Adjournment Motion and a Calling Attention today. More than 50,000 employees of All India Railwaymen Federation holding a demonstration today in support of their demands for equal pay and for abolishing casual labour and contract system. Shri Somnath has raised the issue just now. It is a very serious matter. Railway, a Public Undertaking, is one of the biggest industries of the country. Shri Jaffer Sharief has been a Minister earlier also and is at present also the Minister of Railways, he must not do any such thing which gives an impression that he is against the welfare of the workers. Therefore, since he is present in the House

at the moment, I would like that he being the Minister of Railways, should give a categorical assurance on behalf of the Government regarding the question of reinstatement of dismissed employees. I would like to know the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard? Secondly, the Railwaymen Federation.. (*Interruptions*).. Yes, he is still present. In the second place Mr. Speaker, Sir, memoranda have been submitted to you in regard to the demonstrations and several programmes being launched by the workers of All India Railwaymen Federation; the representatives will rather meet you. I would like the Government to adopt a positive attitude to solve this problem; the Government should make an announcement in this regard today. This is my demand.

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar Islands) :Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue. Even in the past we have supported this cause, and if you remember, Sir, our former colleague, Shri Harish Rawat, and our senior colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh, were in the Tughlak Road Police Station. So, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister is present here and a number of times we got assurance from him, and I request him to kindly consider this issue because the entire House is together in this matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, as a matter of fact, I feel the hon. Railway Minister should accept the demand of all sections of the House including his party. Sir, I do not want to remind him of his responsibility as the Railway Minister, His predecessor has decided something. It could not be implemented because of certain circumstances. That does not mean that the decision taken by the earlier Minister, the predecessor Minister has not got the sanctity of its own. Therefore, Sir, from all considerations,

the Government, i.e., the Railway Minister should not abandon the responsibility of reinstatement these retrenched workers. I hope he will consider our demand.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra) : Sir, my submission is that since the decision has already been taken the process of the victimisation of employees should be stopped; it would restore cordial atmosphere. The workers are being victimised for a long time this should be stopped immediately. The decision should be implemented immediately. Moreover, I would like to submit that all the announcements made by the last Government in regard to the Railway matters should be followed by the present Government with full sincerity. Shri Janeshwar Mishra, the then Minister in the Government had made an announcement to construct a railway line from Agra to Allahabad; this project has also not been implemented. The decisions taken by the previous Government should be rejected on political grounds. In the same context, I would like to suggest to the Government to reinstate the employees without any further delay. The announcements already made should also be fulfilled.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this issue was raised a number of times by all sections of this House, and this is the feeling of the entire House. These railway employees were dismissed in the year 1981, in the month of January, and since then they were out of employment. There are about 700 railway employees who are out of job. Sir, an assurance was given by his predecessor, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, on the floor of this House that the decision taken by the previous Government, the National Front Government, would be implemented and then again not once, but twice, the present Minister, Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, gave a categori-

cal assurance on the floor of this House that the reinstatement of these dismissed employees would be considered sympathetically. Then I was told by the Minister in a Consultative Committee Meeting that this was cleared by the Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry of Law. Then the matter is pending in the Cabinet.

Sir, two months have elapsed since the matter has been referred to the Cabinet. we want to know that decision has been taken by the Cabinet. There are a number of cases pending in the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you do not have to make a long speech to make your point.

SHRI BADU DEV ACHARIA: Today, thousands of railway employees are demonstrating in the Boat Club and they are demanding that these dismissed railway employees should be reinstated. We want that today the Railway Minister must announce that these dismissed railway employees would be reinstated.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the plea made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and I hope the Railway Minister will have no difficulty in making the announcement, because all aspects of this matter have been gone into and the Government had taken into consideration various problems that the Railway Minister would be facing. But in spite of that it will be just and proper to announce the reinstatement of the railway employees.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the same question was raised in the last session also. It relates to the welfare of the Railway employees and the Congress party has always adopted a policy which is in favour of these employees. The

cases of all the employees who were dismissed should be considered sympathetically and they should be reinstated in their jobs. I hope that the Congress Government would not adopt a policy which is against their interests. Hard and sincere work done by the Railway employees should be kept in view to reinstate them in their jobs.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, I think you will also remember that this is the third time this issue is being raised in this House and always all sides of the House have supported this issue. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that he made a categorical statement that he was going to the Cabinet with a sympathetic approach. I think there are about 700 cases. Two previous Ministers had agreed to that and the present Minister also agreed that he was going to the Cabinet and gave a clearcut impression that this is going to be done. So, I would like the Minister to tell us the decision now. This is what we want.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has been raised several times in this House and all sections of the House support this and have the sympathy for the reinstatement of the dismissed railway employees. I remember even at one stage the hon. Minister said that the decision was no taken by the previous Government. Shri George Fernandes who was the Railway Minister in the National Front Government made a categorical statement here that he had issued orders for reinstatement and he also said that even the relatives or sons of those who have already died also will be employed. On that occasion, the hon. Minister said that he was not aware of that decision.

Sir, there are certain agencies in the Railways which do not want the reinstatement of the workers. The hon. Minister gave

a categorical assurance that he would sympathetically consider this matter. So, without any hesitation, I think, the Minister should assure in the House that they would be reinstated.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the other Members on this matter. The matter has to be viewed very seriously. I hope the Railway Minister will consider this issue sympathetically and come out with necessary orders.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat anything but I would like to emphasise that failure to take action in this respect would mean a collapse of faith because three successive Lok Sabhas 8th Lok Sabha, 9th Lok Sabha and the 10th Lok Sabha have expressed a near unanimous view and two successive Governments, first the Government in which Shri George Fernandes was the Railway Minister and next the Government in which Shri Janeshwar Mishra was the Railway Minister have given the commitment. After this kind of unanimous expression of parliamentary opinion and two successive governments and their Railway Ministers asserting that they are committed to reinstate these employees, failure to reinstate these employees would undermine the faith and efficacy of Parliament to bring about redressal of grievances.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Minister to make an announcement here and now that this promise given by the earlier governments would be fulfilled.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Jaffer Sharief is laughing at it. I would like to submit that as an act of collective wisdom of the Parliament members of all sections favour acceptance on

demands of the workers. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that as Shri Advani has already pointed out that the Members have been urging the Government to accept these demands for the last three sessions and the hon. Minister enjoys the support of his party and hopefully the support of the Cabinet also in this respect then why an announcement to this effect is not being made. In view of the unanimous support of the House I would like the hon. Minister to make an announcement to reinstate the dismissed employees.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivendrum) : I feel, there is unanimity in this House regarding reinstatement of the dismissed employees. There is no second opinion on that. So, I also share the opinion. But the problem is, to say that the Minister should make a statement here and now will be a problem. I would appeal to the Minister (*Interruptions*)

We are all for reinstatement of the dismissed employees. I would request the Minister to make an announcement and take action at the appropriate time. An impression has been created by the Opposition that we are not interested. We are for the reinstatement. The Minister can make a statement for the reinstatement of the employees at the appropriate time.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : As has been mentioned by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, this matter has been mentioned here time and again. Also some of it is even said in the Well of the House. He has accused that I am keeping quiet. I am also for it. It is a humanitarian cause. We are not opposed to it.

The hon. Railway Minister in his Railway budget speech said, he would bring it before Cabinet and he will try to see that it gets through. If it is through, I do not think

there is any hitch for him to announce.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you interested in responding in any way?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : I never expected that suddenly this would come up. Any way with due respect to all the Members, particularly the Leader of the Opposition, the former Prime Minister and all other senior Members of the House who have expressed concern, I hope the Members of the House will appreciate what I said earlier. I stand committed to what I said before.

In fact, whatever decision was taken by the earlier Governments, it was taken by a Cabinet. So, I committed to them in the last session. (*Interruptions*) Please bear with me. I committed in this House in the last session that "It will go to the Cabinet. I will take it to the Cabinet." I also said that my sympathies will be with the workers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Government will fulfil their promise? The House wants the Government to make this announcement. This has been asserted many times in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the matter is now seized by the Cabinet. In fact, the Cabinet could have taken it up by this time. Unfortunately because of lot of other business and priorities, it could not be done. Let me tell you that even recently there was a query from the Law Ministry and I an-

swered that it is with the Cabinet. In the course of this Parliament Session itself, in one of the Cabinet meetings, I will pursue it. The Cabinet is not subject. I only represent the railways now. I will ask the Cabinet Secretariat to see that this subject comes up before the Cabinet and some decision is taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not proper. The Leader of the House should come and clarify. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : We appreciate his helplessness.!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a deliberate insult to the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are thoroughly dissatisfied. If this is the attitude, we will walk out in protest. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : It is too much. You did not take any action. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is an insult to the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You had also expressed your view. We have been patiently waiting for two months. Is this the way of functioning of the Cabinet in the country that you cannot take a decision in the matter for two and a half months?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: You cannot dictate to the Cabinet. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen, you must realise that we all are trying to solve this matter. Please listen, then you may do what you want.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I must place on record the fact that in the last Session of Parliament, this matter was raised and the opinions expressed on that occasion were as unanimous as they are today. On this there should be no doubt. The hon. Minister had then stated that he will take the matter to the Cabinet with his recommendation which he has done. Now it is a fact that the Cabinet has not been able to decide on the matter.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Why ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I would like to say something, Mr. Madan Lai Khurana, if you would like to hear me.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let me conclude first.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): As Leader of the House, will you announce it today?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I know what I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think many Members who have expressed their opinion will also understand what are the parameters of the Cabinet functioning.

I am not saying for a minute that his issue is not such that it should not have been decided. The fact of the matter today is that

a decision is yet to be taken. All I can say is that as soon as the hon. Prime Minister returns, I will personally place this matter before him as the unanimous view of this House and I am confident that he will not allow the confidence of this House to collapse.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am thankful to the Leader of the House. I can understand that in view of the pressing issues, the Cabinet has not been able to technically pass it. But we proposed on this basis that it will be done in this House and it will be announced in this session. On that basis, we are participating in the proceedings.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission was that there are a large number of leprosy patients in our country. An institute is indulging in evil practice of taking out eyes and removing kidneys to sell them at large scale. There is an institute by the name of "Jalma Research Institute of Leprosy" in Agra. I received complaints from a number of people leprosy patients are being cured for treatment and their eyes and kidneys are being taken out and sold. The patients are assured of their ailment within 10-15 days and that the whole expenditure on their treatment would be borne by the Government. Shri Arjun Singh is present in the House. I would like to submit to the House the stringent action should be taken against those who are indulging in such malpractices. CBI should be entrusted the work of investigation in to the matter and the people, who are doing injustice and committing atrocities on weaker sections, minorities on leprosy patients by taking out their eyes and kidneys and selling them, should be awarded different punishment. I would like the Government to conduct an enquiry into the matter.

12.41 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1991."

12.411/2 hrs.

**INDIAN SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have on the Table the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Matters under Rule 377.

12.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) **Need to convert Tirupati-Pakala Metre Gauge line into broad gauge**

[*English*]

SHRI MAHASAMUDRAN GNANENDRA REDDY (Chittoor): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of government to the need of converting Tirupati-Pakala Metre Gauge in to Broad Gauge line and to have parallel Broad Gauge line between Pakala and

Katpadi. The survey regarding this has been conducted in the year 1986-87. Thirumala Thirupati Devasthanam expressed its willingness to contribute Rs.2 crores. This railway line will give boost to the industries which are coming in that area. This conversion will not only meet increased demand for transportation of freight and goods but to it will also be convenient for the pilgrims coming to Tirupati from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Besides, this will also benefit students of the two Universities located there.

I therefore urge upon the Government to convert Tirupati-Pakala Metre Gauge, Railway-track into Broad Gauge one.

12.43 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Matter, under Rule 377 is going on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonipat): Sir, I have already given notice. I want to put before this House the genuine problem of the Members of this House. I do not want to say anything else.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear it afterwards.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Already, five months have elapsed. About 50 Members have not yet been allotted their accommodation. where would they go? I have already given notice in this regard. The Chairman of the House Committee is sitting here. He should be asked to say something on this subject.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Sir, we are demanding 50 houses from the Government. with this present Government, I think there is no problem about it. Only 50 M.Ps have been deprived of housing facility.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Sir, the Government has to come to our rescue. If the Government is not helping us, what can we do?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to resume your seats. He will make necessary arrangements for your stay. Kindly resume your seats.

12.45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377-CONTD.

- (ii) **Need for survey of Bastar Forests by satellite and to take preventive measures to check deforestation**

[Translation]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, deforestation in the Bastar district has taken place due to illegal felling of trees by the advises in the protected fores spread over thousands of acres. Due to this illegal deforestation lakhs of acres of land in forests has been converting into desert area, plants and trees and rainfall has become very scarce in that region. It has seriously affected the environment and also the life style of the Advises. Unless it is checked immediately, there will be complete deforestation.

Therefore, my submission is that the hon. Minister of Forests and Environment should get a survey of the forests of Bastar district conducted through satellite and submit a report of the actual position. Secondly, in the interest of conservation of forests and extension of forest cover wood cutting of wood and Bamboo as also the export thereof should be banned in the entire district at least for a period of ten years. Besides, trees useful from the point of view of public utility as well as environment, should be planted in the about 15 lakh hectares of forest land

lying vacant. The services of private sector may also be utilized for the purpose, if required. If these measures are not taken immediately, this world famous forest region will be ruined.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): With your permission, I would like to say something. I would not have interrupted the Zero Hour. But at this hour we can say something which normally perhaps under the rules we cannot. I would like to mention that the entire House congratulates our Member from the opposition who has just been married. We all wish her every happy married life.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole House heartily congratulated her. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): I am joining in this group to wait for proper sweet. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): While joining in this congratulation, I must express my regret that the Members of this Huse have not been given the opportunity of partaking in the celebration along with the function. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): May I also express my congratulation? As Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, we did not get the opportunity of partaking in the celebrations. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): We have one Member Shri T.J. Anjalose from the Communist Party who also got married recently and he also may be congratulated. I take this opportunity of congratulating him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI (Bellary): As a lady Member, I also want to congratulate her.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): I have already congratulated her personally and also attended her marriage reception. Now I, as a Member join the leader of the House in extending heartiest congratulations to her.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): On behalf of Janata Dal I congratulate Dipikaji though she did not invite us.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj): On behalf of Janata Dal I congratulate Dipikaji and also wish her a happy married life. I regret that we were not invited.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): You are welcome to Himachal Pradesh for honeymoon... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA (Baroda): I thank the House for giving me warm welcome.

[Translation]

The hon. Members have a complaint that they did not receive invitation cards. It is due to the fault of the post office. These cards might have got mixed up with Deepawali cards.

[English]

I carried with me the whole diary of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

You may receive them after a month, if not received by

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Dinner must be arranged.

SHRIMATI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: It will be arranged.

MATERS UNDER RULE 377-CONTD.

- (iii) **Need to declare Ponta Sahib-Rampur Busher and Pinjore-Sawarghat roads in Himachal Pradesh as National Highways**

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): The Ponta Sahib road in Himachal Pradesh goes upto Tibet Via Karmrau, Ranhat, Heuni, Hardkoti Road, Samarkot, Rampur Busher, Kinnaur and Samdoh. Another road from Pinjore in Haryana goes upto Leh in Laddakh Via Nalagarh, Sawarghat, Kullu and Manali. These roads are maintained by the Border Roads Organisation. I request the Central government to declare both these roads as National Highways.

- (iv) **Need for early payment of salaries to medical officers appointed by the Central Government in Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh**

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): The Central Government has posted a third Medical Officer in the Primary Health Centres in Uttar Pradesh. Their salaries are given directly by the central Government. These officers, who are 706 in number, have not been paid their salaries since March, 1991 but the Central Government has not paid any attention in this direction till now.

Neither has the Central government given the funds nor has it issued any directive to the State Government to take action.

So, I request the hon. Health Minister to release the necessary amount to the State government so that arrangements may be made for payment of salaries to these medical officers.

- (v) **Need to regularise unauthorised LPG connections in Jalgaon, Maharashtra**

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalgaon): In my district Jalgaon, Maharash-

[Dr. Gunvant Rambhau Sarode]

tra about 5000 persons have purchased gas cylinders and regulators unauthorisedly at a premium by paying double the amount. Now they are facing problems because companies have changed the design of the regulator and the gas agencies have refused to replace the old regulators. This has caused widespread corruption. The Government is requested to regularise unauthorised LPG connections and replace the old regulators with new ones.

- (vi) **Need to take steps for overall developments of ravine area in Kanpur Dehat and set up industries based on agricultural products there**

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): The ravine areas around the Yamuna river in Kanpur Dehat have always been a problem area. These ravines have been a haven for anti-social elements with the result that this area has all along been neglected and no developmental work has been undertaken there. This increases unemployment among youth and leads them to indulge in anti-social activities.

Therefore, I request the government to take steps to develop this area as an agricultural area and set up agrobased industries there.

- (vii) **Need to expedite the clearance of Growth centre Project report regarding SIPCOT project complex in Perundurai, Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, Perundurai is a drought-prone area which is situated in Periyar district. A SIPCOT Project Complex at Perundurai has been recommended by the Government of Tamil Nadu and they are waiting for the laying of foundation stone and for the clearance from the government of India. The

Industries Department, Government of Tamil Nadu have already written to the Department of Industries, Government of India for the clearance of Growth Centre Project report. With the SIPCOT Complex, the unemployed youth of the Perundurai Region will get employment. It is a very backward area in my constituency and the clearance of the growth Centre Project report which is awaited from the government of India, Ministry of Industries, will be of a big help for the area.

I urge upon the government to expedite the clearance of Growth Centre project report re. SIPCOT Project Complex in Perundurai in Tamil Nadu.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Safe return of the Romanian Diplomat
Mr. Liviu Radu**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): Sir, I am happy to inform the House that Mr. Liviu Radu, the Romanian Diplomat, who was kidnapped on 9th October, 1991, has returned safely at his New Delhi residence around 1100 hours. Mr. Radu is reported to have arrived alone in a taxi.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Is the government able to enlighten the House as to the full circumstances of his release and safe return or will this be the only statement that is to be conveyed to the House?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Later on I can come back to you after getting the information. At the moment there is no other information with us.

12.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1991-92-*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for 1991-92 in respect of Punjab. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik to continue his speak; but he does not seem to be present.

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal to speak.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the dimensions, the proportions that the Punjab problem has acquired over the years, with Pakistan aiding and abetting terrorism in the State leaves no scope for doubt that it is a vital, a critical national problem. Over the years we have all said so - we have all said that as a national challenge it calls for a national endeavour. It brooks no partisan attitude. It cannot be solved by apportioning blame. Yet all that we have done is to revel in scoring debating points without pausing for a moment to reflect over the disastrous consequences that one reckless statement can have over the future course of events.

Refer to any debate on Punjab in Parliament during the last eight years, you will find it replete with accusations and counter-accusations, replete with provocative statement rather than suggestions to meet the situation.

Today the gravity of the situation is crystal clear but narrow political considerations continue to distort the vision and control the actions of some of us. The whole country acknowledges the consensual approach of the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narayana Rao to the various issues confronting the nation; yet our hon. friend Shri Hari Kishore Singhji who is not present in the House at the moment, had the audacity to level indiscreet allegations against him in an endeavour which is dangerous though futile

to rob him of his credibility. Indiscretion also, I thought, had frontiers. But Shri Hari Kishore Singhji was perhaps unmindful of this when he levelled scurrilous allegations against the Prime Minister for some observation attributed to him during the 1984 riots. To suggest even remotely that an uncompromising nationalist like the Prime Minister would have encouraged communal riots is nothing but blasphemy. It is chicanery and deceit to mislead the people, so that a problem like that of Punjab lingers on.

Sir, I wanted to avoid this. I began by saying that Punjab deserves a better treatment than blame-apportioning harangues. But I was shocked to hear Shri Hari Kishore Singhji delivering an infectious speech with perfect natural ease. I will not say how his mentor Shri V.P. Singh pushed Punjab further into the morass and quagmire of violence. But I would only appeal to him to be considerate to Punjab. Sir, the need today is to desist from making such reckless allegations or assertions which may contain portents of aggravating the situation.

Shri Madam Lai Khurana, a seasoned and senior Leader, referred to the Pakistan factor and alleged that the statements of Prime Minister and the Defence Minister were contradictory and were intended to confuse the people. I would not like to question his sense of judgement, but cannot agree with him.

13.00 hrs.

But I would only say that Shri Khurana's suggestion that the country should take some direct action against Pakistan may not be in the national interest, at the given point of time. This has to be left to the best judgment of the Government of the day. I would also like to take this opportunity to say that maximum diplomatic pressure has to be exerted to see that Pakistan closes down the various training camps functioning in its territory there.

The government stands committed to hold elections to the Punjab Legislative

[Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal]

Assembly by 15th February. Yet some of our friends on the other side have kept up their diatribe against the cancellation of a veritabily still-born election process which had been announced, I would say, in undue haste and had been forcibly converted into a referendum for breaking up of the country. The observations on this score are self-contradictory and confusing. On the one hand, they expect the government and rightly so, to control violence in the State; and on the other hand, knowing fully well the enormity of the problem and the enormity of the task involved, they find fault with the deployment of Army and the involved, they find fault with the deployment of Army and the posting of the Director-General of Police, there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Kindly give me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many people to participate in the discussion.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am coming from Chandigarh. So, I may be given some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, You finish it in two minutes.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: By doing so, they unwittingly serve the cause of those forces which wish chaos to prevail and mindless violence to stalk the state of Punjab.

Sir, the Indian Army is a symbol of duty and compassion. It is unfair to associate it with any form of repression against our own people. A large quantity of sophisticated weaponry has been pumped into the country and it is at present in the hands of the terrorists, who are trained by experts from across the border. This has rendered the State police ineffective and the scenario is that it is imperative to deploy Army in the State; and if we raise our finger against that

action, I would say with all humility, that we are not serving the cause which we are expected to do sitting here and speaking Punjab.

Similarly Shri K P S Gill has again taken over as the Director-General of Police. He has been a victim of unfounded criticism. During his earlier stint in the State, he led his force with determination and courage; and he provided the necessary motivation to the people there. That kept up their morale. so, to accuse him of excesses and repression is, again I would say with all respect, to speak the language of those, the checking of whose unlawful activities is a mission for him. How incredible it is to accuse him of being anti-Sikh? Shri K P S Gill himself is a Sikh. He cannot be accused of perpetrating violence. It was unfortunate to go to the extent of saying that he makes no distinction between a dead person killed and a person who is alive. This does not help in creating a congenial atmosphere. I would say that the need of the hour is to see that we rise above petty considerations and stop finding fault with others. I would like to say that after Shri Gill was withdrawn from Punjab earlier, the situation had worsened there and his return again raises a feeling of optimism in the minds of the people and restores a confidence which had been shaken three months back.

However, I would like to add that for achieving even a modicum of success in Punjab, we need the restoration of political process alone, which will help. During the last eight years, we had the legislative assembly only for 18 months. First, elections were held and thereafter, we had the long spell of President's Rule the result that the administration has lost its vital rapport with the people. It is insensitive towards the grievances of the people. Cases of police excesses are also there. I do not deny that. There are cases where innocent people are hauled up on mere suspicion. That leads to further alienation of the people. the *Khula durbars* of the Governor, which are administration-sponsored, have not been able to make any difference in the environment that prevails in the state today. Who is accessible

to the ordinary people? That is the big question before us. It can be only an elected government that could fulfil that responsibility. The result is that people have come to have a sort of feeling of dislike for the administration, for the very system and this can have disastrous consequences. It has to be checked.

Hopefully, an elected Government will help improve the situation. The decision to hold the elections by 15th February is a very positive development. But unfortunately we hear some Akalis talking of wanting to boycott the elections. I think, we need not condemn them for this. We have got to understand the predicament in which they find themselves today. A long spell of violence has rendered them also irrelevant and powerless. It is the need of the hour today that all the democratic forces get together. I said that last time also. It is the absolute necessity of the hour that we form ourselves into a united front to meet the challenges that face the country in Punjab. In that endeavour, we have got to include the Akalis also. When I say so, I am also conscious of the fact that sometime back the Congress Government had initiated a series of debates, a series of public meetings in Punjab. Unfortunately, that platform was again converted into one of mudslinging. Leaders from different political parties, who were stationed in Delhi, who did not know about the ground realities in Punjab, went from here, spoke against the government in Punjab and returned. So, the result was that there was again alienation. There was again a doubt created in the minds of people about the *bona fides* of the Government. That has to be avoided today. If need be, the meetings may be held informally. Meetings, if the various leaders feel, may be held formally also. But before the elections, I feel, this exercise must start. Only then, we can persuade the Akalis also to play an effective role in the cause of nation-building.

Fortunately, the people in Punjab are not with the secessionists and they have to be encouraged. Confidence has to be enthused in them. They have to fight the terrorists. There have been cases where the ordi-

nary people—unarmed—have chased the terrorists and got some amount of success in fighting them out. If we do not do this, if we all do not get together, I feel like many others that restoration of normalcy in the state of Punjab would remain a mere mirage.

It is imperative today that we shed all our inhibitions, all our biases and prejudices and persuade Akalis also not to abdicate their responsibility.

I also feel that the present stance of the Akalis about their decision to boycott the elections would not deter the Government from going ahead with its resolve to hold the elections because often we see that whenever elections have been declared, certain people say that it will be a futile exercise. I suppose nothing will cow down the government and Government would stick to its stand to hold the elections. Here I would like to add that when we talk of a political process - I may not sound chauvinistic on this since I come from Chandigarh, but I want to sound a word of caution - till the elections, any unilateral decision about Chandigarh will not prove to be of any benefit whatsoever. You have seen in the past that unilateral decisions have been made and concessions announced. That did not help in creating any congenial atmosphere. In this respect, I would say that Chandigarh has been rendered as a non-issue today. The issues that are raised today, Sir, have to be tackled earnestly. It is the question of Centre-State relationship. After the elections or even right now, we have to begin with the exercise to see as to what changes can be incorporated to make the states vibrant units of the Union of India. Sir, it is necessary today to create an atmosphere of good will and amity amongst the people and I am sure, if we join in that endeavour, it will not be difficult to do.

Coming to the elections, I would only like to make two small suggestions. There was a word from the other side that we should not tamper with the election law as such. I would also subscribe to the view that anybody who wishes to contest elections in Punjab at this juncture should be permitted

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today. We should not make any amendment in this regard. And the government, in fact, has nothing of that sort in mind. But I would suggest two amendments which must be incorporated in the Representation of Peoples. Act at the earliest and that process of electoral reforms could be begun with Punjab. Firstly, I feel that the campaigning period should be reduced to ten days. It would drastically cut the election expenses and would expose the candidates to security risks for a shorter period. Secondly, as an endeavour at times made to stall the electoral process, we brought about a similar amendment earlier and that should be brought in again, that is, death of an independent candidate should not lead to the counter-manding of elections.

I understand your anxiety about the time limit, Sir. I would not like to take more time. Very briefly, I would refer to one or two points only.

One important thing which the government can unilaterally do is to take steps to firstly see that the grievances of the people of Punjab are met regarding recruitment in the army. They should be given greater opportunity to join the army as they had been doing earlier. Secondly, whosoever is found guilty of any atrocity anywhere should be punished. Thirdly, steps must be taken for the promotion and development of Punjabi. Today, I find many important offices as that of director, Languages Department, Punjab, Director, Text Book Board, Secretary, Punjabi Sahitya Akademy and that of North Zone Cultural Centre at Patiala without regular incumbents. Steps must be taken so that these posts are filled.

On the economic front, I must say something before I take my seat. We have repeated it a number of times that lot of money is spent on the paramilitary forces. It is not the question of Punjab alone. If a great amount of expenditure is incurred on the maintenance of the paramilitary forces, then that should be the primary concern of the

centre only. The total cost incurred on them should be born by the centre. You have got to increase the personnel in Punjab Police. You got to buy better equipments. All those costs should be incurred by the Centre.

Regarding industry, but I find that even the paper mill for which the foundation stone was laid by Shri. Rajiv Gandhi himself has not been started by the Government. What else shall we call it if we do not call it flight of industry from the State? Sir, industry has to be encouraged.

One important point that rises from the present situation in Punjab is about the welfare of the migrants. It is not out of their free will that the people move out of their home leaving everything and take refuge elsewhere. Sir, I find that, despite the decision taken the help is not produced, in the India Gate lawns there are a lot of people. Something has to be done for them. They have to be treated at par with other people. Some monetary help has to be provided to them. Assurance has to be given to them so that they can return back to Punjab.

Finally, I would like to say about the Class IV employees of the Food Corporation of India. They have been agitating for a long period that they should be freed from the clutches of the contractors and that they should be treated as direct employees of the Department. When this was done in various other States, why not in Punjab? People from other cadres such as the clerical and other different cadres have been given benefits. But these people, the lowliest of the low, have not been able to make their voice heard. As it was pointed out yesterday, there was some unrest in Sangrur leading to the injury to many people there. I am confident that the hon. Minister for Food would look into it. But since this is a problem relating to the State of Punjab and since the Punjab problems have to be viewed in a different perspective and in a different light, I would urge even the Minister of Finance who is now present in the House to take initiative in the matter and ensure that the genuine grievances of the people of Punjab are removed.

With these words, I support the Punjab Budget Proposals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now break for Lunch and meet once again at 2.15 p.m.

13.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock

14.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya)

14.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1991-92 CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, for a long time Punjab did not have a democratically elected Government and due to this reason the Central Government had to pass the Punjab Budget on the last five occasions. The House passes the Budget with the hope that peace and prosperity will return to Punjab. The Punjab Budget is being passed unanimously but peace in Punjab is nowhere in sight. This has put a question mark over the survival of democracy in the country. Is the situation in Punjab peaceful enough for its citizens?

Sir, everyone must keep in mind that our country has a Constitution which lays down certain norms. Everyone should understand

the true meaning of Independence. Nobody should think that it is an assault on his self-respect. The need of the hour is to establish a democratically elected Government in Punjab. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is feasible to hold elections in Punjab on 15th February in view of the situation prevailing there. I and my party and for that matter even the masses are in favour of elections in Punjab so that the future of Punjab is in hands of its citizens. Considering the disturbed atmosphere in Punjab, are elections going to be held at the point of a gun? This point must be considered very seriously as it is a matter of concern for everyone. At the same time, to restore normalcy in Punjab we must not make any compromise with the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, I am sure the Government will make efforts to restore the confidence among the people. I want to draw attention towards the fact that the people of Punjab have lost their faith. Their faith has been shattered to a great extent. There are examples before us which show that in Punjab whole administration has come in to the hands of extremists. There, the industrialists are so much frightened that for the sake of their lives, they set apart a portion of their income for the extremists. Extremists are running a parallel Government there these days. Cases concerning properties are settled by the extremists. The judiciary has been paralysed, the judges are frightened because there are no security arrangements for them. The judgements are not dispensing justice to the people. In Punjab, the district administration is non-existent and the word of extremists region supreme there. Their writ runs in every sphere. In newspapers we come across several such newsitems daily in which the senior administrative officers beg pardon of the extremists through advertisements and surrender to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of both, you and the House, towards the fact that today Punjab problem is a big challenge for India. This problem is a challenge to the unity integrity of the country

[Sh. Rajendra Agnihotri]

and the central authority. Separatists and terrorists forces are creating this problem. From where these forces of separatism and terrorism have come to Punjab? Who is encouraging them and why? These questions have been raised here so many times. Today, Pakistan is openly providing every kind of assistance to these extremists and separatists forces. It is not only providing them most supsticates weapons but also money and training by *Gurilla War*.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, why did not the Government seal the borders? In this House, the Home Minister of the present Government and the previous Governments have stated so many times that for restoring peace in Punjab, it is essential to stop the assistance being received by and there is the only one solution to it that the borders of Punjab must be sealed. If need be, the wall should be constructed and borders should be fixed. Military forces should be posted along the border. This Government so many things and assures the people but I understand that it misguide the House. Today, Pakistan is openly providing full assistance to the terrorists in Punjab and of course, the rule of Indian Government is there but in practice its administration or authority no more holds good there. In Punjab, terrorists and the separatists are running parallel Government with the support of Pakistan and your administration is losing its help. The authority of centre in Punjab has lost its hold and this is the great challenge to India. Honourable Minister is present in the House and I think that he will answer all these questions.

Sir, the economic condition of Punjab has deteriorated. The 40-45 years of democratic history of this country is a witness to the fact that the economic condition of Punjab as compared to other States of India has worsened. What is the condition of Punjab today which used to contribute a lot in the prosperity of the country. Punjab used to feed whole country. Not only that, there were so many industries in Punjab which used to feed the small scale industries of India. But,

Honourable Minister, Sir, the economic condition of Punjab has deteriorated very much. The budget of Punjab will be passed by the House but will the honourable Minister assure the House that the industries, which are lying closed in Punjab, which has large Government investment and in which thousands of workers used to work and closure of which has rendered thousands of youth of Punjab jobless, will be re-opened. The youth are unemployed so the demand of your does not rise there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to have three minutes more. Today, the House should be assured that the industries and the units which are lying closed in Punjab, will start functioning again within a certain fixed time and for restarting these industries every financial assistance will be given by the Government. Because today due to the inaction on the part Government, the industries are lying sick.

Honourable Minister, the farmer of Punjab is very sad. I would like to draw your attention towards the administration of Punjab. You ask the administration the reasons for not providing seeds and fertilisers to the farmers before the onset of KHARIF season? How has this mistake been committed? Were they lacking funds? Why did not Punjab administration purchased the bags of fertilisers before the sowing season? Why are farmers in Punjab not being supplied electricity for irrigation? If the electricity is not supplied to the farmers, the tubewells won't work. The means of irrigation provided by the Government to the farmers are in bad or dilapidated condition today. Today, the farmer is not getting water for irrigation due to the non-existence of administration under the pressure of terrorists. Honourable Minister, if the farmer does not get water for irrigation, fertilizers and seed, you know he will become economically weak. When the farmer is poor there will be famine in the village. When there is the situation of starvation among the farmers, there will be starvation in the village. Today, the whole of the State is suffering from poverty and starvation. I would like to say to the Honourable

Minister that the fate of Punjab will be decided by the elected Government of the State. I doubt that the promise of holding elections in Punjab made by your as well as previous Governments will be fulfilled. I remember the speech of the former Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh. I understand that the speech has not proved of any use. I understand that announcement made by the Prime Minister as well as by the Home Minister that the elections in Punjab will take place on 15th of February, will be implemented. With these words, I conclude. To-day it is the duty of the house, it is the demand of the people of India, that there should be an elected Government in Punjab. An atmosphere conducive for holding elections should be created, and the elections should not be held at the gun point. Elections should be fair and should be held peacefully. Therefore, the Honourable Minister should prepare a plan to create an atmosphere conducive to holding of elections. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me time to express my views on the budget of Punjab.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of Punjab. At present, there is no Government or State Assembly in Punjab. This has not happened today. When I was elected to this House, the Barmala Government was there. It was dismissed later on and since then there is no Government in Punjab, and we have been passing the State Budget in Lok Sabha. It is regretful that there is no Member who can represent the State and can tell about the situation there. According to the details of the Budget, only the demand has been shown while it should contain the entire details. It appears that we are passing the Budget just for the sake of formality. There is constant increase in the incidents taking place in Punjab and on the very basis of such incidents the elected Government was dismissed on the plea that it was unable to stop the killings and its Ministers were giving shelter to the culprits. I had said it during the Eighth Lok Sabha also that imposing the President Rule by dismiss-

ing the elected Government in Punjab would be very harmful to the state. It is in the record. The incidents are still on increase there. When they were ruling the State, why the situation of Punjab has worsened? We have unanimously decided in this House that while taking all the risk, we will conduct elections in Punjab. February has been fixed for elections. Everyone is saying that elections should be held there. An atmosphere of peace and politics will have to be created there. Only then elections can be held there. When people do not go for voting due to fear, it is said that they should vote without fear. You must be aware of the condition of the police administration there. The terrorists had launched a movement to kill families there. It is a time for all the political parties to consider the matter seriously, whether they are from the ruling party or from the opposition. All are indulged in casting aspersions on one another. This sort of practice will into solve any problem. Everyone had to think honestly. We should jointly decide the election programme. The ruling party wanted to do it alone but they could not be able to manage Punjab and Kashmir. A decision should be taken after considering the issue with all the parties. Only then, the normal situation can be brought there. Unless we consult with and take Co-operation of all the political parties, the elections cannot be held, there. So it is necessary to invite suggestions from all the Members.

While giving his speech on Punjab yesterday the hon. Member Shri Malik, who belongs to Congress (I) said that the number of killings in Bihar was more than those in Punjab. It is a fact that killings are taking place in Bihar also. But in Punjab, the terrorists are behind these killings. It is not so in Bihar. Agitations are taking place there against exploitation, crime and atrocities, due to which these killings are taking place. You have to differentiate between these two. I think that the agitation in Bihar is no less than that of Punjab. In my constituency Jehanabad, killings had taken place for the last two days and this process is continuing. But the situation like Punjab should not arise in other parts of the country. You are not able

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

to control Punjab, how will you be able to control Bihar and Assam. The reason of agitation in Punjab is not unemployment and starvation. It was a prosperous state of the country, which used to feed the country. It used to provide maximum foodgrains. Thousands of people used to migrate there for work. Even in the present situation people go there in search of work. Similarly, a religious mania is being created in other parts of the country. Is not another Punjab going to be created there? Where this religious mania is leading this country to? If this country has to be built on the lines of religion, this Government should also follow the other countries where the administration is based on religion. Then why do you appeal in the name of democracy. Everyday there are killings and communal riots. What happened in Banaras. The residents are of the opinion that so much destruction has taken place on the 13th last, that the Banaras will not be able to regain its old situation in even 10 to 12 years. Is it anything less than Punjab? I would request those persons who are instrumental in creating this religious mania as to why they are creating such situation in other parts of the country as is prevailing in Punjab.

During the Eighth Lok Sabha also, I had once said that the Supreme Court's decision regarding Shahbano case should not be set aside. But you have set aside that decision. When the decision is given by the Supreme Court, why it has been set aside. Shri Kalyan Singh said that we will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, but will enact a separate law. Who showed him this way? You have shown this path to him. Whatever takes place in the House should be kept in mind and its effects should also be considered.

Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should follow the policy of 'let be gone be by gone'. But from now onwards, if you want to run the country, you must have the opposition parties also with you. As this is a minority Government, it should take the help of all other parties. Only then the present situation

in the country can be tackled. Elections had to be held as there is no other option, but it should be held after maintaining a peaceful atmosphere.

The elections were held in Assam and the C.P.I. was with you, but what was the result. A lot of people were killed. If anyone thinks that there are lot of votes and one will get the majority with these votes. It will not do any good for the country. What happened in Assam? You made efforts to change the mood of the people but in vain. Secondly, there should not be any slackness in the security measures. Besides that, development work should also go on. If there is no development, nothing can be achieved only through arm. People will leave that place. But if there will be some development work, people will have some attachment with the place. The Government is now trying to create a situation, which will give a new life to the people. The political parties should jointly and honestly work in this regard. But it has been a Himalayan blunder that for their own vested interests, the country has been pushed back. Therefore, we all should work honestly to save the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why the Rajiv-Longowal Accord was not implemented? It should have been implemented strictly. Why the Congress Government did not implement it, while it had absolute majority of more than 400 members in Lok Sabha? Several Commissions were constituted in this regard, but why their recommendations were not implemented? Besides this, I would like to ask about Bihar also, Bihar is burning today. Why it is so? I have mentioned this to all the Prime Ministers. My Constituency Jehanabad had a population of 11 lakhs, out of which 7 lakh people are illiterate. There is no arrangement for their education. Even in those villages, where there is more than one thousand population of harijans and backward castes, there is no arrangement for education. This is a discriminatory attitude. Schools were opened in those villages, where people of upper castes live, but no school was opened in the villages, where backward castes live. I wrote to late Rajiv Gandhi, Shri

V.P. Singh and Shri Chandrashekhar and had presently written to Shri Narasimha Rao in this regard. I had written to all the Chief Ministers of Bihar also, but in vain. Terrorism can end, if arrangements are made for providing education there. The poor students, who will become literate will shun this path. The poor classes are working there in camps etc. The rich and powerful people in Bihar are organising their own forces and similarly the poor class is also organising their own forces. This leads to the killings of the poor. Therefore I would like to submit that development work in Punjab should be expedited so that it can follow a proper way.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRISUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk of Punjab, heretofore there are debates in the Parliament. Much has been said in the Press for a complete decade and most of the time these discussions are indulged merely as rhetoric or in trading charges. We have not been able to come to any fundamental course of action which we can adopt to bring Punjab back to normalcy. Lot of blood has flown in the Sutlej in the past. A time has now come when we should do something to stop this blood-shed once and for ever.

In all these discussions, there has been a characteristic lack of realisation of the ground reality. Hence the demand for election. Well, we all want elections. Who does not want election in Punjab? But we have to address ourselves to the situation in Punjab, and know whether the situation is conducive to holding the election. Or for holding the election, are we, going to sacrifice another hundred candidates to the militants' bullets? This is what we have take into consideration.

The second factor is the ignorance; displayed. The disparity or deprivation has been the reason for the situation in Punjab today. Nothing is far from truth. Can this problem be solved by giving additional water to Punjab or by giving Chandigarh to Punjab

or by taking actions to have full autonomy in Punjab? I do not think so, because the realities are different. The first thing to be done is a diagnosis of the problem. Unless you do accurate diagnosis, you cannot come to a correct course of action that can be adopted. We cannot frame a strategy or a policy which will ultimately resolve the problem. While doing the diagnosis we have to deliberate on two factors. The first factor is the external factor which is responsible for the situation as on today. In this task, talking on general terms, the difficulty is the universally known factor of the attempt to destabilise India from imperialistic forces. This factor is known. Punjab forms a part of this larger attempt to destabilise India, for whatever motives, which are fully aware to all of us.

But, more specifically, when we talk of the extremist factor, we have to come to Pakistan. Since the advent of Gen. Zia, the principal foreign policy objective of Pakistan has been to destabilise Punjab, based on two motives. The first motive is economic and the drug-related problem and the second motive is a strategy to evolve a low-cost option to contain India. I am talking of the economic problem. We are all aware of the fragility of Pakistan's economy. And then Pakistan had an ambitious plan of militarisation, of developing into a nuclear power, of building up industries, all these and many more.

The 1980 invasion of Soviet Union of Afghanistan proved a boon to Pakistan. But there were problems of trade deficit and others. The problem of foreign exchange was there. Gen. Zia consciously adopted a policy of encouraging drug trade and thereby getting the required foreign exchange. It is reported that between 1980 and 1985, three billion dollars were earned unofficially by Pakistan through the drug trade. The result was forming of a nexus in Pakistan of the military, bureaucracy and the drug peddlars. We are all aware of the international drug. We are all aware of the Golden Triangle having been shifted to South East Asia and Afghanistan. The normal routing of drugs in this area is Afghanistan, Pakistan and India

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

- particularly the western coast of India, in particular Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sind portion of Pakistan. This is responsible for export of major drugs to the middle East, to the ultimate destination of United States and other European Economic community.

I have here the figures which I will give. In 1989, out of the drug trade, the total seizure of heroin in India was 2714 kgs out of which, 1,635 Kgs was originated from Pakistan, i.e., 60.2 per cent. Hashish of 8179 Kgs. was seized out of which 3892 Kgs had its origin in Pakistan, i.e., 17.6 per cent. In 1990, again the seizure of heroin was 2150 Kgs in India, out of which 1655 Kgs. Was from Pakistan, i.e., 76.9 per cent. So, this drug related problem is the fundamental problem which is fomenting terrorism. Many terrorist organisations in Punjab are mere frontal organisations in Punjab backed by drug barons in Pakistan. And that is why, if you want to do something about this problem, then the answer lies in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and the Western coast. If you want to do something to curb this drug trade, to destroy this drug trade, then the answer lies there. I want to ask: What has the Narcotics control Bureau or the Director of Intelligence Bureau done to resolve the Punjab problem? What is the role of this organisation of Finance Ministry in the Punjab Problem, what is the integration with the Home Ministry? That is not evident. And unless we control this, we cannot find an answer to this problem of terrorism.

Along with it is the problem of gun-running. There are many terrorists organisations who undertook this trade merely to obtain this. These organisations are also there. So, fundamentally, Pakistan's objective was economic through which the drug trade has given them foreign exchange and today also the nexus of the military, bureaucratic and drug barons have a stranglehold on Pakistan's politics. We have to address ourselves to this problem.

The second is the softer option, the low-

cost option to contain India. It is very evident that this is being done and if India wants to do anything, we have not to talk, but to evolve an effective counterweight to this particular operation of Pakistan.

Coming to the internal side, I have already said, the sense of deprivation or unemployment is not the cause of the Punjab problem. What we had then? Let us take our minds back to 1980. We had a caucus of fundamentalist leaders who wants to seize the leadership of the Sikhs and eliminate others. So are the unemployed youth who are ready to do anything. These youth are like people have said, they are everywhere in the country. In Bombay people are ready to do anything for money or for materials, it is immaterial. So, we have this leadership, we have this unemployed youth, then we have the mirage of Khalistan, the ideological base. Then we have the requisite foreign support for them, and here we have a fundamental receipt for secessionism and insurgency. And hence now, when we talk of Punjab problem, there is another attempt to treat it as a law and order problem. I want to insist that the Punjab problem is not a law and order problem, but the problem of insurgency, and we have to recognise it as such and unless we recognise that the Punjab problem is insurgency, our action will be directed or misdirected because insurgency is dealt with in a different manner, law and order problem is dealt with in a different manner. So we have to address ourselves to this. In the past few weeks, Sir, it is a matter of serious concern. Now we see a different course of action adopted by the terrorists. One course of action is expansion, to expand beyond the limits of Punjab. We have seen kidnapping of the Romanian Ambassador. Then we have seen the carnage of Rudrapur in U.P., we have seen Sirsa, there are reports that the terrorists have now hired criminal gangs in Uttar Pradesh.

15.00 hrs.

The object is very clear; it is to destabilise the Hindi belt, to create a division between the Sikhs and the Hindus and invite a

backlash. Fortunately, the people of this country have realised and seen through the game of terrorism and we are proceeding with caution. The second course of action which the terrorists have adopted is the merciless killing of families of law enforcing agencies. The motive is again very clear and that is to demoralise the police force, terrorise the people and to bring the administration to a standstill. So, having seen this, it is a matter of very serious concern and we have to react immediately for this. Today, the situation in Punjab is that the common man has lost hopes that no administration will come and protect the life, limb and the properties of the people. For the last two years, passivity has been the hallmark of Punjab politics and that is why we have drifted indefinitely. Fortunately, having the Congress Government installed at the Centre in last June, there is a ray of hope that something can be done.

Sir, I must congratulate the Congress Government for having deployed the Army in Punjab and I must also congratulate the Government for having declared the major districts of Punjab as 'disturbed areas', because this is the way to proceed further. Now having said all this, we must come to a clearcut course of action. What is the solution to the problem? The first thing that has to be done is to evolve a clearcut policy on Punjab. We should not only evolve a clearcut strategy on Punjab, but we should implement it also. How long should we implement it? It is not for one or two years, but for 5, 10 or even 15 years. There is no short term solution to Punjab. We have to deal with the insurgency problem in a long term course. We have seen the insurgency problem in Mizoram and we have solved the Mizoram problem. But we had to administer for two decades the problem of insurgency and finally we could solve the problem. So, it has to be a long term policy; ways and means have to be evolved and adopted. The precondition for this is the political consensus. We have to develop a political consensus that anything done including the deployment of the Army is right as far as striking at the root of the evil is concerned to solve the

problem. We have to evolve a political consensus that all means are justified to root out the evil.

Here, I come to human rights. There is a lot of talk about human rights. There are two ways for the common man. He has to either submit to the coercive force of the terrorists or to submit to the force of the State. What are we going to choose? It is very easy to talk in a club about human rights, but we, as a nation, cannot sacrifice the common man of Punjab on the altar of human rights and hence this House in particular has to give the full legislative backing to the security forces to operate in the way they want, when they want and where they want in Punjab. Then only we can resolve this problem.

The next sector is to evolve an international organisation because this problem is permeating through national boundaries. The EEC and other major countries of the world are concerned. So, India must evolve an organisation to interact so as to root out the drug menace. You have to strike at the big people; catching the small fries is no answer. Hence, a coordinated international endeavour is essential at this stage. The next step would be to have a national set of organisations to look into this problem, a coordinated body of intelligence agencies, security forces and the rest.

I will talk something about the intelligence agencies. One of the reasons for failure of the State attempt to resolve the problem is intelligence agency. I do not blame individual intelligence agency. They are capable of functioning and producing result. But there is such a proliferation of intelligence agencies in this country that any attempt to evolve intelligence is rooted out. There is intense rivalry to the extent of even sacrificing national interest among the many intelligence agencies. The moment anybody gets information he rushes to Delhi. He does not disclose it to the security force commander in the neighbourhood. He will try to give it to Delhi. Then, it will come back from Delhi and by the time, the intelligence has

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

lost its value. They are under the Finance Ministry; they are under the Home Ministry; they are under the Defence Ministry; they are under the Cabinet Secretariat. We have to strike at it at some point of time. For this, a parliamentary committee is required to oversee the intelligence functioning. This is there in every country in the world but not in India. We have to address this problem so that intelligence functions are brought within the purview of this House. The intelligence agencies have to be integrated down from the tehsil level, district level, State level to the national level so that intelligence is available to the security forces to the strike forces which can coordinate with the particular intelligence agency.

Talking about the security forces, there is much confusion in operation. That is why, we are not successful. Let us talk of the Army. When we deploy Army in aid to civil authority, its function is in a different sense. When we deploy Army to curb insurgency, it will function in a different manner. That is why, I said initially that we should treat this matter as an insurgency problem and not a law and order problem. The local police are totally ineffective and cannot at all tackle the problem of insurgency because they have relationship with the locals, their relationship of the family and their own self will be made target by the terrorists with their bullets. Therefore, some outside agency is required in the form of the Army, B.S.F., C.R.P.F. or other Central agency which can tackle the problem, backed with credible intelligence machinery. Then only, we can do something.

Talking of the Army, you place them under the District Commissioner of a district and tell them to operate. They can never operate. It is an insult to the commander to be at the beck and call of the superintendent of police or the deputy commissioner and being told to operate in a particular manner. That is why, there is much confusion.

Secondly when various forces are oper-

ating, they have got overlapping areas of functions creating further confusion. When we deploy the security force, the B.S.F., the C.R.P.F., or the Army, we must give them clear cut demarcated boundaries of responsibilities. Then only, they function in a proper manner.

The N.S.G. was initially developed into an elite force, a strike force which can strike at any point. It is now burgeoning in strength. It is no longer an elite force. You are adding many more people. You are giving them additional task of security of VIPs and host of other duties. You cannot do this, if you want it to be an elite force. A small force can tackle the problem of terrorism. We do not require a large army to tackle the problem of terrorism.

We have evolved one organisation called Rashtriya Rifles consisting of retired Army soldiers to tackle this problem. I am surprised what this particular organisation can do additionally. Instead of that, why do you not raise an Army battalion? Instead of that why do you not raise CRPF battalion? When you create an organisation, you create headquarters; you create staff; you create administrative backing. It adds to the strain and it is a drain on the national exchequer. We must stop this somewhere. Rashtriya Rifles, to my thinking and to my logic, is no longer required in this country. You convert them into either the Armed forces or convert them into para military forces and still they can function in a better manner.

The next step should be organisation of cells in each State in this country to combat the menace of terrorism and to ruthlessly curb any sign of drug trade as well as linkages with terrorist organisations. When Bombay is silent, you do not think that there are no terrorist activities going on. There are major terrorist activities going on. They require economic base for their operations. They are not using it to launch major attacks on anything. But in time to come, this will also be evident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are

others who have to participate in this debate. You have already taken 20 minutes time.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: On the political process, we have to proceed with caution notwithstanding what the Government has said.

SHRIMATI PARATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): He is really giving good suggestions. I request you to give him more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very nice. Even before your recommendation and in anticipation of your recommendation, 20 minutes time has been given to him.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): She was Deputy Chairman in the Rajya Sabha. She has some experience.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): She has the authority to recommend!

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Notwithstanding what our Government has said that elections will be held in January or February, we must see and examine the ground realities. To my mind, the realities tell us that elections cannot be held in the near future because when we hold elections again, are we going to sacrifice another 100 or 150 candidates to the terrorists? It is not possible because in Punjab, unless you establish administration at the district and tehsil level, in which the Government is ruling, you cannot hold elections, because otherwise, the terrorists and their sympathisers will reach the ballot box and he real people the political workers of all the national parties will not reach the ballot box. They will face elimination and hence I would request the Government to reconsider their.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: April calendar.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I would request the Government to reconsider their pledge to hold the elections.

Lastly, we must admit and recognise one thing. The Sikhs have sacrificed their blood for this country. In 1987, the battle that was fought at the highest 20,000 ft. to capture the Bana post was by the complete company of Sikh soldiers. I had the honour of witnessing it and every soldier was a Sikh. After the 1971 war, we have honoured only one person with Paramvir Chakra and that is Bana Singh who is a Sikh. If you calculate the decorations that have been given in the army, you will find that the major community which has received all types of decorations the Sikh community and hence we, as a nation, must rescue the people from the clutches of terrorists and for that, it is not dreams but blood that can mould the nation.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that it is not a very pleasant duty for the Government of India to bring year after year, the Budget of Punjab State in this House. But the circumstances have, of course, forced this country and the Government also to go for these unusual measures and they are fulfilling their constitutional responsibility to place the Punjab Budget before this august House.

It should have been in the normal course passed by the representatives of the Punjab state itself. But the question is that how long we will go on doing this? Will there be any end or do we foresee that this situation will come to an end some time in the near future? I think that everybody agrees here that Punjab State has been one of the best developed, progressive States which at one time we were thinking it is a model State.

The people of Punjab State are valiant people, very hard-working people, they have got certain ideas of new innovations; they have, of course, played a very major role, rather a glorious role in our freedom struggle. After the freedom struggle, in our free country, they played a major role in defence our border and also in contributing to our culture and our national progress. All these things are accepted facts. Nobody denies that. But

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

today this is also a reality that the situation in this State has become a major challenge; it is causing a serious national concern to our national unity. Unfortunately, a band of young people with misguided philosophy and a wrong approach has gone on the path of violence. Those people have not only gone on the path of violence but also they are being used by our enemies abroad to weaken our national unity and that is a very serious matter.

Sir, what is the position today? The entire State today has been declared as a disturbed area. Practically, we have handed over the State to the Army and the Army has gone there not only to be a stand-by force but it has also to play a role, if it is there. Its mere presence will not do anything. Therefore, there should be no illusion and one should not live under any kind of illusion that we have taken the extreme measure. There is no other measure after the Army having been sent there and the Army having been asked to stand-by to take necessary steps to maintain the national unity and also to keep the law and order situation there and to bring the State to normalcy. This is the extreme step which has already been taken.

There is another thing. This is also a fact. Perhaps the hon. Finance Minister, in his reply, will let the House know that a large number of industries are now running away from the State. Some of them are practically running away. Most of them are having an alternative arrangement. They are buying alternative plots, outside Punjab run their industries. They are hesitant for further investment in Punjab in the economic process of that State. This is the situation today. Further, there is also a situation that the people of Punjab are living under an atmosphere of fear. I think in this House many Members from Punjab very rightly said that we are sitting in Delhi or outside Punjab and we cannot fully appreciate how the people are living there and what are their problems. In my opinion, the Government of India has committed a major mistake have isolated

themselves from the people of Punjab. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister visited Punjab before bringing this Budget before this House. Was it not advisable that the Finance Minister, instead of formulating this Budget in Delhi, should have at least gone to Chandigarh? He should have met the officers of Punjab and the people of Punjab, some of the organisation, trade unions, business organisation, public personalities etc. The Government should have held a dialogue there as to what do they feel, what kind of a budget can be presented to this House. I am sure it has not been done. I will remind you, Sir, that in the last Session, it was on the last day of the last Session we discussed Punjab in this House. The Home Minister made a commitment on my suggestion when I said that the Home Minister should take initiative and invite the people who are willing to come for a dialogue; have a round-table talk with them and try to reach some kind of a consensus or at least give the positive feeling to the people of Punjab and those who are angry because of some reasons. We should tell them, "look here, we are inviting you, we want to involve you. It is not that doors are entirely shut for you. Please come for discussion and give your opinion". You may agree or you may disagree. But I am sure that the talks, the dialogues, the conferences are always helpful and this is one of the important methods in a democratic structure. But I am sorry to say that they were not invited. Even the Home Minister did not take the trouble of visiting Punjab. Why? What kind of fear is this? What is the impression? What kind of a message we are giving to the people of Punjab and to the country that the people there can live in that situation but the Home Minister and the Cabinet Ministers of the Government of India do not have the courage or do not have the understanding at least to go there and meet the people. It is a very wrong message. I must say that this has to be rectified. Unless and until you do that, you will not be able to win back the confidence of the people.

There are angry young men not only in our country but in many countries. History is

the evidence of it. In many countries in different phases, young people get angry. Young people go to the extreme position. But they have to be talked to.

This is what happened when the naxalite movement developed. My friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhury will agree with me that in West Bengal 'very intelligent and talented young people from the medical colleges and engineering colleges and become naxalites. They were shedding their blood for a wrong philosophy on a wrong path. But the leadership in West Bengal approached them and had a talk with them and tried to understand their problems to remove their grievances. Ultimately, what happened through that political process? The naxalism is almost gone in West Bengal. Now it is in other parts of the country but not so much in West Bengal because the approach was a different approach and the approach was an approach to understand their problems, to understand their anger, to have a talk with them and to give a feeling that we appreciate the reasons of your anger and we will try to meet your grievances. Therefore, what I am saying is that it is not yet very late. I think, if from this House this message goes that we are requesting this Government not to hold elections in Punjab it will again be a wrong message to the people of Punjab. Still we have got two and a half months. Why are we in a hurry? Why do you want to tell the people of Punjab that we have not faith in them? We are not able to hold elections. Then they will ask: "For how long? You have not done it for eight to nine years. And you want us to deny our basic fundamental democratic right". Therefore, please do not give your ears to this kind of suggestion, they are saying two and a half months before, and say, situation is bad; it is not a normal situation; we cannot hold the election". Do not do that. Keep your options open and go on making efforts to create normalcy; go on making efforts to create a situation where elections can be held.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Already mistakes have been commit-

ted. I am not talking of a particular Government. But several Governments have missed several opportunities where perhaps, elections could have been held, perhaps, people could have been involved in that process. We have missed several opportunities. But let us not miss any more opportunities in future. I am not also suggesting to go in for elections even if the election is irrelevant. I am not saying that. But please go on making efforts and see that certain things take a proper shape and proper things are done.

Mr. Chairman, I again request the Government to take the initiative of inviting those individuals, organizations who are willing to come and talk about the Punjab problem. Whatever may be their philosophy, whatever may be their attitude, if they are willing to come and talk, please do invite them, talk to them - collectively or separately - and do whatever is possible and try to have a round table conference or at least a round table talk on Punjab issue and try to understand their problem.

I think the Punjab problem raises another basic issue. I have been convinced for a very long time that there is need for a serious discussion about Centre-State relationships. The Punjab issue raises this problem very prominently. Now the time is changed and during the last forty years many things have changed. We are all seeing what is happening in the Soviet Union. Such a powerful country is disintegrated today. The people there want to have their autonomy, they want a democratic right for formulating the policies - social, economic and cultural - for themselves. They want their own identity. Now the thought that we should have a very strong centre will not do any more. In this country, we are trying our best to have some kind of balance that is to have a strong centre but at the same time the state should not be pressed against the wall. Those days have gone when the States have no say or their policies and everything is decided from Delhi. Before these things turn into another national problem, it is high time now to very seriously consider the Centre-State relationships and take certain steps.

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

We should not close our eyes by dismissing certain State Governments because of political reasons. When the people get this feeling that they elected the Government but somebody who does not like because of political reasons or otherwise, dismisses the elected Government, it erodes the total confidence of the people and those people either take to arms or they adopt unconstitutional means and that situation should not be allowed to happen. It is because we are passing through a very difficult and challenging phase of our national life. It is a current and national issue but not a party issue. Everybody feels concerned that Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir provides the ground for our enemies abroad to weaken our national unity. Therefore, I submit, that the Centre-State relationship needs a very serious consideration.

Another thing which is the failure of our Government is that somehow we have not been able to project our case or argue our case or persuade the people abroad Pakistan has successfully put us in wrong docks several times. They feel that we were not doing justice to certain communities in Jammu and Kashmir; there is a feeling that we are not giving due rights, due consideration to the needs of the people of Punjab; we are perhaps adopting certain methods which are not according to the democratic norms and perhaps therefore, we are using force or we are trying to suppress certain genuine movements. There should be a proper presentation of our national face in the foreign countries, in the friendly countries. There must be international public opinion and pressure put on Pakistan. Some countries who misunderstood us in the beginning are trying to rectify their position, but that is not enough. I think this is high time that the Government of India specifically talked this issue of terrorism and took the issue of the Pakistan's interference in our internal affairs. It is not an issue between India and Pakistan; it is an issue where international public opinion and public pressure must be exercised on Pakistan.

I am glad that the Chinese Prime Minister Shri Li Peng is visiting our country. Even China has not been able to understand our case properly in so far as India and Pakistan relationship is concerned. Therefore this opportunity of the visit of the Prime Minister of China to India should be properly utilised. Our case must be put before China in such a manner that China should also be able to put pressure on Pakistan not to help these terrorist activities and not to interfere in our internal affairs.

I am glad that our relationship is developing with China. Today there is an atmosphere in which China wants to understand us better. We are trying to understand China better. We are both major nations not only in Asia, but in the international community. Therefore we have got a historic opportunity and India should take up this matter with the Prime Minister of China so that China could also put pressure on Pakistan and should not go on helping Pakistan by supplying arms, by bargaining certain territories and by thinking that perhaps helping Pakistan or Pakistan's cause gives them some kind of political leverage. That should also not be allowed. So, I request that the Government should take these things very seriously.

Lastly I will say that we must see and make all possible efforts - maybe during this Session, not very late, maybe next week or ten or fifteen days later when the Prime Minister comes back - to hold a conference of all the parties here. Please try to understand what are the suggestions of different political parties, not only what suggestions we give on the floor of the House. Take them into confidence. The political leaders of all political parties should be taken into confidence. The Government should try to, in real sense, make this issue a national issue. a collective approach should be adopted to find a solution for Punjab, J & K problem and also in a broader sense the Centre-State relationship and other issues which concern this problem.

I appreciate the difficulties of the government of India. I am not saying that efforts

have not been made; efforts have been made, but unfortunately they have not succeeded and the things are going from bad to worse. The entire State has been now declared a disturbed area. This does not add to our national prestige. We must give this feeling that now we are a nation capable of finding a solution on our soil with determination, with understanding and also with a sense which gives a good feeling to the people.

With these words, I conclude

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. The fact that the business which has to be transacted in a legislature of a State has been brought before this House itself indicates the extraordinary situation prevailing in the State of Punjab.

I rise to oppose the proposal the Demands for Grants for 1991-92, in respect of Punjab - because I do not want to be a party to approve the policy adopted by the Union Government in respect of Punjab. It is my considered view that the problem of Punjab is a creation of the persons who were in the Government at that time. Since then, the authorities in Delhi - the Government - should have thought of what would happen in future. But, they did not. That is why, we are witnessing the worst situation today.

I would like to say that, with regard to Punjab, a long rope has been given to the extremists by the Government of India. That problem could have been solved earlier, if the Government adopted the style and functioning of late Sardar Patel, when he was the Home Minister. We can recall as to how he dealt with Hyderabad and other Princely States when he took over as the Home Minister of the country. My feeling is that even today we have to adopt the style and functioning of late Sardar Patel, who fought for the unification of the country. I am not convinced as to why military should not be deployed in Punjab. It is deployed in Manipur, in Mizoram, in Assam and in some other

States in the North-Eastern region where the problem of terrorism is the maximum. The military deployment has contained terrorism in Manipur, although it is not totally solved. It is solved in Mizoram; it is now being solved Assam and we are expecting that. I want to know as to why deployment of Army is not effectively done in Punjab. That is what I fail to understand. So, it would be my suggestion - as it is suggested by some hon. Members here - that we must deploy Army there, to effectively assist the Government with some determination, as it is done in the North-Eastern States. I think, if Punjab is lost to the terrorists, it will not only be Punjab that will be lost but the North-Eastern region would also be lost. What has happened in Punjab is encouraging the activists in my State, Manipur, and also in some other North-Eastern States. They consider that one day there will be a chance to create such problems in North-Eastern region and they will claim to secede that region from the country. What I have said is that it is the creation of the people here in Delhi who are in the Government. At a time, they neglected Punjab and some other States and eastern States at the moment. Even now, people in the eastern region feel neglected. If we take care of these people in that region, there is time to solve their problems also. At present, in Manipur, there is an agitation by the youngsters. All the Manipuri students' unions and several other organisations are demanding for the recognition of Manipuri as a national language. They have now stopped the cinema shows in Hindi. They are agitating. They are making more troubles there. What is the problem in recognising the language of Manipuri as a national language? If we neglect it as it is, then that region will also come up like Punjab and it will take a long time to solve.

In short, what I have been suggesting is that if the Punjab problem is to be solved, it must be solved with a stronger hand, by dealing with Pakistan with a stronger hand and not through an appeasement policy. If we allow the situation to continue like this, then it will become an international issue. At that time, it will be very difficult to solve this

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

problem. It will go to the forum of the United Nations. At that time, it will be more complicated. Although it is too late, my proposal will be that the Government should deal with Pakistan with a stronger hand. We must take action to flush out the terrorists by deploying Army in that State.

Coming to my concluding point, I would like to suggest that for the election that is proposed to be held in the coming February, you will have to create circumstances under which a free and fair election can be held. Until such circumstances are created, holding of election only in name will not serve the purpose.

While trying to solve the problems of Punjab, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to think of States in the North-Eastern region where the youngsters are agitating for their problems.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab. Unfortunately, since last ten years, most of the time these Demands have been discussed in Parliament rather than in that State.

Punjab is one of the younger States and out of its life of about 25 years, one-third of its budget has been discussed in this august House. Today, other unfortunate part is that even Members of Parliament of that State are not present to voice the grievances or the problems that require priority in Punjab.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of Punjab has been aggravating because of its geographical situation, because of its border with Pakistan. Pakistan is our hostile neighbours. Its hostility has increased after the separation of Bangladesh and it appears as if Pakistan wants to take revenge that incident, the separation of Bangladesh and that is why, it wants to separate Punjab from the Indian sub-continent. Not only that, after that and if possible, it wants to Swallow

Jammu and Kashmir also. The threat of Pakistan is looming large when we hear that the country is developing about ten nuclear bombs each with a capacity of bombs used at the time of bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Second World War. The silver line of the clouds is that China has now stopped supplying M-9 missiles to Pakistan. And as Mr. Chandrajeet Yadav has said, if we can build international opinion against the attitude of Pakistan, we will be able to get some good results over the problem of terrorism in Punjab. It is now an established fact that Pakistan is trying to fight a proxy war against India through the militants of Punjab. For Punjab people, restoration of law and democracy in their State has become a must. Sir, we have to take all steps to immediately replace the culture of bullets by the culture of ballots. Punjab is not only indispensable for the people of Punjab but also for the entire national. It is contributing a lot to our necessities. In spite of the turbulence and the abnormal conditions existing in Punjab, even during this year, it has contributed about 70 per cent of wheat to the central pool. Similar is the case of paddy also. It is as essential to the teeming millions in other parts of the country as is for the people of Punjab. Our population is growing so fast that even though we are self-sufficient in foodgrains today, within five years, there will be shortage in foodgrains. Under such a situation, if conditions in Punjab further deteriorate, then production will decline in respect of wheat and paddy and the entire country and the masses will suffer. Hence there is an urgent necessity to bring normalcy in Punjab. Deploying military for a long time in Punjab is not going to help, and this should be the last resort before the Government. Just like in an effort to save a patient doctors give blood transfusion but if they give blood for a longer period it turns into poison. In the same way if the military stays for a long time it will not help in bringing normalcy in Punjab. I would say that the solution lies only in elections.

We are opposing the formation of Khalistan but are we in our sincerity giving complete statehood to Punjab? We have to

consider that also. When the States were formed Haryana and Punjab both were given a common Capital. Every person living in a particular State would like to have a separate Capital of the State in which he is living. But there is no separate Capital for Punjab. Chandigarh is a common Capital for the States of Haryana and Punjab which is a Union Territory. The Congress Government has urged upon the Prime Minister that a message should go from the Centre that the Rajiv-Longowal Accord or something of that sort would be implemented so that the people of Punjab, especially those extremists who are of mild character or who can be brought Round the Table can think of some solution.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, for a State separate Capital is very necessary but on the contrary what is happening in Punjab I would like to bring to your notice. A mini-Secretariat was taken up for construction in 1985. The foundation stone of that mini-Secretariat was laid in Faridkot by the then Government, Shri S.S. Ray with the promise that this mini-Secretariat will be constructed within a span of three years with the allocation of Rs.3.75 crores. But it is yet to be completed; it is not even half completed. Now, the estimates have gone up to Rs.8 crores.

Same is the case with Satluj Yamuna Link Canal. Its portion in Haryana is completed to the extent of 90 per cent, but we are not able to complete even 25 per cent construction in the State of Punjab. A good agricultural production is not required for the people of Punjab only but for the people of whole of India. That is why all efforts should be made to complete this canal. If there will be more production more people will get employment.

We see that big industries are not going to Punjab. We should start some public sector undertaking say of Electronics and employ the local people. At the same time we should encourage the setting up of small scale industries by the local people. On the contrary we see the Hosiery Industry in Ludhiana is suffering badly. I urge upon the Government to give more incentives in re-

gard to this. But, we see that even the subsidies are given up; as far as industries in Punjab are concerned, the Central excise has to be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we want to convert the killers of masses into the tillers of soil and for that we have to adopt the democratic means. I do not agree with my friend, Shri Sawant that elections are no solution. Instead I would say that elections are the only solution. Our experience in the last 10 years has shown that there were less killings during the short span of 10 years - (during 1980-90)- at the time when the elected government was in power, for about three years. Within a span of ten years, if you see the average per year, it was very less when the elected Government was there. That is why, let us hope that this is the last Budget that is being discussed for Punjab in this august House and the next Budget will be discussed in the Punjab Assembly. At least, in this tenth Lok Sabha, there would not be any occasion for us to discuss the Punjab Budget in this House.

With these few words, I support this Budget.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals put forth by the hon. Minister. While supporting it, I would like to make some observations on the situation that is now prevailing in the Punjab.

Sir, for more than ten years, this House had been discussing the situation in Punjab and also granting the necessary amount for the administration. But I am sorry to say that there is absolutely no background material supplied to the Members of this House. Without any such material we are not able to understand the official version of the situation that is now prevailing in Punjab. Therefore we are constrained to depend on many of the non official publications. I would like to know from the Government what is the prevailing situation in Punjab. Before we grant money for the administration, the House has the right to know the prevailing situation in

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

Punjab. I do not know whether the Minister would agree or not. There is an article recently published and I have a copy of it with me. It was written by Shri Avinash Singh. He has been a close observer of the politics and the events in Punjab for the past many years. He writes and I quote: "Punjab is on the flash point again. Almost inching towards disaster. People are being dragged out of buses and sprayed with bullets. Others getting killed at road side *dhabas*. Trains are being ambushed. Entire families of policemen are being liquidated. Banks are being torched. It is already a no-win situation. Yet the two sides represented by the ultras and the security forces are fighting it out - both losing their ranks by the dozens".

I would like to know whether the situation as depicted by this Author is correct or not. Because, in Punjab the commonman has absolutely no faith in the administration. He, as a matter of fact caught in between devil and deep sea. He will have to be afraid of ultras on the one hand and on the other hand he has to remain under the clutches of the security forces.

This article continues like this. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister. I quote: "The people hate those who kill innocents and members of the minority community. They are against the liquidation of the family members of the policemen. But they are not with the men in uniform either, or for that matter the administration. For they feel that Government is totally apathetic to their sufferings and forces have been adding to their woes in many ways".

This is the situation. Therefore, we must address to the real problem facing the people of Punjab. We must also see that no wrong message should be sent to the people of Punjab. Punjab's problem has to be tackled in a very cautious way and also the people should be taken into confidence.

According to me, the Punjab's problem

is a psychological cum political problem.

16.00 hrs

The psychological problem is that the people of Punjab, mainly the Sikh community have a lot of misunderstanding about the Central Government and their attitude. It is an undisputed fact that still they have the reservation about the policy of the Government towards their community. It has been pointed out by several hon. Members of the House also. We cannot ignore the great services and the sacrifices which the Sikh community have made for the sake of this country's unity and integrity. I feel that we should all take every step to bring the Sikh community in toto to the mainstream for the unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, we have to address to their heart, not to their brain; and we must also give them a right perspective of what the Government of India is really feeling about Punjab.

We all represent our own people. Why not also we feel about the people of Punjab because they are not able to send their representatives to the House? Why not we should give them an opportunity to elect their own representatives? I totally disagree with my friend, Mr. Kamat when he said that elections should not be held in Punjab. How long we will be able to go on like this? It is not possible for a democratic country to suppress the democratic aspirations of the people and their desires because it is the duty of everybody to create such an atmosphere over there so that they can elect their own representatives. We cannot go beyond that limit.

Of course, there is a law and order problem. Our enemies are trying to exploit the situation. But why should we play in the hands of our enemies due to certain unforeseen reasons? Therefore, it is high time for the Government of India to take the necessary steps to bring back the entire Sikh community into the mainstream for the sake of unity and integrity of this country. In this respect, I would also like to say that the

psychological fear of the Sikh community should be removed.

In a land of unity in diversity the challenges to secularism and democracy should be met by all like-minded secular parties together. Protection of Gurdwaras is interwoven by protection of Mosques. But this is possible only through elections, not through a sectional approach, but by overwhelming assertion of national will - Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians together. There is need to guarantee the protection of culture, language and customs of all sections, communities and deprived castes as part of our proud national heritage. Unity and sense of oneness will negate inimical designs of outside forces.

I would also request the Government to take the necessary steps to initiate the political process and under no circumstances the Prime Minister and the Government should go back from the assurances given to the nation that elections in Punjab will be held on 15th February. If we find to do it, then we will again be losing the entire faith of the people of Punjab mainly the Sikh community who have made many sacrifices for the unity and integrity of the country.

I would like to conclude by saying these words. It is time we realise that the bullet has failed to provide the answer. It is time to break fresh ice. Let's make a beginning by conceding to some of the genuine demands of the Punjabis. If Laldenga and his men could be pardoned why can't the "misguided youth" of Punjab be won over. Punjab apart, almost the entire nation is sitting on a volcano. We have the disintegration of the mighty Soviet Union staring us in the face. Why don't we realise that a Federal structure is the answer to most of the ills concerning the regional aspirations of our compatriots. I urge upon Government to consider this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik. You have already been on your feet. So, I request you not to take too much time.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): I am sorry that in the morning immediately after the Question Hour when my name was called I was not present in the House. I would just take another two minutes to conclude. Yesterday I was almost towards the end of my speech.

In the papers today it has appeared that the President of the Akali Dal (Mann), Shri. Samranjit Singh Mann has condemned the deployment of the Army in the Punjab. Not only this. He has also claimed that several hundreds and thousands of youth from Punjab are trying to flee to Pakistan. At the same time, he has also suggested that the Pakistan Government should give refugee status to the fleeing youth. And therefore, at this point of time when we are discussing the Punjab Budget I would like to point out that though the Government has decided to deploy the Army, though the Government has decided to hold the election in Punjab, there is a serious attempt from certain sections in Punjab who would try to sabotage these efforts. And, therefore, in such a situation as many hon. Members speaking earlier have pointed out, there is a need for various political parties with a nationalist outlook to come together and evolve a common strategy, forge a joint front and taken up the challenges arising from the Punjab situation.

The responsibility definitely lies with the Government. The Government has taken certain measures, but they will have to expedite the political process, I would therefore like to suggest that the Government in the coming days should call an all party meeting to discuss the Punjab situation and try to evolve a common strategy.

Not only this. There is also a need to have a meeting of the National Integration Council to discuss the prevailing situation. The National Integration Council can discuss the actions needed from the Government and from the political parties to create a peaceful atmosphere in Punjab so that there is a fair and free election.

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik]

Secondly, the strategy to contain terrorism can also be discussed as also the implementation of the Punjab Accord.

I would also like to suggest to the Government that in view of the seriousness the Government may also ponder upon to call a joint session of Parliament where Members from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can also deliberate upon this issue.

I would not take any more time of the House but lastly, I would like to point out that in an unprecedented move the Punjab Governor has recently met the honourable Finance Minister along with a delegation of industrialists from Punjab and has submitted certain demands concerning the industry. The main demand are as follows:

Reduction in the margin limit including sundry debtors for the existing as well as new units to 15 per cent for medium and large-scale industrial units and to 10 per cent for small and tiny sector, reallocation of working capital limits taking into account the increase in the prices of various raw materials and till such time reallocation is made, an ad hoc enhancement in the working capital limits by a minimum 15 per cent of their existing limits, deferment of term loans particularly in border districts of Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur for a minimum period of two years and for a period of one year in other districts. Liberal reschedulement and regularisation of working capital as well as term loan defaults for the units in Punjab for a period of at least one year, automatic increase in bank limits and lifting of credit squeeze in the State of Punjab.

This was a very unprecedented move which the Governor of Punjab had attempted. Never before a Governor has led a delegation to meet a Union Minister to plead for settling certain issues concerning the State. I request that the government should take this very seriously and announce the decisions which they have taken on the demands submitted.

Sir, five months have passed since the formation of this Government. It is very unfortunate that till date the honourable Home Minister has not visited Punjab. The situation in Punjab is so serious that the whole nation is concerned. But even in such a serious situation the honourable Home Minister has not yet paid a single visit to the strife-torn Punjab. Therefore, I would demand that the Home Minister without losing any time should visit Punjab. There is a need for initiating and expediting the political process and to take people of Punjab into confidence.

With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you very much for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on Punjab Budget.

Since last few years the attention of the entire nation has been drawn towards the ghastly killing of thousands of innocent people of Punjab and Kashmir by the extremists.

As reported by the *Sunday Times* dated 24th November 1991, United States has also come forward to ask Pakistan not to be tempted to provide aid and sustenance to the militants for disruptive activities in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The Government also know the fact that extremists are trained in Pakistan territory and infiltrated into our territory, who are responsible for such killings.

Sir, our Government must take some concrete steps to mobilise international pressure on Pakistan to stop the training centres on Pakistan land and the infiltration of extremists into our territory. Steps should be taken for the creation of more job avenues for the unemployed youths of Punjab so as to divert their attention from such criminal activities.

While appreciating the decision of the present Government to hold election in Punjab and to bring back the democratic process, I would also caution that sufficient

measures be taken before hand to prevent the extremist from playing a vital role in the ensuing election as their participation will prove to be more dangerous for the nation.

Sir, all of us should unite to solve the problem of Punjab and true democratic position should prevail in Punjab. All of us should try to solve this problem unitedly and peacefully.

With these words, I support the Punjab Budget and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget on Punjab. I would like to emphasise more on the situation in Punjab. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik emphasised on it that we should consider the factor that are responsible for the problem in Punjab and we should take every care to ensure that situation may not deteriorate further. The situation in Punjab is not hidden from anyone. I came to know about it very closely when I was a Member of the Parliament during from 1984 to 1989 and was sent there for mass-conduct. The feelings of the people there were hurt. Punjab is the heart of India. The people of Punjab are loyal and brave. Punjab has always been in the forefront in country's freedom struggle. Even today, there are 75 percent names of the people belonging to Punjab inscribed on the stones in Andman and Nicobar. First of all we shall have to give a serious consideration to control the situation which pose a threat to the nation. We should find a solution together to meet the challenge. To call the Army is not a solution at all. Frequent use of it will bring down their morale one day and will reduce it to Police. If we use Army for every purpose, their character will also fall down in the same way as sometimes we happen to see in case of the Police. So we should try to remove the very root cause of this problem. This is a matter of great sorrow that today there is no representative of Punjab in the House. The Government of Punjab has recently started the Public Darbar in which I think the hon. Home Minister and the

Finance Minister should participate so that they may know the Public grievances very closely. It may be that many of the planned murders are committed there in the veil of terrorism. It is also possible that some vested groups might be creating chaos and confusion in the country in the name of terrorism. All these probabilities must be given a serious thinking and confidence created among the country-man. We should rise above party-politics and think to protect the lives of people and restore peace there. There are many sordid incidents like Banaras incidents and during the elections many of the innocent persons have to sacrifice their lives. Even after so many years of the freedom a slogan is given to voters which results in unlimited atrocities to a particular community. The people have no other options than to tolerate them. We shall have to think in that direction. The atrocities committed on the people of Varanasi is a burning example. Such injustice creates this situation and the people come forward in protest.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please speak on Punjab.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I have not mentioned Uttar Pradesh.. And Uttar Pradesh is also a part of the country as is Punjab. The people living in Uttar Pradesh are also the citizens of India. The same will be the condition of Uttar Pradesh as is of Punjab if such incidents of atrocities continue to be committed on them. We have to accept the truth. No laxity should be shown in tackling any sort of terrorism, be it based on caste, community or religion. We should not overlook any incident of the kind in which a rickshaw-puller is stabbed in his back no fault of his own, who even does not know where the Babri Masjid is.

There are many check-posts here in Delhi where each man wears a turban is invariably checked. It is done so because of their being Sikh. It is sorry state of affairs that every Sikh is seen by us as a terrorist.

PROF. A. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):

[Prof. A. Premdhuma]

This was started in 1982 at the time of ASIAD by.....*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention the name of somebody who is not present in the House to defend himself. Any reference to ...*... will be erased from the proceedings. No mention of ..* will be made in the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN: My dear friend, I understand well why you divert the Punjab issue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ayub Khan, you please carry on. I will request you gentlemen not to interfere.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Pakistan's General Ayub Khan is speaking.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Yes, I am the Ayub Khan who had destroyed the Pakistani tanks. I am one of them who are ready to make every sacrifice for the country. I do not need your certificate, I need only the blessings from the country. It is duty of every man born in this country to defend every inch of our land whether it is part of Kashmir or Punjab on any other part. A loyal person cannot sit smugly if any part of the country is burning whether it is Ayodhya or Varanasi or Punjab. We will have to make every effort to win the hearts of the people of Punjab. They should feel that every honour and respect lies in our heart for them. They are as much the citizens of the country as we are. It is our responsibility to protect each and every one in the country. The Home Minister, the Finance Minister and a delegation of the Parliamentarians should attend that public Darbar held there in order to know the real problems and to talk on that. A talk should be made without any precondition with every group of the people. Their requirements must be fulfilled. Some progress should take place at least on their demands over which a decision has already been taken. The issue of handing over Chandigarh to Punjab must be resolved. The industries including small scale industry of Punjab are giving a good production. The people of Punjab are very laborious and they are not poor. They must be encouraged. More and more facilities should be provided to them. To establish more industries there the private sector must be encouraged. I would like to make a fervent appeal that Army will not solve the problem. We should create such a conducive environment in Punjab so that the enemy may not be able to cast a glance on it and may not use it as a tool to weaken our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayub Saheb, please wind up now.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: O.K. Sir. Pakistan is a very small country which stands nowhere in comparison to India. We should always keep it in our mind that there is a great difference between our country and Pakistan. If it does not accept our suggestions, we should not hesitate to take stern action against it. It cannot stand against our country which is very large and powerful. We are equipped with all sorts of weapons. There is no limit to our defence power.

So I would like to make a request about Punjab that we should win the hearts of the people instead of using bullet and force against them. We should heal their wounds. We should show every respect for their religious shrines. They should be given every respect and love. They should be given the same publicity on T.V. and broadcasting as we give to others. These are few of my suggestions. Thanks for giving me time.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon. Chairman, Sir, taking the benefit of the

opportunity which I have been provided to speak on the budget I would like to ask a question from my Congress friends who are responsible for the present situation in Punjab. The then rulers from Delhi patronised Bhindrawale, created Dal Khalsa and created such environment for the sake of their own political gain in Punjab which was pious land of Gurus, land of martyrs, motherland of brave men like Udham Singh, Bhagat Singh, Madan Lai Dhillon, and Lala Lajpat Rai, who sacrificed their lives for the sake of freedom. History is a witness to the facts that Bhindrawala and his followers were keen to destroy our democracy. Even today, they are bent upon disintegrating the country. We have to find out the root causes behind it. The Blue Star Operation took place in 1984. Punjab is an example that whenever a small act is done without planning it results in a tragedy. Hon. Sir, I want to say if the then leaders had not granted special status to Kashmir under article 370, special rights to the people of Mizoram to win the elections there, the Punjab would not have become so ambitious to raise the demand of Khalistan. But the then leaders of our country adopted a policy of appeasement for some people which encouraged secessionism in our country. Today we are sad due to Punjab problem. Punjab is like a vital part of our body which provides strong protection to our country. Punjab has been our country's pride. I thank those Hindus and Sikhs who are living there as brothers despite the prevailing terrorism in Punjab and continuous support to the terrorists by Pakistan. Many conspiracies were hatched to make Hindus and Sikhs fight against each other but they did not succeed and we are living unitedly in the whole country.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I want to inform the Government that 25 to 40 innocent people are being killed in Punjab daily. It is now too much. We should stop it now. Where is our sensitiveness? I want to inform the Government of India and its people that earlier a great havoc was created whenever there were one or two murders but today people are being killed beyond counting. The Sutlej and Vyas river water has turn into

red due to the bloodshed in Punjab. The Extremists with the support of Pakistan, burn the trains, kill the people by making explosions in the running trains, loot the banks and put the post offices on fire. There is no check on them and in fact, they have become the rulers there. Though our leaders advised the Government long back that a security belt should be made in Punjab and Punjab should be handed over to the army yet the Government did not accept it at that time. If at that time the Government would have conceded this advice, the terrorism could have been controlled much earlier. The situation is that "Marz badta h gaya jyon dawa ki." Through you, I would like to request that the Government and we all should develop a feeling of sensitiveness. Do not extract political gains from the Punjab problem. I want to point out one thing in this context that when elections for Lok Sabha were being held in the entire country, people of Punjab thought that they would also get an opportunity for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. All parties fielded their candidates in the elections. Candidates also showed courage but the congress ran away from the contest. The elections, about which a lot of discussion is going on today, could be held satisfactorily at that time. If this security forces would have been deployed at that time, the elections could have definitely been conducted in Punjab. When the elections can be held in Assam and other terrorist affected States, why could the atmosphere not be made conducive for the elections in Punjab. But the Congress left the field at that time and now they are talking about elections. We hope that the Punjab elections will be held within a definite period. But until the extremism is rooted out and the people become fearless to use their franchise, the army should not be removed from there and it should be given the full authority.

It is said that Pakistan trains the extremists and sends them to India from their training centres. Hon. Sir, through you, I want to say to the Government of India that -

"Bahadur kab kisi ka asra ahsan tete hain

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Usi ko kar gujrate hain jo dil main
than lete hain
Dilbar mard ka loha sab man lete
hain
Jo kamazor hota hai kan uska sab
pakar lete hain"

Despite repeated requests and complaints, when Pakistan does not stop its activities, the Government of India will have to react by destroying all the extremists hide outs in Pakistan. Pakistan should be given a clear cut warning because it does not understand the language of brotherhood. It does not regard our goodwill. So, through you, I urge the Government to teach a lesson to Pakistan in the same manner and it should be compelled to stop to encourage and to provide protection to the terrorists, otherwise it should be paid in the same coins. Smugglers, dacoits have charged into extremists, kharkus, Jangjus (Militants) naxalites, whether it is Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. They are using the fake pads in the name of Bhindrawale force to threaten the people. All the incidents of kidnapping do not come into light. Schools and colleges are closed because of terrorists' threatenings. They kidnap the young girls, boys or their parents for ransom and if the money is not paid, the terrorists murder them. It is very sad. We have to provide full right to the army; polite hands will do nothing. When K.P.S. Gill has been deputed to Punjab he should be given full authority and the whole of Punjab should be declared as disturbed area. As "Operation Rhino" is going to become a success in Assam, the army mission will also become a success in Punjab, if you provide it full rights. This is my demand through you.

Besides, all the problems in Punjab should be solved through mutual negotiations. But any talk with extremists should take place only when they express their faith in the Constitution of India and accept its supremacy. No talk should take place with separatists unless they express their faith in the Constitution of India. The organisations,

the people of Punjab who have faith in the Constitutions, the people of Punjab who have faith in the Constitution and organise different political activities must be called for talks. The hon. Governor is getting much success by setting the open court system in Punjab. Such activities should be encouraged.

Sir, it is very sad for us that diplomats like Radu was kidnapped and we even could not trace him till today. Such incidents are a blot on us. So through you, I would like to request the Government to make arrangements to find out Mr Radu as early as possible and try to stop the recurrence of such incidents in future. Punjab is said to be an arm of India. This arm must be protected at all cost. Anyway, we have to pass the Punjab budget, but two problems of Rajasthan are connected with Punjab. I will conclude after mentioning these two problems.

The Government of India has not taken any measure to implement the verdict given by the Supreme Court regarding Bhakhra-Beas Control Board. As a result thereof Rajasthan is not getting its share of electricity and water. Moreover, the canal passing through Ganganagar is in dilapidated condition. It needs to be repaired. Rajasthan Government requested the Punjab Government for its closure for 15 days, but the Punjab Government did not agree to our submission. The Governor expressed his helplessness. As there is President's rule in Punjab, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to take steps to solve the problems of neighbouring States of Punjab.

To conclude with, I would like to make one more submission. The Government has despatched the army to Punjab but the terrorists have entered in some areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh also. It is, therefore, essential to send the army or security forces to those places also so that the terrorists who are frustrated in Punjab should not enter in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan or Haryana and start their activities there and some untoward events may take place in other States

also for which we may have to regret later on. Therefore, some attention must be paid to this aspect also. However, I would categorically say that Punjab belongs to India, it belonged to India and it will continue to belong to India. Terrorist problem will definitely be solved one day. If we, the politicians, make our efforts with patriotic zeal, as the true sons of the soil with devotion, dedicated and sincerely, problem would be solved Punjab was and Punjab is Punjab will remain an integral part of India.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate for the Demands for Grants of Punjab.

Sir, you are quite aware that Punjab is under President's rule since 11th May, 1987. All the Members who have participated in this debate have expressed concern that the political process should start in Punjab. They want that elections should be held in Punjab and a popular Government should be installed there as early as possible. The history of Punjab reminds us that it had faced all the challenges in the past. Its history and its tradition show that Punjab had risen to all occasions in the past. May I remind the hon. Members that the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister assured this House that the Government is committed to hold elections in Punjab. The elections in Punjab shall be by 15th of February, 1992 or even earlier.

Many Members during discussion have stated that the hon. Home Minister should visit Punjab. I must tell this hon. House that next week only, the hon. Home Minister is going to visit Punjab and see the things for himself. He will also hold discussions there.

The Government is firmly committed to deal with terrorism and secessionism. I share the concern of the Members that the militants and the secessionists should not be

allowed to misuse the elections for their ends. There cannot be any compromise on the basic issues to abide by the Constitution of India and unity and integrity of our beloved country. the completion of elections and installation of a popular Government shall provide a forum to discuss outstanding issues like Punjab accord., sharing of river waters and transfer of territory etc. The hon. Home Minister has already assured the House that all possible steps to ensure condition for free and fair elections shall be taken by the Government.

Some Members have said that the Budget papers have not been provided. Mr. Sharad Dighe has raised this point. I must tell this hon. House that the documents which have already been presented to the Lok Sabha in the last session in connection of the Punjab Budget, 1991-92 are the annual Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants. These two documents are required to be presented under articles 202 and 203 of the Constitution along with proclamation of the present issued under article 356 of the Constitution. In the case of a State Under the president's rule, these are the only documents which are presented to Parliament and they have been already presented.

The hon. Members have raised certain points regarding the Budget of Punjab. I must tell this hon. House that there is definite growth in the economy of Punjab. In the Budget of Punjab, the Plan outlay is Rs. 1010 crores. the Central assistance is Rs. 600 crores. moratorium on loan and interests is Rs. 190 crores. Despite the volatile situation in Punjab, the approved Plan Outlay last year, 1990-91 was Rs. 205 crores but the achievements were Rs. 945 crores. Thus, there is an increase of Rs. 40 crores in the achievement. In the sixth five year Plan, the Gross Domestic product of the Punjab state had been 5.08 percent. In the Seventh Plan, the Gross Domestic Product of Punjab is expected to be 6.40 per cent.

Many Members have expressed concern about the manufacturing sector and industries in Punjab. The growth of manu-

[Sh. Shanfaram Potdukhe]

facturing sector is 6.45% in the Sixth Plan estimate. It is estimated 10% in the Seventh Plan.

But as far as agriculture is concerned, this is in keeping with the present situation. Though Punjab is having 2.5% of India's population and 1.54 % of India's gross area, its production of wheat is 23%, cotton 24% and rice 9%.

Last year, wheat production was 121 lakh tonnes and paddy production 65 lakh tonnes.

So far as procurement of foodgrains is concerned, 49% of rice is procured from Punjab, and wheat procurement is 60%.

This year Punjab expects to produce 116. 5 lakh tonnes of wheat and 63 lakh tonnes of paddy.

As far as industries are concerned, the number of small-scale units in Punjab is 1.60 lakhs and they are giving employment to 6.68 lakh persons. Medium and large-scale units in Punjab are 372 and they are giving employment to 1.74 lakh people.

The number of letters of intent and registration of industries in 1987-88 is 85 and during 1989-90, it is 229.

There is good availability of power and there is no labour unrest and this has contributed to growth in the manufacturing sector.

Despite heavy demands in agriculture sector and industry sector, the power position is remarkably good. Thermal Power Stations are functioning creditably. Agriculture consumes around 46% of power. With the plant load factor in power.

Punjab, the power position is satisfactory. Power Stations are functioning satisfactorily by and large

Ropar Power Station shall start func-

tioning in the year, 1992-93 having a power production capacity of 420 MW.

The in Ranjit Sagar Dam has been provided Rs. 170 crores in the current year.

There is decentralised planning in Punjab and this is a major innovation introduced last year. There is decentralised planning at the district level. Government wants that people should be involved at district level in the planning process under the chairmanship of the District Collector.

Development amount is spent by Board according to felt needs and local priorities. Rs. 284 crores have been provided for the State Planning Boards. Representatives of major political parties and four Sarpanches work on this Board.

Much has been said about employment. Concerted efforts are being made by the State Government to tackle the problem of employment specially for the educated youth.

Youths from the border areas form a special target group with vocational training in a variety of trades backed by credit assistance from the financial institutions.

Sir, I now come to unemployed educated youths. In 1990-91, employment opportunities have been provided to them, with subsidies in dairy projects, poultry, piggery, fisheries etc. 15 per cent subsidy has been given to them. Further, youths from the border areas are being given special attention. Loans up to Rs. one lakh with 15 per cent subsidy are being given to them. There is a Centre for Training and Assistance which is a registered society. This is known as the Centre for Training and Employment in Various Skills and it is directed towards social integration. 4304 young men have been trained and out of which 2330 have been selected in the Army, Paramilitary forces and the rest have gone in some corporations and Public Sector Units. Through these programmes, the State expects to create employment opportunities to 36,500 persons.

Sir, much has been said about relief and resettlement. During the 1984 disturbances and the internal disturbances, subsistence allowance given to the widows amounts to Rs. 1000/- per month. It has been given from 1st May 1990. Marriage grants to the unmarried daughters and sisters are given to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- Priority is also given in respect of employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unmarried daughters and sisters of whom? Are you giving it to every unmarried daughter and sister?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: No, Sir.. It is given to those who are affected in the riots. Further, ex-gratia grant for families killed by terrorists was increased from Rs.20,000 to Rs.50,000/-. Rs.2000/- are also given to cover travel expenses to go to punjab. A sum of Rs.500/- is given as transport grant and a sum of Rs.300/- is given to cover hiring charges in the case of hiring private houses.

A sum of Rs. 38.28 crores has been given to 7809 families killed in terrorist violence. Rs.7.41 crores have been given to 14000 internal migrants.

The volatile situation in Punjab has resulted in the displacement of many families through terrorist actions. Other families have suffered through the killings of their bread-winners. The rehabilitation of such families is a major priority area for affirmative action as identified by the State Government. These actions include the grant of a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.1000/- to widows, Marriage grant for unmarried daughters and sisters of those killed is Rs.10,000/-. An ex-gratiagrant of Rs. 50,000/- is also given over and above the monthly pension to families of victims of terrorist violence. An amount of Rs. 38.28 crores has been given under this category to 7809 families up to October, 1991.

Similarly, benefits are provided to migrants to encourage them to return home through the grant of a transport allowance of Rs.2500/- per family and a rental allowance

of Rs.300/- per month has been given to 15,477 families have so far benefited and the amount is to the tune of over Rs.8.44 crores.

The State Government is thus making every effort to reduce the trauma of families who have suffered from the terrorist violence,

Many Members have made many points. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has said that there is no growth in industry. I would like to say that there is no dearth of industries in Punjab. In this regard, I would like to say that from 1987-88 to 1990-91, for four years about which figures are available, punjab has shown consistent growth in so far as minimum and large scale industries are concerned. In 1991, 23 industrial units were set up as against 21 in 1989-90. In 1987-88, the number was 19 and in 1988-89, it was 18. In 1991, the capital to the tune of Rs.200 crores was invested in industry. 14000 small scale units were set up in 1990-1991 as against 13,601 in 1989-90. In 1991-92, up to 12.11.1991., 17 Letter of Intents were issued and 12 licences were issued and 194 registration for industries were made.

Shri Mukul Wasnik raised a point regarding the Governor's meeting with the Finance Minister. He said that some issues had been discussed. I would like to assure him that the Government would examine and look into the demands made by the hon. Governor expeditiously. The Finance Minister would look into it.

I think, the Home Ministry is competent to reply to most of the points made by the hon. Members. But I would like to assure the Members that their points are well taken and I would reply to some of the points in writing. I will also inform the Home Minister to convene the meeting of the leaders of the opposition in the House and take all political parties into confidence and arrives at a political consensus.

With these words, I request the hon. House to pass the Punjab Budget. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: There were some cut motions moved to the Punjab Budget.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Girdhari Lal
Bhargava

Not present

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi

Not present

Shri Bhagwan Shankar
Rawat

not present

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Punjab) for 1991-92, to vote together.

All cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 30".

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and Forests	84,98,94,000	28,53,22,000	28,32,98,000	9,17,75,000
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	34,94,01,000	1,34,62,000	11,64,67,000	44,88,000
3.	Co-operation	12,76,17,000	54,69,05,000	4,25,39,000	18,28,00,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	3,73,86,000	37,50,000	1,24,62,000	12,50,000
5.	Education	4,42,88,48,000	23,43,000	1,47,82,83,000	7,82,000
6.	Elections	5,01,27,000	—	1,67,09,000	—
7.	Excise and Taxation	12,62,82,000	—	4,20,93,000	2,58,58,000
8.	Finance	2,20,17,48,000	7,75,72,000	73,39,16,000	2,58,58,000
9.	Food and Supplies	3,54,95,000	6,71,04,48,000	1,21,64,000	—
10.	General Administration	14,94,89,000	—	4,98,30,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Health and Family Welfare	1,38,98,89,000	—	46,32,96,000	—
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	1,84,04,07,000	7,50,00,000	61,34,70,000	2,50,00,000
13.	Industries	10,51,38,000	29,63,25,000	3,50,46,000	9,87,75,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	4,98,63,000	—	1,58,31,000	—
15.	Irrigation and Power	11,34,55,47,000	4,74,31,47,000	3,78,18,50,000	1,58,10,49,000
16.	Labour and Employment	4,98,63,000	—	1,58,31,000	—
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	15,57,45,000	21,20,81,000	5,19,14,000	7,06,93,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,76,25,000	—	58,76,000	—

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Planning	2,18,59,36,000	—	72,86,45,000	—
20.	Programme implementation	3,00,000	—	1,00,000	—
21.	Public Works	1,42,01,35,000	75,22,00,000	47,33,80,000	25,07,34,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	68,00,51,000	—	22,66,82,000	—
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	32,42,25,000	—	10,80,76,000	—
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	90,90,000	63,42,000	30,30,000	21,13,000
25.	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	39,60,67,000	4,18,82,000	13,20,22,000	1,39,61,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 16-9-91		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	State Legislature	1,82,88,000	—	60,96,000	—
27.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	28,88,04,000	39,63,000	9,62,69,000	86,50,000
28.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	1,94,76,000	2,59,50,000	84,92,000	86,50,000
29.	Transport	88,88,10,000	22,04,11,000	29,62,71,000	7,34,72,000
30.	Vigilance	1,78,77,000	—	59,59,000	—

17.02 hrs.

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL,
1991 ***

[English]

THE MINISSTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHAN-
TARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of
Punjab for the services of the financial year
1991-92.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
the Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain sums from
and out of the Consolidated Fund
of the State of Punjab for the serv-
ices of the financial year 1991-92".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I in-
troduce** the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now
move that the Bill be taken into considera-
tion.

SHRISHANTARAMPOTDUKHA: I beg
to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of punjab for the
services of the financial year 1991-
92, be taken into consideration".

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of Punjab for the
services of the financial year 1991-
92, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: The House will now
take up clause by clause consideration of the
Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, and the Sched-
ule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule
were added to the Bill*

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause I, the Enacting
formula and the Long title stand
part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHANTARAMPOTDUKHE: I beg
to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazetted of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dt. 26.11.1991.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

17.05 hrs.

**WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF POLLUTION) CESS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Bill to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.

Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma was on his feet. He may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has introduced this amendment Bill in order to strengthen the pollution control Board and to make it financially sound. Almost all the members have welcomed this Bill and have made a request to strengthen the board.

Sir, if you are really willing to know the seriousness of the problem of water and air pollution, you will be surprised to know the truth that neither the centre has ever tried to realise its seriousness nor the State Governments have ever paid any attention towards it.

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHA *In the Chair*]

Sir, after 44 years of the independence of the country the problem of pollution of water has reached an alarming position. According to the study, conducted on 29 rivers by National Environment Engineering and Research Institute water of 70 per cent rivers is polluted. The water of Ganges at Garhmukteshwar and that of Teesta at Jalpaigudi has been stated to be free from pollution. Barring these rivers the water of all rivers has got polluted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today everybody

knows the importance of rivers in our economic and social life. These rivers are not only means of irrigation but are also a source of drinking water. Lakhs of people take a dip in these sacred rivers on various holy occasions. Just 4 days back on the occasion Kartik Purnima these devotees had to face great difficulties to take a dip in these rivers. The rivers which used to be looked upon with great devotion and sacredness are emitting odour and bad smell to the extent that nobody can even stand near these rivers.

Sir, through you, I would like to request hon. Minister to make these Boards so powerful that water pollution and air-pollution is checked completely. This is the responsibility of the entire nation. Today, our all the systems are dead. You are talking about strengthening these Boards but you must understand that your officials are not taking this issue seriously. They are least bothered about it. Three years before the Supreme Courts judges had warned against it and instructed the officials in no uncertain term that the licence for setting up new industries in the Ganga-Valley should not be granted unless the board is assured about the discharge to effluents and waste material. But even after this long period of time the expected degree of change could not be brought about. The supreme Court's judges alleged that the officials, especially those of these boards were not sincere to their legal duties.

Sir, the municipalities and the municipal corporation can contribute a lot in preventing pollution but neither the State Boards nor the central board have any control over them.

I am greatly distressed to state that 90 per cent cities in Uttar Pradesh have no sewer lines or drainage system. All the polluted water and filth stagnate is open and putrefied there. If epidemics or diseases start spreading as a result of it, who will check them? The people have been living in such a miserable conditions. What have we done during 44 years of the independence. these are our achievement so far. Our boards talk

of the rural life, the people belonging to the downtrodden and backward class, the scheduled caste but we shout at the top of our voice here for our own political gain. But if we go to the rural area we will come to know the plight of these people. We find that water is stagnating in their Mohallas and colonies and they are becoming the victims of diseases every year. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this problem and make this Board more powerful and all the officials responsible for such things should be brought under the purview of laws so that healthy change may take place. Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to do something regarding the most important issue. This problem should be solved through Survey Boards or through any other source. So far a Review Courts are concerned, everybody knows about them. It takes several years in litigation but no-body is awarded punishment. Through you, I would like to suggest constitution of separate courts for this purpose. These courts should be given as much power as possible with a view to find way out to solve this problem.

Sir, the Supreme Court judges have also suggested inclusion of 'Natural Environment' in the educational curricula upto class X. There should be a mass movement throughout the country. What is pollution? Pollution is untouchable. Everybody should be made conscious of it and is not difficult to do so. An exhibition was organised a few days back. Many more efforts are being made in this direction but an awareness must be brought about among the common people about it. State and the Central Government should make more efforts in this direction and involve the other organisations working in this field to create an awareness among the people about it. Otherwise, how can we be able to get rid of this water and air-pollution? I do not see any clear picture. The Central Government has said that it would abolish those elements from diesel and petrol that cause cancer. But no work has so far been done in this direction. The Ministry must make some provision to check these things.

Sir, through the hon. Minister I would like to submit that thousands of cattle have come to cities. There are about 80,000 cattle in the Kanpur city. There is no arrangement for disposal of their excreta. This causes diseases. You must know about it. 15 lakh children die in our country due to water pollution. The two-fourth of the poor in our country die due to water pollution. Everything has been discussed in this House during last 44 years and everybody knows as to how the poor are leading their life. We have failed to provide medical facilities to the people. In the capital of India Delhi the deplorable condition of Yamuna is not secret.

The fish died due to water pollution in Gomati river in Lucknow. The situation has deteriorated. I would like to give some suggestions on which you can certainly take the decision. We had set up industries like chemical industry, sugar industry, leather industry and distillery, etc. 50-60 years back at such places which have now become densely populated areas, including Delhi. What is the justification of having Hindustan Insecticide Plant in Shakurbasti and D.C.M. Chemicals in densely populated areas? Bhopal like tragedy can recur at any time. There would be no way out at that time. Property worth billions of rupees can be raised by removing the plant from there. They can shift anywhere else by purchasing the land in lakhs of rupees. Regarding its location, the hon. Minister should issue clear cut direction to the Department of Industries. The location of these industries should be decided in consultation with people's representatives. But it is not in practice. Board issues licences for the places which are considered convenient by it. There are certain industries for which no licences are required to be issued. There is no need of issuing licences for an electronic industry where merely assembling work is done. Some decisions are taken by the Central Government and State Governments. But some projects have been lying pending with the Pollution Board for a long time. The Jamunani project of Irrigation Department is under Naintal District, has been lying pending with the Ministry for the last seven years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Which pollution board you are referring to?

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: The decision will be taken by it and not through it. The licence is not being issued to them. Crores of rupees are to be spent by the Irrigation Department. A lot of difficulty is being experienced owing to constant price rise and high price index. If you want to make these boards more powerful through this amendment then these boards must have officials like our District Magistrate Shri T. George Jap Josph. They should be put to maximum work so that these problems could be solved. With these words, I thank you for the efforts being made by you.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject which we are discussing today is very important for the country from every point of view. Now-a-days, there is adulteration in each and every thing whether it is air, water or any eatable. Thus, the Government has brought forward a very useful amendment. To check the pollution of water we have to increase the tax so that more funds could be mobilised and the situation could be improved. Every thing has become expensive. The Government should specify as to how much funds would be mobilised the amount out of it proposed to be spent on the salaries of Government employees and on checking the pollution separately. It is, of course, necessary to delegate powers to the officials. But these should not be misused. The hon. Minister should immediately take step in this regard. The tax-payers are losing their faith because they think, that the money paid by then is being incurred on salaries of the State Government employees or is being misused.

Most of the rivers of our country have become polluted. A newspaper is published in Germany with the objective to check pollution in rivers. If any factory is found responsible for causing pollution then a newsitem alongwith photo is published in the newspa-

per. After that stern punishment is given to the owner of the industry and the newspaper is awarded. To check the increasing pollution, Government should not only take steps but should also take the help of other agencies in this regard. We see that the number of cities and industries are increasing. There is a Shipra river in Durg from where I have come. The effluents of all the factories including Government steel factory are discharged into this river. We have written to this Ministry about two three months ago and requested them to check it. It appears that the Central Government is unable to check it due to some reasons. We are not getting the cooperation of the Pollution Control Committee set up by the State Government. It is a subject which comes under Concurrent List. There are separate Control Boards belonging to the State Government as well as Central Government. If the State Government does not check it the Central Government should come forward and exercise its authority. The power are given to...

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): The pollution has been there for the last 40 years and not for the last one year.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: A number of factories are being opened every day.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: 11 factories in total have been set up. The hon. Minister has given permission for it. At present, not even a single industry can be set up without the permission of Shri Kalpnath Rai...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: If you have patience you will understand. I mean to say that...

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: It is not that the pollution has been caused within a year. The industries are being opened today with the permission of hon. Minister of Environment.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: A

number of iron rolling mills are being set up in Durg district because of Bhilai Steel Plant. There were 14 rolling mills in 1984 whereas the number has now increased to 150. About 6 more rolling mills have been added within a period of 6 months. Their effluent are also being discharged into the river. Six mills have been opened during the last 3-4 months. I don't want to blame anybody. It is a system. You have to look into the system. Whenever anything happens, you term it as an attack on BJP. If the former Government could not stop it, we condemn it. It is also the fault of the present Government, if it does not check it. I mean to say that should be checked by State Government or Central Government. For that purpose, the Bill has been brought forward. We should ponder over it. The Speaker who preceded me has said correctly, while referring to a particular river, that the pollution has increased. We know that the pollution is increasing because of opening of new mills. The present Government as well as previous Government are to be blamed for that. Whether it has been the Government of Congress or BJP, the pollution has increased. If the State Government can't control it, the Central Government should interfere in it and exercise its power under the Concurrent List. It should not misused its powers. It is also necessary to point out that the complaints sent by us have been looked into. But in the report, it has been said that there is no pollution. I am referring to Bhilai Steel Plant. How has that committee come to the conclusion that there was no pollution? It made such observations and completed its task. That is why I am saying that powers must not be misused. We should have a check on all the Pollution Control Boards set up by us. I would like to request the Central Government that the suggestions regarding controlling pollution, should be considered.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, today many factories have been set up under Bhilai Steel Plant of Madhya Pradesh and the pollution is increasing there. If iron plant is unable to control it, it can be checked by incurring expenditure. I have drawn, the attention of the hon. Minister towards it in the last ses-

sion. May be, he could not implement it for certain reasons. But I request the Government to implement it speedily and we support the Government fully on this issue. There is a provision to check water pollution but we should try to control air surface pollution also. Now-a-days the air has become polluted. It is due to more smoke in the air. To prevent it, all the modern equipments should be used. For example, I would like to quote the name of Bhilai Steel Plant. Many such factories are being opened in the public and private sectors. Smoke is emitted by these factories. A machine is installed to prevent the emission of smoke. Although, it involves some expenditure yet it is the imperative need of the hour. The pollution is increasing very fast in Delhi as well in other cities of the country. Since our hon. Minister is active and young, I think, he would pay attention towards it. There is less pollution in the central territories of the country. I hope that the hon. Minister would pay special attention towards it and conduct an enquiry into the matter, impartially so that no bungling may take place.

In the last, I want to request to provide necessary assistance to Government and private companies to check the water, surface and air pollutions. Wasteful expenditure should be avoided. Only necessary expenditure should be incurred. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI. HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister as he is taking personal interest the keeping the environment free from pollution in his capacity as Minister incharge. Just now hon. Member Shri Joshiji challenged Shri Chandrakarji in such a loud voice that it created voice pollution in the House. I closed my ears and felt the need of controlling sound pollution in the House. We have to control the sound pollution in the House as well as in Delhi.

The trucks and buses make a noise in Delhi city by blowing horns. It is the problem in almost all the metropolitan cities. If you go to developed countries, you will not find this

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

problem. If anybody blows a horn, it means that he is in some trouble. Thus, blowing of horns should also be banned here in India also. Secondly, Shri Chandrakarji has referred to environmental pollution. I do not know about other places but in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay where traffic is under the control of State Government there is much environmental pollution. But in Delhi, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't know where do you reside in Delhi? But I am residing near Rajpath. Whenever a DTC bus passes we are reminded of Shri Tytler Sahab and start thinking to send an application to Shri Kamal Nathji requesting him to protect us from the pollution being caused by buses run by his Department. But Shri Tytler Sahab is perhaps going to privatise the Transport in Delhi in order to check pollution.

Hon. Chandulal Chandrakarji is an elder member. He has said that there is some bungling in controlling the pollution. I am reminded of a Minister of Congress (I) Government. When he went to his village he was asked as to what portfolio has been given to him. He said, "Do not worry, I have got a portfolio from which all other department will have to seek clearance". It all had appeared in the newspapers. I am not citing this from my own side. I hope that hon. Kamal Nath does not have such an opinion.

You will recall that there was a king in South India. He had a courtier, who was very corrupt. All the people complained against him to the king. He said, all right, we would deploy him at the sea shore. After some time, a report came that he was harassing the people. The king asked as to how was he harassing the people and how was he? The reply was that he was very happy and was counting the waves and he claimed that in case more than the specified number of waves rose with the passage of a ship it would have to pay tax as per orders of the king. Thus he was very happy. Earlier there was an inspector raj prevailing in industries and factories. Now one more officer has

been added. Consequently, factories and industries will have to bear more burden.

Mr. Chairman, Sir it is a complicated matter and particularly in developing countries, where all people want that there should be more and more industries in the country. The factories will be set up on the earth and they are sure to cause pollution. The developed countries do have the factories. We have to set up factories but at the same time we do not want any pollution. State Governments are unable to control the pollution. I don't want to criticise the State Governments. The people have no interest in this matter. We have to create awareness among the people. After the independence, during the fifth or sixth decade, people were not aware of the necessity of protecting the environment.

Industries were set up day in and day out in the fifth and sixth decade. Chandulalji said that industries were being set up. Joshiji does not know anything. Objections were raised. Every Government wants to set up industries. We also want to set up industries in our area. No need to think of pollution. It is a very controversial matter in all developing countries. It is indeed a very complicated question that if industries are developed, pollution problem will arise. I understand that this problem cannot be solved by the State Government. As such the Centre should pay special attention to it.

The Water Pollution Boards function under State Governments. The effluents discharged spread pollution in the rivers. A major scheme to clear river Ganga was launched and the former Prime Minister Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi took a lot of interest in it. The capital of our State is also located on the bank of river Ganga. There also a big scheme to clean the water of Ganga was launched and it is still in progress. Maximum efforts to clean Ganga were made at Kanpur and Haridwar but did this project show any results in Kanpur? Crores of rupees have been spent to clean Ganga. Will the Central Government order a probe into the project as to what work has been done to clean Ganga

and what are its results. Did anyone ever enquired about its progress, funds invested on it and its present position.

What are the future proposals in this regard. I understand that Ganga can become free from pollution only when the poverty of the people living on both of its banks is eradicated. I have been a student of Kashi University and I have myself seen how garbage is dropped in Ganga. Even today, garbage is being dropped in Ganga. The water is polluted in Kanpur also. Of course, water has become clean to some extent at Haridwar but filths can still be seen at Patna and other places. Do you have the details of the funds that have been incurred on this project for cleaning Ganga. I would request the hon. Minister to check the position in this regard.

The most important point is that the Boards set up under the State Governments for containing pollution remain totally neglected. For instance, if a Minister in a State is not allocated an important portfolio, he is given Tourism Department and he feels ignored. Similar is the case with these Boards which have been set up in the States to get rid of pollution in environment. As such the amendment that has been moved by the hon. Minister is a good one but at the same time, the hon. Members of parliament should be given representation at State or Central level in any capacity, either as adviser or in any other capacity in these boards. Their cooperation should be taken and presence ensured. The Government should make necessary provisions in this regard. With these words, I support this Amendment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jha:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, On the very day this Bill was moved, I had said that it is difficult either to oppose or to support the Bill. Mr. Chairman, Sir so far as the Board is concerned, I had said...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You have already spoken on this Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: When this Bill was moved in this House I had said this. I had opposed it at the time of its introduction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request as to why we should spend money on the Board till such time the Bill is passed. The Government wants to enhance the rate of water tariff. But I say that even the rusting tariff which was being levied hitherto should be stopped. After all, what has been its achievement? The hon. Minister should explain in brief about it so that the House as well as the country is apprised of the position.

I would like to point out that we are all in favour of industrialisation. We have taken some steps in this direction but a lot remains to be done. To solely blame the industrialists they are at fault is not fair and I fail to comprehend it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken on the motion for consideration. You cannot speak twice.

[Translation]

Your name figures in the list and you have already spoken.

Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I had spoken at the time of introduction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, You have spoken at the consideration stage also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will do as you wish, Sir, if you permit me to speak I will speak and if you refuse, I will not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak twice on the same Bill.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of your objection. The rules do not permit. You cannot speak twice on the same subject.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK (Belangir): Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this legislation in this House. However, there are certain areas which need the Government's attention on a priority basis. The hon. Minister has spoken about the conservation and economy in the use of water as one of the major objectives of the proposed Bill. But the objectives of Water Cess Act, 1977 is to augment the resources of Pollution Central Boards only. I would like to suggest that the objectives of the Cess Act, 1977 should be suitably worded to keep the need of the changes of times.

Though the proposed measures in the Bill will enable the Government to realise the sustainable use of water, there is no provision for social auditing of water use by the industries. The disincentives need a further detailed consideration. Instead of imposing stiff penalties, motivation of industries and public awareness about water pollution and waste are the alternatives to achieve economy in the use of water. The possibilities of pollution tax as prevalent in some foreign countries should be examined.

The evaluating and monitoring system in the Pollution Central Boards and the Central Government should be strengthened for getting a proper feedback to find out whether the desired results are achieved. There should be an independent Appellate authority to examine the disputed Cess cases.

The Government should examine whether a single comprehensive Act can be sufficient to tackle the problems. Also there should be some type of cess on air pollution activities. The schedule-I to the Water Cess Act 1977 has listed a few industries which

are covered under the Act. But I would like to know whether the list of industries are exclusive. There are more critically polluted industries which should be covered under the Act such as sugar, leather, paper and engineering industries. These industries should be covered under the Cess Act. Marine pollution and soil pollution activities should also be covered under the Cess Act.

Lastly, I would like to request the hon. Minister to let us know how many cases have been filed under the Cess Act, 1977 so that stiff disincentives can be provided under the Act.

My constituency, i.e. Bolangir in Orissa is a typical example of ecological degradation. Due to large chunks of degraded forest land and soil erosion that area is gradually turning into a desert. I would like to request the hon. Minister to initiate 'Integrated Wasteland Development Programme' in Bolangir as early as possible.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the pollution caused by a graphite factory by the side of the Langth river of Bolpara block of my constituency in Orissa. People are affected by the polluting water. The Government should take corrective steps in the matter early.

Lastly, the colour of the sand of that river looks like a black-filed and I cannot explain about the colour of water. Due to pollution caused by Graphite factory at Belpare of Bolangir? I have come from that area as my constituency, Bolangir is. I would like the hon. Minister to take such steps as are necessary.

I support the Bill.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I rise to support the intention behind this Bill.

At the outset I would like to remind the Minister Shri Kamal Nath. To day he is heading a very powerful Ministry and also a

very sensitive one. Sky is the limit for his powers today.

Sir, pollution control is of prime importance in modern society. Many advanced countries have made scientific studies on the adverse effects of pollution. And they have made a provision for separate funds. Actually some of the advanced countries are giving financial assistance to the under-developed countries to control the pollution.

There are various kinds of pollution today. we are more concerned about the pollution of water as also the pollution of air. Now we have State Pollution Control Boards. Almost these have transformed into like any other Departments and they have no power to effectively implement the provisions of the law. and it has become one more Department like any other dormant department. Now the Central Pollution control Board should be strengthened more. It should become a more effective body so that provisions can be made applicable in the entire country equally.

Sir, the provisions of this Bill seek to levy some more taxes. I do not think that levying of taxes alone would be the answer for effective control of the pollution. The Pollution control Boards must effectively take up this task. sometimes we find that the provisions of this Act are very often misused.

Now I quote an example where the provisions of this legislation has created an obstacle for setting up new industries. My friend Shri Oscar Fernandes is here. He knows that after 1972, for the first time the Government of India has thought of Making some investment in the Karnataka State in the form of setting up a thermal power project at Nandipur in Udupi taluk and the Karnataka Pollution control Board has made detailed studies about the effects of pollution on account of setting up of this industry.

Sir, the Government is very well aware that Karnataka is reeling under shortage of power and the Government of Karnataka is giving all importance and encouragement

for the units which would generate more and more power. The Karnataka Board has already cleared the project and they have even undertaken to see that under their supervision the unit comes up and it would function properly. Now this project is pending with the Ministry of Environment headed by Shri Kamal Nath for clearance. I would like to make use of this opportunity to make an earnest request to the Minister on behalf of the people of Karnataka State to clear this project as early as possible. This is a project of Rs. 3,000 crores and this is a Russian-aided project. Unless we take up this project early, probably the project itself will lapse and they may think as to whether to give further aid or not. so my submission is this. Let not the provisions of the legislation be misused and become an obstacle for setting up new industries in the name of controlling the pollution. Now let us deal with the people who contribute to this pollution either of the water or of the air. Let us make these bodies more effective. Let us give them full support. But at the same time, the development of the society and the country will have to be borne in mind and such important projects should be cleared as early as possible. So I would again remind the hon. Minister that though he has got all the powers under the Sun, let him please think again and clear this project as early as possible.

Just by levying more and more taxes, we will not be in a position to control the pollution. We will have to think of other devices whereby the Department which is entrusted with the job of implementing the provisions of this legislation an really controlling the pollution, is strengthened. I hope, the Minister definitely would find funds from somewhere else rather than imposing more and more taxes and making the officials to create obstacles either in setting up of industries or in smooth running of Industries.

With these words, I support the provisions of the Bill with the hope that the project will be cleared as early as possible.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Bengaluru): At the outset, I welcome this Bill

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

which *prima facie* seeks to augment the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards and to maximise the use of water for reducing and controlling pollution. The funds available with these Boards have not been consistent with the increase in costs for meeting the overall commitments. Hence bringing this Bill into force becomes a necessity.

Two specified objectives in this Bill are commendable. Firstly, it encourages the adoption of the best available technical and practical solutions for preventing pollution at source. Secondly, it also aims at conserving natural resources particularly water.

The present provision of 70 per cent rebate where an individual or industrial unit has installed an effluent treatment plant, has led to its gross misuse. The distinct feature of this Bill is that it provides greater incentive to those who adopt prevention of pollution. Side by side the Bill proposes disincentives to those who do not conform to the prescribed standards. In future, the pollutants will have to pay cess at an enhanced rate which I dare say is perfectly justified and should be vigorously pursued.

Now I came to the various aspects inter-linked to this Bill. As rightly pointed out earlier by an hon. Member, so far as drinking water is concerned, perhaps, it is a fact that there is not a single city in our country which can assure supply of potable water for drinking purposes for 24 hours, even for drinking purposes.

Further, there are thousands of villages which are without the basic drinking water facilities. As also highlighted by another hon. Member, discharge of pollutants from the tanneries into the river Ganga is rendering the 'Clean Ganga Project' hopelessly ineffective. Rivers and streams are getting polluted by highly toxic agents ranging from metallic salts to complex synthetic chemicals, mercury and even corrosive acids. Once the water is polluted, it is unfit for drinking,

bathing or any other domestic use by man. Depending on the chemicals present in the effluent, it can produce food or chemical poisoning or even skin infection. Also, depending on the pathogenic bacteria, polluted water can produce diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, gastroenteritis, etc. Similarly, gaseous air pollutants like the deadly carbon monoxide, methyl isocyanate, reminiscent of the Bhopal gas tragedy, cause defects in vision, headache, insomnia, mental instability, high blood pressure and giddiness in a large number of people.

That rapid industrialisation has brought about serious threat to the vast water resources, as was also pointed out by the hon. Member, is a view with which I tend to differ. I shall presently explain as to why the water resources are not so vast after all. Strangely, of the total quantity of the water on the globe, 97% is salty, filling the oceans and seas. Out of the rest three per cent, the major portion is out of reach, either frozen up ice-caps, glaciers or buried deep underground. We depend on what is left in rivers, lakes and accessible aquifers to quench our thirst, wash away our wastes. This available water for our use comes to hardly 0.3 per cent. Unfortunately, even this precious little water is over-strained. Industrial wastes, sewage and agricultural run-off overload rivers and hydro-electric schemes such irreplaceable ground-water reserves dry. Global statistics disclose that 25,000 people die every day as a result of bad water management. Some two-thirds of the world's population is without clean water and, as a result, diarrhoea kills a staggering 4.6 million children under five years age every year.

Further, even during the Ninth Lok Sabha, I had high-lighted and stressed on the need to beautify and revive Asia's largest semi-sweet water lake, Chilka, as well as the famous Ansupa lake in Orissa State, from the unchecked algae and water hyacinth growth. The soil washing into these lakes is causing wholesale silting, resulting in faulty land use and also over-exploitation by fishermen. These lakes of beauty, apart from being ideal tourist spots, also harbour migra-

tory Siberian birds, during the severe winter season. It is our ardent wish that the indicated Canadian aid for Chilka lake and the Norwegian aid for Ansupa lake development will be negotiated and implemented expeditiously by the Central Government.

MR CHAIRMAN: You can continue

tomorrow. Lok Sabha now stand adjourn to meet tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 27, 1991/Agrahayana 6, 1913 (Saka)
