

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, July 14, 1992/ Asadha 23, 1914  
(Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum): What happened to the Action  
Taken Report on Ayodhya? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the hon. Minister  
of Home Affairs had made a statement in the  
House, but we would like a full-fledged dis-  
cussion on Ayodhya issue. I would like to  
submit that all the members are agitated,  
therefore you should hold that discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall start that dis-  
cussion today and a supplementary list will  
be issued.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, seven persons have been killed

days. We should Adjourn the House to dis-  
cuss this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: You should  
consider whether it should be discussed  
today or tomorrow. You may consider it  
whenever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sheela  
Gautam.

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11.02 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Losses Suffered by Railways

+  
\*81. SHRIMATI SHEETAGAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses suffered by the  
Railways from April 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992  
due to shortfall in freight, passenger traffic,  
damage caused to railway property in differ-  
ent parts of the country due to agitations,  
inflation and increase in operational ex-  
penses; and

taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) The position of earnings and expenses is available upto May, 1992. There is no shortfall in earnings for the period from April 1, 1991 to May 31, 1992 in comparison with budget/revised estimates for 1991-92 and the proportionate budget for April and May, 1992. Similarly, there has also been no excess in ordinary Working Expenses during this period.

Loss due to damage to railway property on account of agitation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise. However, the performance of the Railways is monitored continuously.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that there has been no excess in ordinary working expenses. I would like to know the total expenses incurred under this head. The hon. Minister has not laid the details on the Table of the House and did not say anything about it. Alongwith this when there is no decrease in railway earnings then why the railway system and its maintenance are so miserable? For example even the number of beds rolls has been reduced in the Ganga-Jamuna Express. When there is no decrease in the earning, why the Government is reducing other facilities?

[English]

**SHRIMALLIKARJUN:** As per the Budget Estimates, revenue earnings for freight traffic were fixed for 335 million tonnes in the financial year 1991-92, where as we have

achieved 337.98 million tonnes. Similarly, target from passenger transportation were fixed at 4049.16 millions in revised estimates and this has also been achieved. So far as the budget performance for the period April 91 to May '92 is concerned, while we were expecting a freight target of Rs. 10, 964.75 crore, we were able to achieve Rs. 11, 198.7 crore. Similarly, for passenger traffic, our target was Rs. 4,411.69 crore and we could obtain Rs. 4, 449.75 crore. So, there is an addition of about Rs. 38 crore in passenger traffic earnings and Rs. 225 crore in freight movement, as compared to the revised budget estimates. So far as ordinary working expenses are concerned, from April 1991 to May 1992, the target fixed was Rs. 10,993.16 crore; whereas we could spend only Rs. 10,924.62 crore thereby saving about Rs. 68.54 crore

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the hon. Minister why the number of beds rolls has been reduced in Ganga-Jamuna train, which has been running for a long time. But the hon. Minister has not replied that point. there is no A.C. facility in that train. You can yourself imagine the discomfort of the passengers of that train, and in this regard also the hon. Minister has not given any reply.

My second supplementary is that the incidents of theft in the trains are increasing day by day and very convenient modes of committing thefts have been devised. We also travel. I give you an example.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No example, please you may ask a question

**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I give you a pretty but a very interesting example of committing theft in the most easy manner. These people board Prayagraj Express or Allahabad Express

with a big box and slowly put small boxes in that big box and get down from the train. They possess full tickets and they are educated. They are in league with the police. Now-a-days such complaints are on the increase.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it comes out of the question. This is about the financial aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. Since it has been mentioned in the reply that there is no deficit in our Railway budget, I would like to know from the Government whether it has figures of loss of life and property due to the recent accident at Nagpur and the rise recorded in revenue earnings due to increase in freight and fare?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As I have already mentioned, at this moment we do not have the correct assessment of the damage caused to the railway property. As soon as it is ready, I will place it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asking about the accident and not about the freight..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What you are asking is given in the main reply. Please read that.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also asked about the accident that took place at Nagpur.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down.

I am disallowing the question. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned that there is no shortfall in earning for the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st May, 1992. There may not be shortfall in the earnings, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the net loss or profit in the same period.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is calculating.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, as I have already told you, this is the Budget estimate, and against these estimates whether we have earned loss or profit for the year 1991-92, I will tell to the august House later on.

#### Environmentar impact of Minuig Projects

+

\*82. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank sponsored a discussion and workshop on environmental impact of mining projects in India;

(b) if so, the details of the nature and the extent of the problem identified;

(c) the suggestions/recommendations made; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A training Workshop on Environmental Assessment and Evaluation was organised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank at Lucknow in January, 1988. Case studies of Development Projects in the sectors of Mining, Industry, power and Water Resources were also presented.

The issues identified for Environmental Assessment of mining projects covered resettlement, land reclamation and water, noise and air pollution.

(c) and (d). Recommendations made emphasise the need for integrating the environmental aspects in the projects cycle right at the inception stage and training and institutional development for environmental assessment.

The guidelines issued for mining projects do include such considerations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI N.K. BALIVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given information till 1988. I would like to know from him as to how many projects were received for environmental assessment and evaluation during 1990-91 and out of them how many projects have been evaluated and how many projects are pending for environmental assessment and evaluation and by what time these pending projects will be undertaken for assessment.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Which schemes he is referring to. I can reply is he is asking about the training schemes.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: The question is very clear.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am seeking clarification only and nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put clearly what you want to ask. Even I have not been able to follow you question.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: I would like to know the number of projects received for environmental assessment and evaluation during the year 1990-91, the number of projects evaluated and the number of projects pending? By when pending projects will be taken up for assessment and evaluation?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Government has received information about 288 mining projects for environmental evaluation till 30th June, 1992. Out of these 108 projects have been cleared and 156 projects have been rejected and 24 projects are pending as on 30 June, 1992.

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the total number of projects received for assessment and evaluation during years 1990-91 and 1991-92, how many projects of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are there and what action is being taken on those projects?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This question relates to mining. So far as the mining projects received for environmental evaluation are concerned, I will furnish the information to the hon. Member.

[*English*]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to phase out obsolete and pollution technology, emphasis on achieving reduction in pollution and making it cost advantageous in saving raw materials and energy, reducing noise and air pollution, the Asian Development Bank had given an indication to give a loan of Dollars 200 million to the Government of India. Accordingly, some preparations were also made in the Ministry. What is the position? Is the Asian Development Bank still giving these loans or this project has been dropped?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This was a specific-collaborative programme of the Asian Development Bank with regard to training.

There are certain on-going discussions being held with various agencies. One of them with the Asian Development Bank in this is for bilateral assistance and assistance for multi-lateral funding institutions.

Sir, I am not aware of the specific details of this because this was first taken up by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question No 83. This is a good question. I propose to allow more supplementers. But let the supplementaries be relevant.

#### UNCED Meet

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\*83. SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the "Earth Charter" or the Rio declaration on rights and obligation of various countries;

(b) the outcome of its consideration at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil;

(c) the impact of the decisions on India;

(d) the countries which have signed this report and those which have refused to sign;

(e) the funding mechanism for the implementation of the report;

(f) the effective role played by India in

the Conference and the response of the Conference thereto; and

(g) the follow-up action planned by the Government to achieve the objectives of UNCED?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development gives the main elements of sustainable development and spells out, in a general way, the rights and obligations of States and individuals in this regard. The Declaration enunciates 27 principles. The notable principles include sovereignty over natural resources, right to development, eradication of poverty, need for a supportive and open international economic system and recognition of the role of women, youth and local communities in environment management. Copies of the Rio Declaration have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

(b) The Rio Declaration was adopted at the United Nations conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992.

(c) The principles enunciated in the Rio Declaration are expected to inform and guide future international relations as well as State policies on Environment and development of all countries including India.

(d) to (g). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(d) The list of Countries which participated in the Rio Conference is given in the Annexure. All participating countries adopted the decisions of the Conference.

(e) The Rio Declaration does not provide for setting up of any specific funding

mechanism. However, the programmes of action agreed to at the Rio Conference will use all available funding sources and mechanisms. There was a general agreement that the developing countries will require substantial, new and additional funding for sustainable development. The developed countries re-affirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7% of gross National Product (GNP) for Official Development Assistance to the developing countries as soon as possible

(f) The Indian delegation to UNCED played an active role not only in the detailed negotiations on Agenda 21 but also in mobilizing opinion, both among countries of the Group of 77 and others, on various important issues particularly in regard to the Rio declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement on forests, leading to a broad consensus of views.

(g) The proposed follow up action planned by the government includes dissemination of the decisions taken at the Conference for general awareness and fostering better understanding of the relevant issues, holding consultations to secure agreement on priorities and coordinate action in regard to programmes of action outlined at the Conference.

### ANNEXURE

*List of Countries Which Participated in the UNCED Conference held at Rio-De-Janeiro*

- 
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan         | 6. Argentine.          |
| 2. Albania             | 7. Armenia             |
| 3. Algeria             | 8. Australia.          |
| 4. Angola              | 9. Austria.            |
| 5. Antigua and Barbuda | 10. Azerbaijan.        |
|                        | 11. Bahamas.           |
|                        | 12. Bahrain.           |
|                        | 13. Bangladesh.        |
|                        | 14. Barbados.          |
|                        | 15. Belarus.           |
|                        | 16. Belgium.           |
|                        | 17. Belize.            |
|                        | 18. Benin.             |
|                        | 19. Bhutan.            |
|                        | 20. Bolivia.           |
|                        | 21. Botswana.          |
|                        | 22. Brazil.            |
|                        | 23. Brunei Darussalam. |
|                        | 24. Bulgaria.          |
|                        | 25. Bukina Faso.       |
|                        | 26. Burundi.           |
|                        | 27. Cambodia.          |
|                        | 28. Cameroon           |

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- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 29. Canada.                                | 52. El Salvador.                 |
| 30. Cape Verde.                            | 53. Equatorial Guinea.           |
| 31. Central African Republic.              | 54. Estonia.                     |
| 32. Chad.                                  | 55. European Economic Community. |
| 33. Chile.                                 | 56. Ethiopia.                    |
| 34. China.                                 | 57. Fiji.                        |
| 35. Colombia.                              | 58. Finland.                     |
| 36. Comoros.                               | 59. France.                      |
| 37. Congo.                                 | 60. Gabon.                       |
| 38. Cook Islands.                          | 61. Gambia.                      |
| 39. Costa Rica.                            | 62. Germany.                     |
| 40. Cote Ivoire.                           | 63. Ghana.                       |
| 41. Croatia.                               | 64. Greece.                      |
| 42. Cuba.                                  | 65. Grenada.                     |
| 43. Cyprus.                                | 66. Guatemala.                   |
| 44. Czechoslovakia.                        | 67. Guinea.                      |
| 45. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. | 68. Guinea-Bissau.               |
| 46. Denmark.                               | 69. Guyana.                      |
| 47. Djibouti.                              | 70. Haiti.                       |
| 48. Dominica                               | 71. Holy Sea.                    |
| 49. Dominican Republic.                    | 72. Honduras.                    |
| 50. Ecuador.                               | 73. Hungary.                     |
| 51. Egypt.                                 | 74. Iceland.                     |
|  | 75. India.                       |

- 
- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 76. Indonesia.                        | 99. Malawi                        |
| 77. Iran (Islamic Republic of).       | 100. Malaysia                     |
| 78. Iraq.                             | 101. Maldives                     |
| 79. Ireland.                          | 102. Mali                         |
| 80. Israel.                           | 103. Malta                        |
| 81. Italy.                            | 104. Marshall Islands             |
| 82. Jamaica.                          | 105. Mauritania                   |
| 83. Japan.                            | 106. Mauritius.                   |
| 84. Jordan.                           | 107. Mexico                       |
| 85. Kazakhstan.                       | 108. Mironasia (Federated States) |
| 86. Kenya.                            | 109. Monaco                       |
| 87. Kiribati.                         | 110. Mongolia                     |
| 88. Kuwait.                           | 111. Morocco                      |
| 89. Lao People's Democratic Republic. | 112. Mozambique                   |
| 90. Latvia.                           | 113. Myanmar                      |
| 91. Labanon.                          | 114. Namibia                      |
| 92. Lesotho.                          | 115. Nauru                        |
| 93. Liberia.                          | 116. Nepal                        |
| 94. Libiyan Arab Jamathiriya          | 117. Netherlands                  |
| 95. Lischtenstein.                    | 118. New Zealand                  |
| 96. Lithuania.                        | 119. Nicaragua                    |
| 97. Luxembourg                        | 120. Niger                        |
| 98. Madagaskar                        | 121. Nigeria                      |
|                                       | 122. Norway                       |
-

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- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 123. Oman                    | 147. Sierre Leone         |
| 124. Pakistan                | 148. Singapore            |
| 125. Panama                  | 149. Slovenia             |
| 126. Papua New Guinea        | 150. Solamon Islands.     |
| 127. Paraguay                | 151. Somalia              |
| 128. Peru                    | 152. South Africa.        |
| 129. Philippines             | 153. Spain                |
| 130. Poland                  | 154. Sri Lanka            |
| 131. Portugal                | 155. Sudan                |
| 132. Ratas.                  | 156. Surinaw              |
| 133. Republic of Korea       | 157. Swaziland            |
| 134. Republic of Mddova      | 158. Sweden               |
| 135. Romaia                  | 159. Switzerland          |
| 136. Russian Federation      | 160. Syrian Arab Republic |
| 137. Rwands                  | 161. Tajjikistan          |
| 138. Saint Kitta and Navis   | 162. Thailand.            |
| 139. Saint Lucia             | 163. Togo                 |
| 140. Saint Vincent           | 164. Trinidad and Tobago  |
| 141. Samoa                   | 165. Tunisia.             |
| 142. San Marino              | 166. Turkey.              |
| 143. Sao Tome and Principe   | 167. Turkmanistan.        |
| 144. Saudi Arabia            | 168. Tuvalu               |
| 145. Senagal                 | 169. Uganda.              |
| 146. Seychalles Sierra Leone | 170. Ukraine.             |
-

- 
- 171. United Arab Emirates.
  - 172. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
  - 173. United Republic of Tanzania Tanzania.
  - 174. United States of America.
  - 175. Uruguay.
  - 176. Vanuatu.
  - 177. Venezuela
  - 178. Viet Nam.
  - 179. Yeman.
  - 180. Yugoslavia.
  - 181. Zaire.
  - 182. Zambia
  - 183. Zimbabwe.
- 

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the world is dividing into two parts i.e. developing countries and developed countries. That is what we observed in Rio. Then there are people of the third world who claim to be environmentalist. Were any environmentalists from India present at Rio in Brazil? They held a press conference and opposed the development projects, Narmada Valley Project and several other projects of India. Later on, it was mentioned in the report of the Committee that the Government of India should feel concerned about Narmada Valley Project. What will be your policy regarding atomic energy projects or other projects which, though aimed at development, invalue environmental problem?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, various non-Governmental organisations participated in the conference at Rio de Janeiro. They were there on their own and sweet will. Along with the official conference an unofficial conference was also held. As far as I know, all of them participated in that contravene and expressed their views. So long as the question of the policy of our country is concerned, we gave priority to poverty and development and on their very platform, we said that environment will also be from the same platform.

[*English*]

It shall not be devoid of the issues of poverty and development.

[*Translation*]

We will make our development plans without any obstacle, keeping in view the protection of the environment and safeguarding the improvement of the environment. Such is our policy.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister reply my question.

[*English*]

the countries which have signed this report and those which have refused to sign.

[*Translation*]

You have not given a clear reply and you did not mention the names of the countries who were signatories to it. In the reply, the hon. Minister has given a list also. America is dominating there. The countries where the problem of cutting hard core woods or other problems do not arise, have tried to establish their dominance in this Rio Conference. May

I know your reaction to it, did America sign it and the number of the countries which did not sign it?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There were two specific conventions which were signed in Rio Janerio: One was the Climate Change Convention and the Bio-Diversity Convention; also was the Rio Declaration and adoption of Agenda 21. Where Climate Change Convention and the Rio Declaration Agenda 21 are concerned, these were signed by all countries. However, the Bio-Diversity Convention was not signed by the United States; and United States was the only country in the world which has not signed the Bio-Diversity Convention. All other developed countries went ahead and signed it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate my friend Mr. Kamle Nath for presenting our stand firmly in the Earth Summit and succeeding in getting the support of all the developing countries. The question is, what is the definition of sustainable growth or sustainable development? A question related to "Sustainable", is that if the environment is facing destruction rich countries are responsible for it. The rich countries had decided to contribute .07 per cent G.N.P. for developmental assistance but even that target has not been completed as yet. Wherefrom will the funds be provided for improvement of environment and whether the developed countries have assured that they will not take any such adverse steps against environment which might have an adverse effect on the whole world. Improvement in environment will be possible only when the affluent countries are ready to reduce their expenses otherwise how it will be improved and from which sources funds

would be raised to improve the environment especially in the developing countries?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The question is what leads to sustainable development. "Sustainable development" has been defined as that development which does not take out from nature more than what it is possible to put back in to it and it includes protection of the nature so that the future generations are not deprived of the resources available and resources are available consistently.

The hon. Member has asked whether developed countries would be taking steps to contain their own environmental degradation. One of the points which we from India very emphatically made was that the current environmental degradation in the world is caused by the patterns of development of the developed countries and the developed countries have reached their levels of growth, their levels of development only by the environment destruction which is leading to this great problem today. It was our viewpoint that they must plough back a little bit of their prosperity attained in the process of this development towards correction of the environmental degradation which has taken place.

The hon. Member is very correct that .7 per cent of the GNP has been talked about for a long time. It has not been attained except by some of the Nordic countries. However, there was this time in Rio a re-affirmation of a pledge at the highest, level, at the level of the Heads of State and the Heads of Government, that they shall try and attain .7 per cent of the GNP, as soon as possible, and for the first time ever, the Overseas Development Assistance is going to be subjected to monitoring by a Commission of Sustainable Development, to be set up by the United Nations. This .7 per cent of

the GNP would amount to approximately \$ 125 billion per year of the Diverseas Development Assistance.

**DR DEBI PROSAD PAL:** I must also congratulate Shri Kamal Nath for taking a leading role in the Conference at Rio de Janeiro. The International Law Commission has also got as one of the agenda items which is also a very important one, environmental pollution and they are also recommending certain codification of the laws which are to be adopted by the different nations for preventing this environmental pollution.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether these recommendations of the International Law Commission became the subject matter of discussion in the Rio Conference. If not, what is the attitude taken by our country regarding the recommendations that are to be adopted in our country as well?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The specific matters with regard to amendment, in the laws or for bringing in legislation to meet the recommendations of the various Conventions signed will be taken up at the stage of the Protocol which shall flow from these Conventions. So, this is a matter which we are currently engaged in. We in India have also to bring some legislation arising out of what happened in Rio, in terms of the Rio Declaration, Agenda-21, the Global Change Convention and the Biodiversity Convention. So, We are currently engaged in that exercise, to have a look as to what is required to be done.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** In the preparatory stages of the Rio Summit one of the most hotly debated issues was the issue of GEF, the Global Environmental Facility, the funding mechanism, which is in the thumb of the World Bank and therefore reflects the interests of the developed countries rather than those of the developing countries. While we all thank the Minister for Environment for upholding the interests of

the developing countries at the Rio Summit, I also would like to know from him whether the answer that he has given to part (e) of the question, namely, "the Rio Declaration does not provide for setting up of any specific funding mechanism," means that even after the Rio Summit the GEF still remains the major funding mechanism for environmental improvement.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The Global Environmental Facility, the GEF, as it is commonly known, is a Fund which was set up earlier. We are also subscribers to that Fund. And it was our viewpoint that this Fund should be democratically administered, should not have a donor bias. This Fund is administered by the World Bank. And our position all along was that there is too much of a donor bias, that is the developed countries have too much control on this Fund... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** I want to know there has been any change in that.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** It was agreed that the Fund shall be democratically administered. It was agreed that the Fund will be made transparent. It was agreed that this Fund shall also after such changes, after democratisation, after being made transparent will again remain to be only an interim measure for three years to see if the steps taken for reform are adequate. So, the apprehensions of the hon. Member have been taken into account. These apprehensions have been shared by all of us and these have been allayed and we have been able to correct these.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Department of Environment is comparatively new like Human Resources Department, Food Processing Department. I want to know from the Minister, what will be the direct impact of this Rio

Conference on the day to day activity of this Department. Last year we had implemented many schemes like environment awareness campaign. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to get more funds as the Prime Minister had himself attended the Conference. What new schemes is he bringing in to create awareness about environment in our country and ecological protection?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the route from Rio would encompass many things. Besides encompassing additional funds flow, it would entail greater responsibility on our part because now it has been established that certain aspects of environmental degradation are global whereas our action has to be local.

Sir, to the extent where further funds flow will be required, this shall entail us formulating schemes. A specific example is, we have signed the Convention on Biodiversity. Sir, now bio-diversity, in terms of the future, would help us to get more funds for preserving our bio-diversity, which we are in any case doing out of our own funds, whether it is a national park or whether it is a sanctuary or whether it is an ecological development project around sanctuaries and national parks.

With regard to forests, forests have assumed great importance in terms of the global environmental calamity. I envisage greater, much greater, bilateral and multi-lateral assistance in the future, which will now put us into motion for setting up, for formulating, new projects.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that the American Government tried from the very beginning to sabotage this conference and is it also a fact

that the developed countries are interfering in the development plans of the developing countries such as the Narmada Sagar Project?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sabotage has nothing to do with it. America has its own views and opinions. The result of such views has been that United States was isolated in the Biodiversity Convention. All the countries of the world signed it. It is their view but everybody is ruling out any sabotage in it?

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: There is an effort on the part of developed nations to see to it that polluting industries are installed in under-developed countries. I would like to know from the Minister, while taking into consideration our development, what precautions the Government would take to see to it that there is no pollution in India itself.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the hon. Member is very right. Certain countries have harmed the production of certain things in their countries, but have not banned the usage, so that the production of these items which are either hazardous, toxic or polluting in various ways is done in developing countries. The very fact that they have not banned the usage of it shows that implicitly, we are aware of this. We are seeing which are the kind of industries. The powers available to the Government under the Environment Protection Act are adequate and we have also issued draft notification to this effect that we would do impact assessment before site clearance is done. The most important aspect which I would like to tell the hon. Member is the question of site clearance. It is not a question of approval of a project, but a question of a particular site, to have a particular project. We are in the process of looking into this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, In Rio all the developed and developing countries have stressed with one voice the fact that the environment of the whole world, specially in the developing countries is being polluted due to the toxic industries, chemical industries and many other polluting industries. Today the developed countries are not ready to set up these industries in their own country and those multi-national corporations and developed countries are setting up these industries in the developing countries. This problem has emerged during the last 20-25 years, that is why a serious situation has emerged not only on the earth but also in the sea, and the environment has become grim. Various fatal diseases like cancer, T. B. and other viral diseases are spreading due to polluted environment. The question is not that the developed countries will give 7% of their income but have they reached an agreement on the pattern of development, the factories they are going to set up and the industries they set up. Has it been decided that more attention would be paid to it in future? (Interruptions) Do you mean to say let the diseases spread let the environment be polluted, only then the Government will spend money. Has any machinery been developed for that? Has any time bound programme been chalked out? I would like to know whether the Central Government wants to further expand this work?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, as far as the movement and the dumping of hazardous waste are concerned, there is the Bagal Convention for it, to which our country is also a signatory. Regarding the question of entry of the multi-nationals and setting up of hazardous or toxic industries we have our own Environment Protection Act, which gives us Powers to prevent them from doing so. We have enquired, studied and examined it and on that basis we have issued a draft notifica-

tion so that we can have control on the industries which are causing pollution.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I did not ask about India alone, I wanted to know about the deliberations of all the developed countries at the Rio Conference, to which the hon. Minister did not give any reply. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it later.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: My question should be replied. It is quite strange that I am asking one thing and something else is said in reply.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir, both I and the whole House desire to know the reasons from the hon. Minister, Shri Kamal Nath, who stayed on in Rio de Janeiro for more than 10 days to participate in the recently Concluded Earth Summit held there, for the United States President's refusal to sign the Biodiversity agreement. In addition to it, we also want to know from the hon. Minister the kind of pressure put on Shri Bush and the American delegation by the developing countries to which India lead in such sunimits, despite which the U.S. President did not sign the agreement. In view of the United States refusal to sign the agreement what is the course left before the developing countries to persuade that country to sign the agreement in future.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was debated upon in length in Rio de Janeiro and the issue was also discussed in detail with the representative of USA present at the Summit. United States' allies like United Kingdom, Japan, Germany and France were also contacted to persuade USA not to toe independent line of thinking but of no avail

because that country well before the Rio Summit had taken a decision in this regard at high level. This is the reason why we failed in our efforts to make U.S.A. agreeable to sign that agreement. I would like to tell the hon. Member that still it will be our endeavour to associate USA with the Bio-diversity agreement... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

### Forest Cover

\*84. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been done regarding the increase in the forest cover;

(b) if so, when the last review was made; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organisation of this Ministry, carries out assessment of the forest cover of the country on a two years cycle, based on visual interpretation of land-sat imageries. The third assessment of the forest cover pertaining to the period 1987-89 has been concluded and the findings have been brought - out in the State of Forest Report 1991.

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

State-Wise Details of Forest Cover 1991 Assessment (Revised)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in SQ. KMS</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47, 911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68,518
3.	Assam	25,977
4.	Bihar	26,934
5.	Goa (Including Daman & Diu)	1,302
6.	Gujarat	11,656
7.	Haryana	563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13,377
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,424
10.	Karnataka	32,195

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in SQ. KMS</i>
1	2	3
11.	Kerala	10,149
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,33,191
13.	Maharashtra	44,058
14.	Manipur	17,885
15.	Meghalaya	15,920
16.	Mizoram	18,861
17.	Nagaland	14,278
18.	Orissa	47,115
19.	Punjab	1,166
20.	Rajasthan	12,971
21.	Sikkim	3,124
22.	Tamilnadu	17,715
23.	Tripura	5,325
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33,826
25.	West Bengal	8,394
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,624
27.	Chandigarh	8
28.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	205
29.	Delhi	22
30.	Lakshadweep	--
31.	Pondicherry	--
Total		6,39,182

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a correction in the statement that I have laid.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you make the correction.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the correction is that the final figure of State-wise details of forest cover would read as 6,39,182, instead of 6,40,694.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): \*Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Hon'ble Minister has given the state-wise figure of forest cover in his statement. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister, whether he is aware of the gradual decline in the forest in different States, if so, the reasons therefor, if it is due to large scale felling of trees and smuggling of valuable forest wealth, what steps Government proposes to take to check the denudation and smuggling of forest?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I shall answer only to the extent I have understood it.

MR. SPEAKER: May I summarise the question for you? The forest is getting depleted. What are you going to do?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the latest report which we have got by satellite imagery, shows that for once there is a change in the pattern and there is an increase of 560 sq. Kilometres in forest cover. This in comparison with the period 1981-83 and 1985-87, which were the two earlier periods when there was a decline in forest cover. but I am happy to inform you that the report for the period 1987 to 1989, which is the latest report, the state report 1991, has brought out

an increase in forest cover. In certain States the forest cover has decreased, in certain States it has increased. Today, the dense forest cover of our country, which means 40 per cent and above, is 11.73 per cent. The open forests, that is 10 per cent to 40 per cent crown density is 7.63 per cent. the mangrove forests are 0.13 per cent. I other words, 19.49 per cent of the area is under forests.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tribals are living in all the 36 ex-state areas in Orissa. They had been earning their livelihood from the forest since time immemorial. They were using wood from the local forest to build their small huts. Now, when they go to collect the wood for building their small dwelling units, they are not allowed to do so and they are even harassed by the forest officials. On the other hand, truck loads of valuable forest wealth is being smuggled out and the smugglers are allowed to go scot free. Whether the Minister is going to give protection to the Adivasis, if so, the details thereof.

The gradual decline of forest is a matter of great concern. The Govt. of India has been taking several steps to increase the forest cover. Is he satisfied with the implementation of existing afforestation programmes. If not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Govt. to implement Afforestation Programmes, and particularly the Social Forestry Programme and Compensatory Afforestation programmes more effectively so that forest is properly preserved and proper ecological balance is maintained.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: A long question, to be covered by a short reply.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we do not - as our national policy - look at forests as a source of revenue. We look at them as community resource. Looking at forests as a community resource, we lay special emphasis on the needs for tribals and the weakest of the weaker sections. That is how our forests serve the requirements of fuelwood and fodder of the country. There are already special schemes existing or this purpose. More special schemes are being formulated for tribal areas and tribals in the country.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether, in his effort to spreading forests, he is considering the question of tree patta and whether he is monitoring of giving tree patta to adivasis? Secondly, what are your incentive schemes for the women so that they can take part in a very big way in these programmes?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, there is an established recognition of the fact that community participation in forests and forest protection are extremely essential if forests are to be protected. There are several schemes which involve, on a basis of usufructs sharing, sharing of forest produce whether, they are food trees, seeds or herbal trees. Schemes of community sharing have been initiated in the last two years. These are taking off. We are absolutely conscious of the fact that community participation in the benefits and in the forest yields are essential. (*Interruptions*) With regard to patta, this scheme has come to us in various forms. But giving a title to a tree could lead to a lot of irregularities which fact we have to be aware about. But the whole object of the tree patta being a share in the benefits in the yield of the tree is contained in the scheme, but not in terms of a patta scheme. So far as the hon. Member's question of women's participation is concerned, I may mention that there are

certain schemes involving women. especially the raising of nurseries and in that aspect there has been active participation of women in the past years.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, Question No. 85 - Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. This is also a very good question I will also allow many more questions on this, but let there be relevant questions.

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Culture

\*85. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:**  
**SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:**

Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of seminars were organised during the last one year in different parts of the country to formulate a national policy for development of culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the broad outlines of the draft prepared on the basis of those seminars; and

(c) the time by which such a policy is likely to be adopted?

[*English*]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):** (a) Seminars were organised at 10 different places in the country during 1990 to elicit the views of Experts, critics & Administrators as a first step towards drafting a National Cultural Policy.

(b) A Statement giving the major recommendations of those seminars is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Final decision for adopting a policy on Culture will be taken on receipt of the views of State Governments and Members of Parliament.

1. Broadly, recommendations of the 10 Regional Seminars held in different parts of Country during 1990 were:

(a) There is a need to develop strategies to sensitive people, Particularly the young, to creative expression in a frame work of values which are generally accepted as those which enrich the quantity of life.

(b) There is a need to devise strategies to promote the development of the various forms of creative expression; to preserve what is of abiding value in the manifestation of creative expression through the centuries; to document forms of expression which may be changing or giving way to others; and to recognise the diversity in these forms which taken together constitute what can be called the Culture of India.

(c) To inculcate a sense of pride in our ancient monuments and also to involve private and voluntary efforts in various activities and to keep Government as unobtrusive as possible.

(d) With the above broad objectives, a number of views were expressed in the seminars as to how those could be achieved, including one of setting up of a National Cultural Council for funding cultural agencies without any State Control.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, .... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER:  
Mahodaya,.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I have addressed you as 'Mahoday' not 'Mahodaya' .... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: In General Clauses Act, 'Mahoday' includes 'Mahodaya'

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I would like to submit that my question should be replied to by the hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Singh..... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The people sitting around you are misguiding you..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, first of all I would like to know from the hon. Minister the definition of culture.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member has raised the basic issue. I am capable of giving reply but let the hon. Speaker and the hon. Member first decide between themselves. However, I think our culture can be defined only in the Indian context and is the sum total of values and the principles like equality, respect for all, cordiality, generosity and human values which are dear to India.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, the circular inviting suggestions, issued today in the morning had been received by all of us. I would like to know the procedure to be fallowed and by what time the suggestion will be got examined.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr.. Speaker.

Sir, as has been stated in the main reply, our efforts on such an issue like cultural policy is to first know the views of all and incorporate them in the proposed Cultural Policy for India. And this is the reason for such long deliberations. A new Approach Paper incorporating the views expressed in the Seminar by the Ministers of Culture of various States has been prepared. That Approach Paper has also been distributed among all the hon. Members to elicit their views and if the Hon. Speaker allows a debate should be held on this Approach Paper in the current session itself as that will help us a lot in shaping our National Cultural Policy

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will try. Now, Shri Anand Ratna Maurya.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is nice that the National Cultural Policy is being formulated. I would like to know whether the National Cultural Policy will be implemented under the aegis of the Government? And whether in the implementation of the proposed National Cultural Policy the State Governments will also be associated or not?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is definitely important but could be replied to only after the formulation of the said policy. The Government has got no preconceived notions on the issue and has got an open mind. So far as question of Government control is concerned, this very question is contained in the Questionnaire. So the question of implementation under the aegis of the Government will be decided only after the conclusion of the debate on the issue in the House. As far as my personal opinion on the issue is concerned, I am against any type of Government control in the field of art and culture.

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir,

(a) whether in the 10 regional seminars, any seminar was held in the North East;

(b) if held in the North East, where was it held and what is the gist of the recommendations? In the North East, we have a very rich culture. So, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, according to my information, on the 21st and 22nd September, 1990, a seminar was held at Guwahati and the main features of all the seminars that were held, have already been presented to the House in the Statement in answer to this question.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to know whether any concern was expressed in the seminars about the distortions that have taken place in the values of culture when the nation wants to establish its link its past values to advance further.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, culture cannot be an isolated phenomenon starting from a date and ending on a date. The past definitely has a great influence on the present, but at the same time, we cannot allow the past to intrude on the present jeopardizing the future. Therefore, when we go into a discussion which I am proposing with the consent of the hon. Speaker, these are the issues which will have to be focussed and these are the issues on which a cross section of this House will have to express its opinion as had already been expressed in these seminars and in the Conference of the Ministers. I am sure, when collectively we come to some decision, we will have to take into account a very important aspect which the hon. Member highlighted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the formulation of an approach paper on the cultural policy reflects a sincere endeavour to promote the cultural activities in the country, primarily through voluntary effort. To reflect the composite culture of this diverse land, various zonal cultural centres were set up at different places. Those zonal cultural centers are doing a commendable job. However, the names given to those centers reflect as if they are like railway zones rather than the cultural centres. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would consider to change the names from the present ones such as North Zone Cultural Centre, West Zone Cultural Centre etc., and name these centres after various important exponents of culture.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, that is a suggestion which we can take into account.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Singh. I think wrestling is also part of our culture.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister made a point about the formulation of a national policy for the development of culture. It is stated by one and all in the House that India lives in villages. However, the culture in villages is degenerating day by day. Therefore, I would like to know whether in the Seminars discussion will also be held on the development of village culture and also whether in the proposed National Cultural Policy due emphasis will be laid on the development of village culture and traditions?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising the issue of folk arts which are related to the villages. Had he taken the trouble of going through the Approach Paper, he would have found that not only the point of providing protection to folk arts but also of promoting

them has been included in it. There can be no two opinions that no cultural policy in the country can be formulated without keeping in mind folk arts and folk stories. It must incorporate the tribal culture, folk arts and also the cultural feelings of the youth spread over the length and breadth of the country. I promise that due care will be taken of all this in the proposed cultural policy and also promise to render all assistance in this regard.

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the proposed policy due attention will be paid to find the ways and means to tackle the forces such as communal forces, parochial focus and the forces out to destroy the cultural fabric of India posing threat to the Indian culture from both inside and outside the country.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House towards the forces posing threat to the cultural fabric of the country. This danger is not imaginary but is real and we are all witness to it. However, to tackle it we need social, political and cultural awareness and determination. I think India does not lack in all these three things and can definitely tackle these evil forces effectively.

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India was famous in the world for two things - its culture and Sanskrit language as is clear from "Bharatya prasidhe Duvē Sanskritiḥ Sankritistatha". But, now both have degenerated. Therefore, in the proposed cultural policy whether degeneration of both will be brought to a halt, because unfortunately both have degenerated a lot in the past and that too during the rule of your party? Now would you try to stop this process?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tried my best not to bring in politics into

culture, but the hon. Member could not resist the very temptation. However, I do not want to give any reply to him at the political level.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Earlier Sanskrit language was taught from class III and now is being taught from class VIII. In your tenure in your State Sanskrit Subject was removed from the curriculum of Higher Secondary... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to humbly remind the hon. Member that self restraint is an important ingredient of our culture and if it is not practised then...

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI II:** .... it is our agony.

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is not alone suffering from this agony but the whole nation is suffering from it. However, all of us must have the power to understand the agony of the nation and I seek the cooperation all of you in formulating the proposed cultural policy. This policy should be a source of strength and also be of help in increasing determination power. I expect this from you.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### **Students sent Abroad for Higher Education**

\*86. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:** Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent abroad

for higher studies and technical education during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them who have come back after completing their studies;

(c) the number of students who are still staying abroad after completion of their studies;

(d) whether the Government have any scheme to recall them to India;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the average expenditure incurred by the Government on each student who had gone abroad for study; and

(g) the number of students who came back after completion of their studies and were able to secure employment?

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (g). The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) had been operating the Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad since 1970-71. Under the scheme students were sent abroad for ph.D; Post-doctoral research/specialised training; Bachelor Degree in Printing Technology; Master Degree in Naval Architecture / Paper Technology.

The scheme has been discontinued from 1990-91 and the last selection was made during 1989-90. The candidates who were selected during 1989-90 have been going abroad during subsequent years on confirmation of their admissions.

During last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92) 37 students have been sent abroad under this scheme. Out of them 6 students have returned to India after completion of their studies, 31 students are still pursuing their studies. None of these students is still

staying abroad after completion of his or her studies.

There is no scheme to recall these students. However, as per the provisions of the scheme, selected students are required to execute a Bond stating that they will return to India after completion of their studies; failing which the entire amount spent on them will be recovered from them along with interest.

In 1989-90, the total expenditure on 121 students abroad was Rs. 2,71,03,476, i.e. an average of Rs. 2,23,995 per student per year. (The duration of study varies from one to three years extendable by one year).

Cut of 6 students, who have returned to India after completion of their studies, 5 of them are employed.

[English]

#### **New Policy to check Pollution**

\*87. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:  
SHRI GANGADHARA  
SANIPALLI:

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

(a) whether the Government have announced or proposed to announce any new Environmental Policy to check pollution;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the particulars of rules and regulations issued so far to prevent pollution at source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Government have issued on February 26, 1992, a Policy Statement of Abatement for Pollution. A copy of the Statement has been laid

on the Table of the House in its last session.

(b) The Policy seeks integration of environmental and economic aspects in development planning; lays stress on the preventive aspects in pollution abatement, promotion of technological inputs for reducing the industrial pollutants and increasing reliance on public cooperation in securing a clean environment.

(c) Pursuant to this policy, rules relating to standards for consumption of water by polluting industries have been notified; environmental audit has been introduced for all polluting industries; and, the consent-management-system has been rationalised and modified for common consent form to check inter-media transfer of pollutants which would facilitate prevention of pollution at source.

[Translation]

#### **Freight Traffic on Northern Railway**

\*88. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of freight traffic fixed on Northern Railway for 1991;

(b) the extent of target achieved; and

(c) the measures adopted to boost the freight traffic performance of the Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN): (a) 28 million tonnes for 1991-92.

(b) 27.36 million tonnes or nearly 98 per cent. However, total loading of revenue earning freight traffic on Indian Railway was more than the target in 1991-92.

(c) Close coordination with all rail user

and improved mobility and utilisation of assets.

### Health Services to Rural Areas

[English]

\*89. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation was made by the National Institute of Nutrition regarding health care services to the rural poor through village level workers;

(b) if so, whether any report of the outcome of the evaluation has been sent to the Union Government, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of the evaluation to facilitate the advantages reaching the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Evaluation of the Community Health Worker Scheme launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 1977, and later named as Community Health Volunteer Scheme and thereafter as Health Guide Scheme, were made in 1978, 1979 and 1984 through collaborative studies undertaken by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad was one of the collaborating institutes in the second (1979) and the third (1984) evaluations.

The evaluation reports were studied by the Government. This scheme has been reviewed several times. It has also been discussed with the representatives of the States and Union Territories. Revamping of the scheme is dependent upon the availability of adequate resources for it.

### Museums in North-Eastern States

\*90. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 6352 on April 7, 1992 and state:

(a) whether no amount was allocated for Archaeological Museums in the North-Eastern States, especially Assam during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government for proper upkeep and maintenance of museums in these States; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated to these States during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) As there is no Archaeological site museum under the Archaeological Survey of India in the North-Eastern States including the State of Assam, the question of allocation of funds by the Central Government for the museums does not arise.

### Family Planning Programme

\*91. SHRI HARISH CHAVDA:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the implementation of the Family Planning Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise,

(b) whether the target fixed for the said period has been achieved;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the satisfactory results in this regard?

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

(a) to (e) An amount of Rs. 571.62 crores in 1989-90, Rs. 712.90 crores in 1990-91, and Rs. 776.04 crores in 1991-92 was provided in Cash and kind to the the States for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. A Statement-I indicating the State-wise position is enclosed.

The State-wise targets fixed and the achievements made in respect of different Family planning methods during the last three years are indicated in the Statement - II enclosed.

The achievement of targets in some regions are affected due to factors like social customs and beliefs leading to strong son preference, low female literacy rate, low age

at marriage of females, high infant mortality rate, lack of community participation, inadequacies in the quality and out-reach of services, inadequacy of resources, lesser coverage of younger age couples with high fertility potential etc. Besides, adverse law and order situation, natural calamities etc. have also affected the achievements.

To impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan has been evolved by the Government of India which has been endorsed by all the States Union Territories and is being operationalised by them. The National Development Council has also endorsed that the population problem should be tackled as a national priority. A Committee of the National Development Council has been constituted to go into all aspects of population issues, formulate a National Population Policy and consider an integrated, holistic strategy for its implementation. Population control has been accorded the highest priority in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## STATEMENT-1

## STATES UNDER FAMILY WELFARE

Amount Released (in Cash &amp; in Kind) to Different Programme Done in the last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1989-90			1990-91			Total
		Cash	In Kind	Total	Cash	In Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4429.14	787.93	5217.07	3917.58	580.61	4498.19	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.25	14.44	71.69	78.67	25.59	104.26	
3.	Assam	1062.06	96.89	1158.95	1289.87	200.08	1489.95	
4.	Bihar	3342.05	492.10	3834.10	4373.24	621.70	4994.94	
5.	Goa	89.28	11.43	100.71	92.38	15.56	107.94	
6.	Gujarat	2051.44	555.36	2606.80	2664.96	487.63	3152.59	
7.	Haryana	861.03	286.81	1147.84	1121.51	239.24	1360.75	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	459.76	90.87	550.73	1166.39	57.21	1223.60	

Sl. No.	States	1989-90			1990-91		
		Cash	In Kind	Total	Cash	In Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	J & K	420.11	55.45	475.56	865.65	73.15	939.01
10.	Karnataka	3462.37	356.02	3818.39	3647.79	447.59	4095.38
11.	Kerala	2367.28	248.82	2616.10	3253.11	259.85	3512.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3818.67	804.77	4623.44	3934.70	863.14	4797.84
13.	Maharashtra	3877.44	850.25	4727.69	6929.88	893.39	7823.27
14.	Manipur	205.65	27.70	233.35	215.61	22.11	237.72
15.	Meghalaya	131.29	14.92	146.21	203.76	8.32	212.08
16.	Mizoram	76.38	10.29	86.67	93.52	9.89	103.41
17.	Nagaland	92.78	9.00	101.78	100.96	16.28	117.24
18.	Orissa	2502.60	315.51	2818.11	2528.55	2861.35	2861.90
19.	Punjab	1351.09	274.47	1625.56	1291.34	230.84	1522.18

Sl. No.	States	1989-90			1990-91			Total
		Cash	In Kind	Total	Cash	In Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
20.	Rajasthan	2361.04	422.41	2783.45	2659.75	520.73	3180.48	
21.	Sikkim	83.95	4.25	88.20	87.91	5.60	93.51	
22.	Tamil Nadu	2936.01	555.72	3491.73	3568.79	422.26	3991.05	
23.	Tripura	217.76	18.12	235.88	194.68	24.76	219.44	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7540.61	1282.93	8803.54	13327.83	1578.87	14907.70	
25.	West Bengal	5463.69	334.89	5798.58	5151.52	590.63	5742.15	
	Total	49260.73	7901.45	57162.18	62760.16	8529.38	71289.5	

		1991-92		
Sl. No.	States	Cash	In Kind	Total
9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5129.02	752.44	5882.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.73	10.33	115.86
3.	Assam	1666.54	316.30	1982.84
4.	Bihar	4643.20	756.44	5398.64
5.	Goa	103.13	19.84	122.97
6.	Gujarat	2550.73	718.52	3649.30
7.	Haryana	1400.00	326.60	1726.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1965.70	83.32	2049.02
9.	J & K	1262.34	84.19	1346.53
10.	Karnataka	2860.75	464.73	3325.48

		1991-92			
Sl. No.	States	Cash	In Kind	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	13
11.	Kerala	1562.73	350.33	1913.06	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4871.07	963.58	5834.65	
13.	Maharashtra	5990.81	1105.45	7096.26	
14.	Manipur	272.12	14.31	286.43	
15.	Meghalaya	186.89	13.13	200.02	
16.	Mizoram	120.35	7.09	127.44	
17.	Nagaland	133.77	9.82	143.59	
18.	Orissa	4253.34	395.08	4648.42	
19.	Punjab	1715.45	332.58	2048.03	
20.	Rajasthan	3701.94	549.12	4251.06	
21.	Sikkim	11.41	6.74	18.15	

Sl. No.	States	1991-92		
		Cash	In Kind	Total
9	10	11	12	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	4778.65	454.90	5233.55
23.	Tripura	222.91	21.17	244.08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10413.14	1919.19	12332.33
25.	West Bengal	6934.33	593.54	7527.87
	Total	67336.04	10267.74	77603.78

## STATEMENT-II

## State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Sterilisations during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91			% Achivt.
		Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	637000	442804	69.5	650000	454287	69.9	
2.	Assam	200000	60173	30.1	254000	64369	25.3	
3.	Bihar	513000	332455	64.8	550000	268429	48.8	
4.	Gujarat	293000	237255	81.0	258000	240520	93.2	
5.	Haryana	100000	88686	88.7	102000	89498	87.7	
6.	Karnataka	311000	209372	93.0	360000	282628	78.5	
7.	Kerala	100000	208537	115.9	200000	190547	95.3	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	350000	237386	67.8	350000	285860	81.7	
9.	Maharashtra	525000	526457	100.3	575000	552241	96.0	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivment	% Achivt.	Target	Achivment	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Orissa	209000	152614	73.0	220000	144931	65.9
11.	Punjab	120000	138962	115.8	120000	92021	76.7
12.	Rajasthan	225000	122635	54.5	225000	148430	66.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	425000	383132	90.1	425000	382512	90.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	700000	403354	69.1	785000	439612	65.0
15.	West Bengal	450000	320212	71.2	600000	320480	64.1
II. Smaller States/U. T.s							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	30000	32591	108.6	34000	32574	95.8
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	36600	13973	38.2	38000	12406	32.6
3.	Manipur	7800	4631	59.4	10000	3550	35.5
4.	Meghalaya	700	538	76.9	800	538	67.3

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90				1990-91			
		Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	Target	Achievement	% Achivt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
5.	Nagaland	1500	1065	71.0	1500	996	66.4		
6.	Sikkim	1100	983	89.4	1000	839	88.9		
7.	Tripura	9000	7331	81.5	11000	8066	73.3		
8.	A & N Island	2100	2138	101.8	2000	1909	95.5		
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	186	106.1	2300	134	58.4		
10.	Chandigarh	3500	2268	64.8	3500	2510	71.7		
11.	D & N Haveli	800	863	107.9	1000	712	71.2		
12.	Delhi	36000	31917	88.7	40000	33368	83.4		
13.	Goa	4500	4569	101.5	4500	4341	96.5		
14.	Daman & Diu	350	395	112.9	350	420	120.0		
15.	Lakshadweep	60	22	36.7	70	22	31.4		

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Mizoram	3000	3581	119.4	3000	4148	138.3
17.	Pondicherry	5100	7437	145.8	5600	7813	139.5
III. Other Agencies							
1.	M/O Dafence	28900	20150	69.7	30800	19778	64.2
2.	M/O Railways	38600	28191	73.0	40480	30881	76.3
	All India	5449010	4188163	76.9	5803900	4122630	71.0

		1991-92		
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100000	477640	79.6
2.	Assam	254000	66323	26.1
3.	Bihar	500000	211940	42.4
4.	Gujarat	270000	257350	95.3
5.	Hayana	104000	100760	96.9
6.	Karnataka	345000	300908	87.2
7.	Kerala	160000	162183	101.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	375000	314119	83.8
9.	Maharashtra	525000	535774	102.1

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.
		Target	Achivement		
9	10	11	12	1	
10.	Orissa	203000	136137	67.1	
11.	Punjab	100000	85502	85.5	
12.	Rajasthan	225000	172607	76.7	
13.	Tamil Nadu	350000	364407	104.1	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	820000	375771	45.8	
15.	West Bengal	400000	322526	80.6	
II. Smaller States/U. T. s					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	35000	38143	109.0	
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	39000	11618	29.8	
3.	Manipur	7000	4005	57.2	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.
		Target	Achivement		
9	10	11	12	1	
4.	Meghalaya	783 **	559 **		71.4
5.	Nagaland	1600	1013		63.3
6.	Sikkim	1000	1265		126.5
7.	Tripura	11000	7180		65.3
8.	A & N Island	1850	1911		103.3
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2100	1642		78.2
10.	Chandigarh	2700	2967		109.9
11.	D & N Haveli	696	603 **		86.6
12.	Delhi	37500	37176		99.1
13.	Goa	4000	4105		102.6

		1991-92		
Sr. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
9	10	11	12	1
14	Daman & Diu	300	407	135.7
15.	Lakshadweep	80	23	28.8
16.	Mizoram	3000	4361	145.4
17.	Pondicherry	5000	8222	164.4
<i>Other Agencies</i>				
1.	M/O Defence	20000	18089	90.4
2.	M/O Railways	30000	28129	93.8
All India		5433609	4055365	74.6

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Figures upto Feb' 92

*State-wise targets and achievements in respect of IUD Insertions during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92*

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91			% Achivt.
		Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>1. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	421000	245996	58.4	450000	255478	56.8	
2.	Assam	30000	27703	92.3	90000	28471	31.6	
3.	Bihar	400000	253737	63.4	475000	201095	42.3	
4.	Gujarat	317000	356547	112.5	460000	451694	98.4	
5.	Hayana	164000	170409	103.9	210000	158278	75.4	
6.	Karnataka	223000	199555	89.5	262000	209483	80.0	
7.	Kerala	115000	125324	109.0	150000	119747	79.8	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	300000	334171	111.4	370000	380091	102.7	
9.	Maharashtra	500000	435091	87.0	525000	472034	89.9	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Orissa	168000	157497	93.7	200000	167697	83.8
11.	Punjab	275000	356729	129.7	350000	406098	116.0
12.	Rajasthan	250000	191713	76.7	250000	180855	72.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	415000	431817	104.1	550000	419197	76.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1250000	1340976	107.3	1535000	1585467	103.3
15.	West Bengal	175000	131126	74.9	225000	140226	62.3
<b>I. Smaller States/U. T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	43000	37420	87.0	60000	41796	69.7
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	25700	14792	57.6	26000	15516	59.7
3.	Manipur	8200	7151	87.2	8000	7728	96.6
4.	Meghalaya	2000	1610	80.5	2000	2015	100.8

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Nagaland	2500	834	33.4	2500	653	26.1
6.	Sikkim	1700	1471	86.5	1300	1568	120.6
7.	Tripura	4500	3560	56.9	2500	2731	109.2
8.	A & N Island	1500	1695	113.0	1500	1694	112.9
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	2116	105.8	2400	2452	102.2
10.	Chandigarh	10000	5644	56.4	10000	5501	55.0
11.	D & N Haveli	210	160	76.2	200	231	115.5
12.	Delhi	90000	70641	78.5	126000	71454	56.7
13.	Goa	3500	3695	105.6	3500	3533	100.9
14.	Daman & Diu	330	120	36.4	330	162	49.1
15.	Lakshadweep	100	65	65.0	150	120	80.0

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Mizoram	2700	2580	95.6	2700	2570	95.2
17.	Pondicherry	3200	4121	128.8	4200	4236	100.9
III. Other Agencies							
1.	M/O Defence	20000	13115	65.6	24400	13978	57.3
2.	M/O Railways	28700	13851	48.3	20320	14224	70.0
	All India	5252840	4942042	94.1	6400000	5368074	83.9

1991-92				
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achievement*	% Achivt.
9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450000	274456	61.0
2.	Assam	50000	28347	56.7
3.	Bihar	400000	133568	33.4
4.	Gujarat	430000	348769	81.1
5.	Hayana	168000	146975	87.5
6.	Karnataka	275000	232378	84.5
7.	Kerala	125000	112683	90.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	375000	310939	82.9
9.	Maharashtra	480000	456474	95.1
10.	Orissa	174000	147608	84.8

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.	
		9	10	11		12
		Target	Achivement*			
9		11	12		13	
11.	Punjab	300000	358610			119.5
12.	Rajasthan	250000	156915			62.8
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	431110			95.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1508000	833516			55.3
15.	West Bengal	300000	153756			51.3
<b>II. Smaller States/U. T.s</b>						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	55000	47401			86.2
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	16000	9960			62.3
3.	Manipur	8400	5536			65.9
4.	Meghalaya	1305 **	1761 **			134.9
5.	Nagaland	2500	644			25.8

1991-92

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achivement *	% Achivt.
9	10	11	12	13
6.	Sikkim	1300	916	70.5
7.	Tripura	2300	2420	105.2
8.	A & N Island	1900	1805	95.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2800	2128	76.0
10.	Chandigarh	7000	5952	85.0
11.	D & N Haveli	174	244	140.2
12.	Delhi	82500	78148	94.7
13.	Goa	3000	3456	115.2
14.	Daman & Diu	200	211	105.2
15.	Lakshadweep	170	141	82.9
16.	Mizoram	2700	2291	84.9

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92		
		Target	Achivement*	% Achiv.
9	10	11	12	13
17.	Pondicherry	4000	4145	103.6
	III. Other Agencies			
1.	M/O Defence	15000	13508	90.1
2.	M/O Railways	15000	13751	91.7
	All India	5956249	4320522	72.5

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Figures upto Feb. '92

**State-wise Targets and achievements in Respect of C. C. Users during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92**

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91			% Achivt.
		Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1014000	725245	71.5	1078300	826079	76.6	
2.	Assam	60000	37414	62.4	40000	36642	91.6	
3.	Bihar	202000	18579	92.0	359100	153779	42.8	
4.	Gujarat	650000	769203	118.3	600000	809596	134.9	
5.	Haryana	550000	598272	108.8	552360	519466	94.0	
6.	Karnataka	246000	223703	90.9	264630	231500	87.5	
7.	Kerala	271000	292139	107.8	297200	305889	102.9	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1150000	1230744	107.0	1100000	1348720	122.6	
9.	Maharashtra	850000	915241	107.7	969000	1110315	114.6	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Orissa	306000	306666	100.2	291600	307959	105.6
11.	Punjab	429000	580799	135.4	473600	493369	104.2
12.	Rajasthan	400000	445700	111.4	400000	306884	76.7
13.	Tamil Nadu	280000	324752	116.0	389000	296977	76.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1300000	1265976	97.4	1459500	1541260	105.6
15.	West Bengal	425000	319660	75.3	418700	315987	75.5
<b>II. Smaller States/U. T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	69000	69087	100.1	75000	74368	99.2
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	21200	14731	69.5	16000	11708	73.2
3.	Manipur	4600	3732	81.1	5100	2509	49.2
4.	Meghalaya	3000	2264	75.5	3000	1649	55.0

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Nagaland	700	30	4.3	900	14	1.6
6.	Sikkim	600	463	77.2	800	514	64.3
7.	Tripura	4000	4420	110.5	1600	4445	277.8
8.	A & N Island	1400	1701	121.6	1580	1845	116.8
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	600	882	147.0	300	1211	403.7
10.	Chandigarh	10000	8482	34.8	11180	8028	71.8
11.	D & N Havelli	700	503	71.9	940	59	6.3
12.	Delhi	360000	319973	88.9	450000	298593	66.4
13.	Goa	12000	14762	123.0	12900	14167	109.8
14.	Daman & Diu	750	578	77.1	750	367	48.9
15.	Lakshadweep	1000	261	26.1	1000	192	19.2

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Mizoram	2200	1649	75.0	4240	1473	34.7
17.	Pondicherry	8300	11241	135.4	9900	8368	84.5
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	90800	68661	75.6	61350	64763	105.6
2.	M/O Railways	442000	378552	85.6	400000	324651	81.2
3.	Commercial Dist.	4850000	5035417	103.8	5330000	5317361	99.8
<b>All India</b>		14015850	14158858	101.0	15079530	14740727	97.8

		1991-92			
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achivement*	% Achivt.	
9	10	11	12	13	
1. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050000	867997	82.7	
2.	Assam	60000	38662	64.4	
3.	Bihar	400000	106550	26.6	
4.	Gujarat	800000	780120	97.5	
5.	Hayana	480000	487995	101.7	
6.	Karnataka	270000	247304	91.6	
7.	Kerala	300000	292329	97.4	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1250000	988309	79.1	
9.	Maharashtra	1075000	1072397	99.8	
10.	Orissa	312000	264919	84.9	

		1991-92			
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achievement*	% Achivt.	
9	10	11	12	13	
11.	Punjab	500000	537822	107.6	
12.	Rajasthan	450000	371262	82.5	
13.	Tamil Nadu	280000	207698	102.7	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1615000	1609470	99.7	
15.	West Bengal	400000	317720	79.4	
<i>II. Smaller States/U. T.s</i>					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	60000	73149	121.9	
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	16000	10758	67.2	
3.	Manipur	8000	2711	33.9	
4.	Meghalaya	2614 **	1400 **	53.6	
5.	Nagaland	1000	12	1.2	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.
		Target	Achivement*		
9	10	11	12	13	
6.	Sikkim	400	370		92.5
7.	Tripura	5000			49.0
8.	A & N Island	1800			137.1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	800			128.5
10.	Chandigarh	1,000			169.5
11.	D & N Haveli	647**			85.5
12.	Delhi	31570			115.0
13.	Goa	12000	14880		122.3
14.	Daman & Diu	300	777		97.1
15.	Lakshadweep	1300	166		12.8
16.	Mizoram	2000	2215		110.8

		1991-92		
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achievement*	% Achivt.
9	- 10	11	12	13
17.	Pondicherry	8000	11750	146.9
III. Other Agencies				
1.	M/O Defence	61400	50831	82.8
2.	M/O Railways	400000	341225	85.3
3.	Commercial Distt.	6000000	344842	57.5
All India		16150511	12617368	78.1

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Figures upto Feb. '92

**State-wise Target and Achievements in Respect of O. P. User during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92**

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91			% Achivt.
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124000	174058	89.7	225128	232230	103.2	
2.	Assam	15000	2091	13.9	30000	9345	31.2	
3.	Bihar	20700	37210	179.8	59700	47589	79.7	
4.	Gujarat	78000	118368	151.8	90000	114566	127.3	
5.	Hayana	40000	38340	95.9	32800	37647	114.8	
6.	Karnataka	49800	74249	149.1	77900	75148	96.5	
7.	Kerala	34500	43427	125.9	50300	40651	80.8	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	200000	222042	111.0	220000	270011	122.7	
9.	Maharashtra	350000	303363	137.0	286600	430283	159.1	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivement	% Achivt.	Target	Achivement	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Orissa	42100	57675	137.0	53900	65750	122.0
11.	Punjab	50000	61523	123.3	47900	65750	131.4
12.	Rajasthan	50000	66647	133.3	50000	60177	120.4
13.	Tamil Nadu	150000	189994	126.1	173600	176786	101.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	180000	182252	103.5	224900	223215	99.3
15.	West Bengal	100000	99701	99.7	124600	110816	88.9
<b>II. Smaller States:U. T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	9806	103.2	12000	13002	108.4
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	3200	2946	92.1	4000	4083	102.1
3.	Manipur	220	565	256.8	500	521	104.2
4.	Meghalaya	2000	1200	60.0	2000	1100	55.0

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achivment	% Achivt.	Target	Achivment	% Achivt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Nagaland	1000	137	13.7	11000	93	9.3
6.	Sikkim	2200	1768	80.4	1300	1619	124.5
7.	Tripura	2900	2651	91.4	2100	3073	146.3
8.	A & N Island	320	419	130.9	380	483	127.1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	1047	104.7	700	1016	145.1
10.	Chandigarh	500	240	48.0	900	294	32.7
11.	D & N Havelli	100	142	142.0	180	220	122.2
12.	Delhi	4500	3484	77.4	8000	5622	70.2
13.	Goa	2000	2054	102.7	2300	2380	103.5
14.	Daman & Diu	120	118	98.3	120	140	116.7
15.	Lakshadweep	250	69	27.6	300	58	19.3

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1989-90				1990-91			
		Target	Achievement	% Achivt.	Target	Achievement	% Achivt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
16.	Mizoram	920	978	106.3	1580	1106	70.0		
17.	Pondicherry	960	1080	112.5	1040	1080	103.8		
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>									
1.	M/O Defence	4200	4331	103.1	2960	5079	171.6		
2.	M/O Railways	4100	4454	108.6	4100	5032	122.7		
3.	Commercial Dist.	500000	1081077	216.2	700000	1160923	165.8		
<b>All India</b>		2094090	2792606	133.4	2492788	3164066	126.9		

		1991-92			
Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	Target	Achievement*	% Achivt.	
9	10	11	12	13	
<b>I. MAJOR States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200000	182472	91.2	
2.	Assam	15000	11333	75.6	
3.	Bihar	55000	35673	64.9	
4.	Gujarat	110000	114949	104.5	
5.	Hayana	26500	37264	140.6	
6.	Karnataka	80000	81554	101.9	
7.	Kerala	3500	36931	111.2	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	250000	255869	102.3	
9.	Maharashtra	32500	379219	116.7	
10.	Orissa	57000	58297	102.3	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.
		Target	Achivement*		
9	10	11	12	13	
11.	Punjab	50000	72059	144.1	
12.	Rajasthan	70000	58289	83.3	
13.	Tamil Nadu	100000	156247	156.2	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	245000	251871	102.1	
15.	West Bengal	175000	111979	64.1	
II. Smaller States/U. T. s					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	14000	14910	106.5	
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	4000	3804	95.1	
3.	Manipur	4000	144	3.6	
4.	Meghalaya	900	1214	134.9	
5.	Nagaland	1000	70	7.0	

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92			% Achivt.
		Target	Achievement *		
		11	12	13	
9					
	10				
6.	Sikkim	600	2036		339.3
7.	Tripura	2300	6515		283.3
8.	A & N Island	600	606		101.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	1100		78.6
10.	Chandigarh	300	290		96.7
11.	D & N Haveli	110 **	134 **		121.8
12.	Delhi	6700	7997		119.4
13.	Goa	2000	2178		108.9
14.	Daman & Diu	100	119		119.0
15.	Lakshadweep	350	53		15.1
16.	Mizoram	1000	1132		113.2

Sl. No.	States/U. T./Agency	1991-92		
		Target	Achievement*	% Achivt.
9	10	11	12	13
17.	Pondicherry	900	1031	114.6
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>				
1.	M/O Defence	2600	4240	163.1
2.	M/O Railways	3700	4680	126.5
3.	Commerical Distts.	800000	702769	87.8
All India		2650060	2601028	98.1

\* Figures are provisional

\*\* Figures upto Feb. '92

**El.c.-System of Chilka Lake**

\*92. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have allowed construction work on the aquaculture project at Chilka lake and also allowed prawn culture project as a joint venture with some industrial houses;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether prawn culture project will affect the lake's eco-system, cause environmental degradation and violate the Ramsar Convention, 1971; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to check environmental degradation and the resulting consequences affecting the Chilka bird sanctuary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa and the Chilka Aquatic Farms Ltd. have taken up a joint venture for an integrated prawn culture project. The project consists of a shrimp farm, a hatchery, a shrimp feed mill and a processing plant. About 375 hectares of land have been set apart for the project for making farm ponds.

(c) and (d). Studies on environmental implications of the project have not been carried out. The State Government has been advised to carry out proper environmental impact assessment of the project before undertaking the project.

**Casual Labour**

\*93. PROF. RITA VERMA:  
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of absorption of casual labourers in the Railways; and

(b) the steps being taken to speed up their absorption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Approximately 16,000 per year have been getting absorbed in Group 'D' against normal wastage. However, in the last 3 years, there has been an additional average absorption of about 20,000 per year due to the scheme of decasualisation.

(b) In order to provide an opportunity to casual labour to be absorbed in regular employment, virtually all vacancies in Group 'D' are filled by screening and absorption of casual labour and substitutes.

To improve the pace of decasualisation approximately 83,000 posts were sanctioned during the years 1988-89 and 1990-91 under decasualisation scheme.

**Cane Price Arrears**

\*94. SHRI VADDE SOBHA-  
NADREESWARA RAO:  
SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:

Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether several sugar factories are

yet to pay arrears of crores of rupees to the cane suppliers during the current crop season;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to ensure quick payment of cane price arrears to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). The arrears of cane price payable by sugar factories to the farmers during the current 1991-92 season, as reported by the sugar factories, as on 31.3.1992, was Rs. 606.38 crores representing 18.7% of the total cane price payable. The State-wise details of the cane price arrears as on 31.3.1992 are given in the attached statement.

The cane price arrears are higher this season mainly on account of higher State Advised cane prices and large volume of cane crushed by the sugar factories.

Ensuring timely payment of cane price by the sugar factories is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who have got necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. However, the Central Government has also issued reminders from time to time requesting the State Governments to ensure timely payment of the cane price dues.

#### STATEMENT

State-wise arrears of Cane price dues as on 31.3.1992 as reported by the sugar factories, during the current sugar season 1991-92.

(Figures in lakh rupees)

STATE/ZONE	ARREARS OF CANE PRICE PAYABLE AS ON 31.3. 1992
Punjab	525.81
Haryana	3251.73
Rajasthan	412.04
West Uttar Pradesh	6369.54
Central Uttar Pradesh	10333.95
East Uttar Pradesh	7803.85
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH	24507.34
Madhya Pradesh	1213.09
South Gujarat	852.73

*(Figures in lakh rupees)*

<i>STATE/ZONE</i>	<i>ARREARS OF CANE PRICE PAYABLE AS ON 31.3. 1992</i>
Saurashtra	239.65
TOTAL GUJARAT	1092.38
South Maharashtra	3490.76
North Maharashtra	3132.36
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA	6623.12
North Bihar	7650.69
South Bihar	88.95
TOTAL BIHAR	7739.64
Assam	35.44
Andhra Pradesh	2051.17
Karnataka	4827.36
Tamil Nadu	2724.92
Kerala	1.12
Orissa	436.09
West Bengal	79.67
Nagaland	62.14
Pondicherry	140.50
Goa	144.31
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>60637.87</b>

*S. No. Name of the Project**MADHYA PRADESH**ANDHRA PRADESH.*

11. Maheswar Hydel Project.

1. Construction of FCI godown at Pennada

*MAHARASHTRA*

2. Medapalli Opencast Project-Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

12. LPG Recovery Plant at User, Raigad. Gas Authority of India Ltd.

13. Distribution of Natural Gas to Greater Bombay - Gas Authority of India Ltd.

*ASSAM*

3. LPG Recovery Plant at Lakwa-Gas Authority of India Ltd.

*MEGHALAYA**GUJARAT*

14. Construction of Aerodrome at Baljek in West Garo Hills.

4. Setting up of Additional Crude Distillation Unit at Gujarat Refinery Baroda-Indian Oil Corporation.

*ORISSA*

15. Construction of two berths for coal handling at Paradeep Port.

*JAMMU & KASHMIR*

5. Panthal Magnesite Project-J &amp; K Mineral Development Corporation

16. Deulbara and Talcher Underground Project-South Eastern Coal Field Ltd.

*KARNATAKA*

6. Expansion of Beneficiation and pelletisation Plant-Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

17. Rehabilitation of Talcher fertiliser Plant-Fertilizer Corporation of India.

7. Captive power Plant Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

18. Phase II Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant-Steel Authority of India Ltd.

8. LPG Import facility at Mangalore Port Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.

*RAJASTHAN*

19. Saladipura Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant-Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.

9. Manufacture of Quartz Crystal and electronic circuit Board-Joint venture Project.

*TAMILNADU**KERALA*

10. Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project-Stage I.

20. Provision of landing and berthing facilities for mechanised fishing boats at Nagappatinam

21. Thermal Power Project-Tamilnadu Industries Captive Power Co. Ltd.

*UTTAR PRADESH*

22. Assembly of Portable gensets and multipurpose engines-M/s Birla Yamaha.
23. Rihand STPP-Stage II

*WEST BENGAL*

24. Installation of Vessel Traffic management system at Calcutta Port.

*ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS*

25. Establishment of new Radio Beacon at Indira Point.

*DELHI*

26. Gas based power Project at Bawana.

*OFF SHORE PROJECT*

27. Development of R-15 Structure (Phase-I) -Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

## C. Pending Project as on 30.6.92

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH.</b>			
1.	Mobile Gas Turbine set at Surasanlyanam.	June., 1992	Received recently.
2.	Ramagundam Shaft Block- I-Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)	Oct., 1989	Environmental data & action yet to be received.
3.	Cherla Opencast Project (SCCL).	Aug., 1990	-do-
4.	Cautam Khani Project (SCCL). Khani Project (SCCL).	Feb., 1992	Clarifications and additional information sought is awaited.
5.	Padmavathi Khani Project (SCCL)	Feb., 1992	Project already considered by the expert committee.
6.	FCI Godown at Samalkot	Jan., 1992	Additional information awaited.
7.	Government of India Mint	Sept., 1991	-do-
<b>BIHAR</b>			
8.	Rajrappa Opencast Project, Central Coalfields Ltd. (SCCL).	May, 1988	Project already considered by the expert committee.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
9.	Amjhore Mining Project-Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	March, 1988	Clarifications sought are still awaited.
10.	Noamudi Iron Ore Mine-TISCO	March, 1990	Project considered by the Committee. Clarification received only recently.
11.	Topa (Reorganisation) Opencast Project-CCL.	Dec., 1990	-do-
12.	K. D. Hesalong Exapansion Project-CCL	Dec., 1991	Impact on cave paintings is awaited.
13.	Gomardhi Dolomite Quarry-TISCO.	June., 1992	Received recently.
14.	Urimani Opencast Project-CCL.	Dec., 1991	Additional information is awaited.
15.	Churt Underground Project-CCL	Nov., 1991	Additional information received only recently.
16.	Chapri-Sideswar Mine Project-HCL.	Jan., 1992	Additional information sought is yet to be received.
17.	Kedia Washery Peoject-CCL.	Feb., 1992	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
18.	Captive Power Plant of GSFC.	Jan., 1992	Project already considered by the Export Committee. Additional information received recently.
19.	Kutch Tidal Project	Feb., 1990	Full details are awaited.
20.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation Project.	Jan., 1991	-do-
21.	Sponge Iron and Hot rolled coil Project-ESSAR Gujarat.	April, 1992	Proposal already considered by the Expert Committee.
22.	Nitrophosphate Fertilizer Plant at Hazira-KRIBHCO.	May, 1992	Received recently. Ready for consideration by the Committee.
<b>HARYANA</b>			
23.	Exp-ansion of Maruti Udyog Ltd.	May, 1992	Project already considered by the Expert Committee.
24.	Refinery at Karnal-Indian Oil Corpn.	Sep., 1991	-do-
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
25.	Food grain godown of FCI at Kargil.	Sept., 1990	Additional information is awaited.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
26.	Expansion of Mining facilities at Kudremukh.	May, 1992	Received recently.
27.	FCI Godown at Bellary	Nov., 1991	Additional information is awaited.
28.	Construction of Secorl Stage fins landing facilities at Malpe fishing Harbour.	May, 1992	-do-
<b>KERALA</b>			
29.	Construction of fish landing Centre at Punnappra.	April, 1992	-do-
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
30.	Mongra Project	Jan., 1991	Field visit completed. Additional details.
31.	Rowghat Iron Or Project of Bhilai Steel Plant-SAIL.	June, 1987	Ecological report on Howghat region is awaited
32.	Sheetwal-dhare Underground mine-South Eastern Coalfields Ltd, (SECL)	Nov., 1991	Information on Emp and action plans awaited.
33.	Deposi No. 10/11 A, Bailadilla Iron Ore Project-NMDC.	Feb., 1992	Revised EMP is awaited
34.	Malanjkhand Expansion Project-HCL	March, 1992	Full information is awaited.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
35.	Pimpalgaon Opencast Project-Western Coal Fields Ltd. Feb., 1992		Clarification provided was not satisfactory. Additional information sought is awaited.
36.	Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant at Thal-Reshtraya Chemicals & Fertilizers.	June, 1992	Received recently.
<b>ORISSA</b>			
37.	Expansion of Mines-NALCO.	Jan., 1991	Additional information is awaited.
38.	New Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex	Nov., 1991	Full information is yet to be provided.
39.	Sponge Iron Plant near Daitasri-Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd.	May, 1992	Ready for consideration by the Expert Committee.
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
40.	Manufacture of VLSI-M/s. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	June, 1992	Received recently.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
41.	Saladipura Pyrites Mining Project-Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	Sept., 1988	Environment data an action plans received recently.
42.	Dholpur Thermal Power Station-MSEB.	May, 1991	Report from Archeological Survey of India awaited.
43.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit (5108)	Sept., 1989	Data on health effects of radiation leakages is awaited.
<b>SIKKIM</b>			
44.	Rathangchu Hydel Project	Aug., 1991	Proposal ready for consideration be expert committee.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
45.	Jamrani Project awaited.	Aug., 1989	Environment management Plan is
46.	Installation of DG sets at antibiotic Unit, Raishikosh, IDPL.	April, 1992	Additional information received recently
47.	Expansion of Steel Plant at Rishikesh-RMI.	March, 1991	Additional information is awaited.
48	Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur-Bindal Agrochemicals.	May, 1992	Ready for discussion by Expert Committee.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
49.	NG Based explosives plant at Lalitpur-M/s Bharat Explosives Ltd.	March, 1992	Additional information is awaited.
50.	Petrochemicals Units by J. K. Perochemicals.	Jan., 1992	Ready for discussion by expert committee.
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
51.	Jambad Opencast Project-Eastern Coalfields Ltd (ECL).	Feb., 1991	Project considered by the Committee. Additional information is awaited.
52.	Chihakuri I & II Mine-ECL.	Nov., 1989 ECL.	Clarification on technology are awaited.
53.	Haldia Petro Chemical Complex.	April, 1992	Project is ready for considerations by expert committee.
<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLAND</b>			
54.	Construction of Passenger hall and cargo shed at Mallacca and Tee Top in Car Nicobar Island.	Nov., 1991	Additional information is awaited.
55.	Construction of port control towers, passenger cum cargo shed operation staff quarters at peressa.	-do-	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
56.	Construction of port control tower and staff quarters at Katthal.	Nov., 1991	Additional information is awaited.
57.	Construction of port control Tower, passenger cum cargo shed and operation staff quarters at Chowra.	-do-	-do-
58.	Construction of Workshop shed near to Marine Dock yard in Port Bihar	June, 1992	Received recently.
59.	Establishment of new lighted Beacon at Interview Island.	June, 1992	Received recently.
<b>DELHI</b>			
60.	Location of Inland container Depot at Tughlakabad.	Oct., 1991	Clarification sought are awaited.
61.	Indraprastha Power Plant R&M Programme.	Jan., 1991	-do-
<b>INTERSTATE/OFF SHORE PROJECTS</b>			
62.	Konkan Railway Project	April, 1991	-do-
63.	Upgradation of HBJ pipeline.	March, 1991	Full information is awaited.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
64.	Pipeline from Delhi to Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Sept., 1991	Already considered by export Committee.
65.	Second Bassin in Hazira gas trunk pipeline and expansion of off shore facilities at Hazira Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	July, 1991	-do-

**Adult Literacy programme**

\*97. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the average number of persons rendered literate under adult literacy programme has declined during 1988-90 as compared to 1985-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether number of people who were

made literate during 1987-90 was much below the target;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the adult literacy programme;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the latest available information the number of persons made literate during each year of the VII Five Year Plan was as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Persons made literate (in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	47.25
1986-87	54.32
1987-88	45.29
1988-89	55.09
1989-90	50.00

(c) and (d). As against the target of making 30.00 million persons literate during 1987-90, the actual number of persons made literate during the period was 15.04 million. This is because the first two years of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) which was launched in May, 1988 were devoted to creation of a positive environment for literacy, revision of schemes to make them more effective, creation of mission management structures at various levels, identification of good, reliable and committed voluntary

agencies and intensive consultation with all concerned interests etc. Mass campaigns for total literacy which met with considerable success in Ernakulam and were later on expanded to cover the entire states of Kerala and Goa and Union Territory of Pondicherry, soon came to be recognised as the most dominant strategy for eradication of illiteracy. Results of all the efforts made during the first two years of NLM have started becoming visible now in the form of districts after districts being covered under the total liter-

acy campaigns. Presently about 50.00 million persons in different age-groups are being imparted literacy through 95 projects in 156 districts in the country.

(e) to (g): After a detailed review of the implementation of the adult literacy programme, the Government have decided that organisation of mass campaigns for total literacy which are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost-effective and result-oriented in contrast to the traditional centre-based programme, would be the dominant strategy for implementation of the programme during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to launch such campaigns in 350 districts (including the 156 districts as of now) in the country to impart literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates during the VIIIth Plan period. In area/districts where it is not possible to launch total literacy campaigns because of one or the other reason, literacy and adult education programme would be implemented through voluntary agencies, educational institutions and Nehru Yuva Kendras etc., following the basic features of the new approach.

#### **Re-Cycling of Wastes**

\*98. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced fresh measures to encourage the re-cycling of wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives proposed to be given to the organisations undertaking such work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). No

fresh measures have been announced for re-cycling of wastes. However, the Government is encouraging re-cycling of wastes.

#### **Selection of Scholars for Post - Doctoral Research**

\*99. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the given to Starred Question No. 784 on April 28, 1992 and state:

(a) the percentage of success achieved by scholars having secured Ph. D. Degrees by co-joint work as compared to those who secured such degrees by independent work in subsequent post-doctoral and teacher's tests;

(b) the steps being taken to undo the harm, if any;

(c) whether teaching and research in theoretical Higher Mathematics is being discouraged during the after the post-doctoral stage;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC no study has been conducted by the Commission to compare the performance of candidates, who have acquired Ph. S. by joint research or by independent research, in securing post-doctoral awards. As regards Teacher's tests, candidates possessing Ph.D., degrees have been exempted upto December, 1992 from appearing in the national eligibility tests conducted by UGC-CSIR for recruitment of

Lecturers in Universities and Colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

### **Indira Mahila Yojana**

\*100. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Indira Mahila Yojana Scheme for development of women and children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the strategy for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is in the process of formulating and finalising the "Indira Mahila Yojana" which will aim to develop a new sense of awareness among women, particularly in rural areas, and empower them, economically and socially so that they become active participants in the process of social transformation and regeneration. The development of the child will be an integral part of the programme. The scheme has not been launched so far.

### **Supply of Wheat to Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

832. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied between October 1991 and February 1992 to the Fair Price Shops in Delhi; and

(b) the rate at which the wheat was supplied to the Fair Price Shops in the above period in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) During October, 1991 to February, 1992, about 3.28 lakh tonnes of wheat were supplied to the Fair Price Shops in Delhi for distribution under the Public Distribution System.

(b) Supplies were made to the Fair Price Shops at the rate of Rs. 238.60 per quintal and Rs. 284.80 per Quintal for the period from 1.1.1991 to 27.12.1991 and 28.12.1991 to 29.2.1992, respectively.

### **Sale of Spurious Cold Drinks in Delhi**

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

(a) whether some cases of sale of spurious cold drinks has come to the notice of Government;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No report regarding the sale of spurious cold drinks in Delhi has come to the notice of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration or to the notice of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, who are the licensing authorities

for cold drinks under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, and the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, have been making periodical checks on the quality of cold drinks marketed in Delhi.

### **Yoga Camps in Delhi**

**834. SHRIGURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised yoga camps in Delhi;

(b) whether any of them has been demolished;

(c) if so, the location thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) According to available information, the Delhi Branch of the KSMYM Samiti, Lonavia has been organising two yoga camps of three weeks each, for the general public for the last 20 years. The last camp was held in April, 1992 and the next camp is scheduled to be organised in September-October, 1992. In addition, yoga classes are being organised for the general public on a regular basis.

This Ministry does not recognise any yoga camps nor is it aware of the demolition of any such camps.

### **Audio Cassettes supplied by NCERT for Education of Handicapped**

**835. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:** Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions in Uttar Pradesh especially in Allahabad benefited by the audio cassettes supplied by NCERT in regard to education of handicapped; and

(b) whether the handicapped and normal children are simultaneously being taught in the same institution under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Council for Educational Research and Training produces audio cassettes for the education of the disabled children. The Council has also advised all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations regarding the availability of the cassettes for purchase by them. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not made any purchase of these cassettes so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

### **Raniganj - Mejia Bridge**

**836. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in construction of the Raniganj - Mejia rail - cum - road bridge on Eastern Railway; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed and commissioned for rail traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Raniganj Mejia is a private siding to be constructed for the captive traffic of its owners. Since Railways have

neither planned nor undertaken its construction, the progress on construction of siding or its bridges is not monitored.

[*Translation*]

### **Conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga Railway Line**

837. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to convert the Ranchi-Lohardaga metre-gauge line into broad-gauge and extend it upto Tori; and

(b) the details of the works likely to be commenced on this project by the end of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) This is not an approved work.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Action Plan to Check increase in Population in Jammu & Kashmir**

838. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any action plan to check the increase in population in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the districts in Jammu-Kashmir where sub-centres and dispensaries are likely to be opened to improve the quality of services being rendered by the existing primary health

centres, sub-centres, primary medical centres and dispensaries; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this project and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). To impart a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme in the country (including J & K), and imaginative and result oriented Action Plan has been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with the State/Union Territories. This Action Plan has been endorsed by the Ministers in-charge of Health and Family Welfare Programme of all the States/UTs in January, 1992. The Action Plan highlights and need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include, (1) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, (2) differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1981 Census), (C) developing a mechanism to make available funds to States/UTs on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, (4) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (5) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, (6) strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (7) revitalising training activities of medical/ para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, (8) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and inter personal communication, (9) sus-

taining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, (10) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (11) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/ UTs, and (12) evolving high level/inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national, state and district levels etc.

All the States/UTs including J. & K. have been requested to operationalise the various components of the Action Plan. The States/ UTs are expected to implement the Action Plan within the overall resources made available to them under the Family Welfare Programme. There is no proposal to release separate allocation for the implementation of the Action Plan.

(c) and (d). A World Bank assisted project (IPP-VII) with a total project cost of Rs. 51.54 crores is currently in operation in J. & K. with the objectives of development of trained health manpower through basic and in-service training and augmenting the service delivery system in the State by (a) restructuring the training institutions (b) constructing Sub-centres and through provision of other related inputs. The duration of the project is from 1990-91 to 1994-95. Having regard to the disturbed conditions obtaining in the State, the activities under the project are confined to Jammu area only at present. The project *inter-alia*, involves construction of 500 Sub-centres, strengthening of 85 old P.H.Cs by providing operation theatres, equipment etc., upgradation of 100 I.S.M. dispensaries, etc. As per the available information, only 34 sub-centres have been constructed so far and 116 sub-centres are under construction. As expenditure of Rs. 4.97 crores was incurred under the project upto March, 1992 as against a grant-in-aid of

Rs. 9.50 crores released to the State upto March, 1992.

[English]

#### Office for Child Welfare in Tamil Nadu

839. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Child Welfare have opened its offices in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the amount spent thereon so far?

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 (KUMARIMAMATABANERJEE): (a) There is no organisation by the name 'Central Council for Child Welfare'. However, there is a voluntary organisation called Indian Council for Child Welfare at New Delhi with affiliated State Councils located in many States including Tamil Nadu. The State Council for Child Welfare, Tamil Nadu is an independent body in administrative and financial matters.

(b) The State Council for Child Welfare, Tamil Nadu is located at No. 5, Illrd Main Road (West), Periyakoodal, Shenoy Nagar, Madras-600030.

(c) The Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi does not provide any budget provision except Nucleus administrative grant of Rs. 10,000/- per year for salary of one Child Welfare Organiser and one Clerk-typist and some contingent expenditure.

[*Translation*]**Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee**

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

(a) whether the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee in the National Council of Educational Research and Training are being held quarterly;

(b) if so, the number of such meetings

held during the last three years; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Efforts have been made to conduct the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee regularly each year in National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) and (c). The number of such meeting held during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of meetings held</i>
1989	2 meetings
1990	3 meetings
1991	1 meeting

However, 2 meetings have been held till date during the year 1992. Due to unavoidable reasons, only one meeting could be held during the year 1991.

**Report of Study Group on Sugar Factories**

841. SHRI MRUTYUNAJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group constituted by the Government to suggest measures for bringing about improvements in the working of sugar factories has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Study Group; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A Study Team was constituted for revival of existing sugar factories and improving sugarcane cultivation in Assam. The Team has submitted its report.

(b) The factory-wise main recommendations of the Study Team are as under -

1. *Assam Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Barubamungaon, District Golaghat:*

(i) Rehabilitation/modernisation expansion to 2500 TCD of the existing sugar factory at Barubamungaon, District Go-

laghat should be carried out.

- (ii) Adaptation of high sugar varieties and Sugarcane Adaptive Research Programme to boost production of quality seed.

**2. Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., Flatabari, District Karimganj:**

- (i) It is possible to recommission the plant through extensive overhauling and repairing.
- (ii) There is substantial potential for sugarcane growing in the area to meet the requirement of the factory.
- (iii) The mill should be provided with a professional and dedicated management team.
- (iv) Government of Assam should explore the possibility of leasing/selling of the sugar mill to a private entrepreneur but before doing so it must ensure the track record of the entrepreneur.

**3. Nowgong Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Kanpur:**

- (i) There is an ample scope of improving the performance with the existing plant and equipment through minor modifications and change of operating parameters etc.
- (ii) The factory is facing acute shortage of sugarcane and this should be overcome without any delay, so that plant is able to process at least 1.5 lac ton-

nes of sugarcane per season without any problem.

- (iii) In 15-20 km., and 40-60 km. radius the percentage of good land holding farmers are more and therefore, they can be motivated to grow sugarcane as sugarcane cultivation is more profitable than that of jute and traditional Ahu paddy.
- (iv) Credit facilities should be given to the growers for purchase of fertilisers, pesticides and seed.

Besides the above, some important general recommendations of the Study Team are as follows:-

- (a) Assam Government should declare price of sugarcane to be paid to sugarcane growers in advance.
- (b) the payment for sugarcane crop to farmers should be quick so as to generate confidence in them.
- (c) Transport mechanism should be improved gradually.

(c) The concerned sugar factories and the Assam Government have been requested to take follow-up-action on the recommendations of the Study Team.

**World Bank Assistance for Education Project in U.P.**

842. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the "Education for All: Uttar Pradesh" for World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project has been forwarded to the World Bank;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for expeditious clearance and approval of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). Even after two revisions the Project Document of the proposed U.P. Basic Education Project received from the Government of U.P. did not fully address the larger goals of educational reconstruction; as such it was not forwarded to the World Bank.

The Document was further discussed in a meeting between the officials of the Government of U.P. and the Department of Education on 25 June 1992. The U.P. Government Officials had agreed to revise the Project Document in the light of these discussions. A document has since been received from the State Government on 13th July 1992. This Document is being looked into.

#### **Tikku Committee Report**

843. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tikku Committee has made any recommendations relating to Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted and implemented those recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). A summary of the recommendations is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). Necessary sanction for implementing the recommendations has been issued and eligible officers have been promoted. The Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy Group 'A' Officers Recruitment Rules 1992 have been framed and referred to the Union Public Service Commission.

#### **STATEMENT**

1. The question of a formation of a new service to be known as CHS (ISM&H) or making it a sub-cadre of existing CHS may be examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with reference to its viability and then process the case in the normal course to get the approval of the competent authority.

2. The question whether there should be a specialist sub-cadre in this system as is available in the allopathic system may also be considered while examining formation of ISM&H service.

3. For managing ISM&H independently of DGHS with a view to its proper and quick development, if the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare considers the creation of a post higher than SAG necessary, it should process the case in the normal way in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Ministry of Finance, justifying its requirements on functional basis.

4. The two posts of Advisers for Ayurveda/Siddha/Homoeopathy may be upgraded to the SAG of Rs. 5900-6700 from the existing grades of Rs 4500-5700/100-5300 respectively. The post of Superintendent, Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodi Road, New Delhi, may also in the long run be upgraded to the SAG.

5. The post of Superintendent, Ayurvedic Hospital may at present be operated in the functional scale of Rs. 4500-5700.

6. Nine posts may be provided in the CMO's grade (through upgradation of MOs posts) for manning the existing nine dispensaries under ISM&H and one post of CMO may be provided for the Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. These posts may be filled up through adoption of suggested criteria on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

7. Fifty percent of the posts which are at present available for operating the ISM&H system may be provided in the senior time scale and above. This will result in availability of 74 posts of SMOs. The eligibility for promotion to the post of SMO may be fixed as 4 years' service in the MOs grade on the basis of seniority cum-fitness.

8. The three posts of Deputy Advisers in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare may be upgraded from Rs. 3000-5000 to Rs. 3700-5000 and merged in the cadre of CMOs. The two posts of Assistant Advisers in the

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare may continue in the existing scale of Rs. 3000-4500 but merged in the Cadre of SMO in the same scale.

9. The Senior Technical Assistant/Research Assistants may be made eligible for appointment to the post of Research Officers (Rs 2200-4000) on direct basis with whatever age relation necessary. The posts of Research Officers may be grouped with those of medical officers, being in the same grade.

10. Age relaxation may be granted to Ayurveda degree holder Research Assistants/Pharmacists to make them eligible for applying for the post of Ayurvedic Physicians in the direct recruitment from common market undertaken by the UPSC.

11. Parity in grant of P.G. Allowance.

12. Parity in grant of Annual Allowance.

13. Parity in respect of all allowances.

[English]

#### **Kalva-Turbhe Railway Line**

844. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Kalva - Turbhe Railway line, taken up by City (Bombay) and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) for goods traffic and later for operation of commuter train service has been completed;

(b) if so, whether any commitment was made by the railways in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. Kalva-Turbhe line was constructed by CIDCO as a private siding, for dealing with their goods traffic.

(b) and (c). CIDCO have offered to hand over and the Railways have agreed to take over this siding on lease terms for operation of goods traffic.

#### **Circular Rail Service in Jabalpur**

845. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a public demand for starting a local circular rail-service in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn out for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Report of Haksar Committee on Lalit Kala Akademi**

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

(a) whether the report of the Haksar Committee on the administration and management of the Lalit Kala Akademi has been received and considered by the Akademi; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and the decision of the Akademi thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (KUMARISELJA): (a) The report of the High Powered Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri P.N. Haksar, to review the performance of the National A Rademis (including the Lalit Kala Akademi) and the National School of Drama has been received. The Lalit Kala Akademi has considered the relevant recommendations and their comments have been received by the Government.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Committee about the Lalit Kala Akademi are given in the attached Statement. The matter relating to the consideration of these recommendations and taking decisions thereon is engaging the attention of the Government.

#### *Exhibitions and Awards*

9.78 There is a widespread feeling that in recent years the selections for the Lalit Kala Akademi's National Exhibitions and annual awards are not always fair, and that there is a decline in standards. The Akademi must adopt a system of appointing a jury which would generate confidence in the art world. The General Council may prepare a special roll of distinguished artists, art historians and art critics, from among whom the members of the jury for the National Exhibition and Akademi awards may be selected.

9.79 The cash prize accompanying the Akademi awards may be raised to Rs. 25,00, as in the other two Arademis. The Akademi may secure ten works from each award-winning artist and organize a special exhibition. The conferment of the award may be restricted to a single occasion.

9.80 The Akademi must maintain the highest standards in the selection of exhibits to be sent abroad for international exhibitions.

9.81 More retrospectives of our eminent artists (apart from those of the Arademi's Fellows) may be organized, as also exhibitions featuring specific themes and art movements.

#### *The Triennale*

9.82 There is no need to have a separate organization for the Triennale. It should be the prerogative of the Akademi. There must be a continuing special cell which functions as a clearing house for information on developments in the international art scene.

9.83 There is no virtue in the idea of restricting the Triennale to non-aligned nations.

9.84 The decline in the standards of the Indian exhibits in the Triennale must be checked. It is better to select not more than ten artists and exhibit a substantial number of their works, than to have a very large number of artists.

9.85 The Commissioners might be drawn from the panel suggested above (9.78), of the eminent artists, art historians and art critics. They must have complete freedom to select the exhibits and organize the Indian section of the Triennale.

#### *Research and Documentation*

9.86 Greater priority should be given to research and documentation in contemporary art, in collaboration with State Arademis. Attention should be paid to cataloguing archival material and on having proper facilities for conservation, restoration and retrieval.

#### *Publications and Dissemination*

9.87 The Akademi might consider bring out its journals at regular intervals. The journal dealing with our traditional art has attained a very high international reputation; the other publications must also aim at achieving similar standards of editing and printing.

9.88 The Akademi must find more effective ways of selling its publications, in collaboration with commercial distributors.

9.89 An extensive collection of significant art reviews appearing in newspapers and journals in India and abroad must be built up, and should be easily accessible to artists and scholars.

9.90 For the dissemination of art, the

Akademi might work in close collaboration with other organizations like the State Arademis, universities, museums, National Book Trust, Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, etc. Full advantage should be taken of the medium of television.

*Other Activities/Aspects*

- 9.91 The Arademi's programme of purchasing works of art from contemporary artists is marginal one, but has given rise to intense controversy and charges of favouritism. It has no special merit, and should be given up.
- 9.92 A fresh set of enforceable guidelines for the occupation and vacation of the studios in the Garhi Centre in New Delhi must be framed. This task would be much simplified if the distinguished artists who have been indentinitely occupying some of these studios came forward in a co-operative spirit to enable a solution to be found.
- 9.93 It is not necessary to have State-wise representation for art organizations in the Akademi's General Council. Ten members co-opted by the Council to represent these organizations would be sufficient.
- 9.94 The Akademi must, jointly with State Arademis and Governments, promote the proper growth and functioning of art associations.

*Art Education*

- 9.95 Among the most neglected areas of culture is art education. The Akademi must generate constructive discussions on this issue.
- 9.96 The Akademi should provide expertise to set up art museums in the States and Union Territories.
- 9.97 The Akademi must have close links with museums all over India.

*Incentives to Artists*

- 9.98 The production of art materials within the country needs to be augmented, and better quality ensured. Import of art materials should be placed on Open General Licence. There should be no import duties, or only a nominal one.
- 9.99 The Government of India's policy of setting aside a portion of the outlay on public buildings to include the making of murals and the purchase of works of art should be strictly enforced. The State Governments may also be approached with a view to getting such a provision adopted and incorporated.
- 9.100 A rebate for corporate expenditure on the acquisition of artistic works for the purpose of income tax, on the basis of the present provision for recognized donations, might be adopted.

9.101 The Government may, in consultation with the Akademi and the ICCR, look into the problems faced by artists intending to take their works abroad for participation in exhibitions. The insistence on including an Indian Commissioner when exhibitions on contemporary Indian art are organized by foreign art organizations might be given up. The procedures for selling works of contemporary Indian art abroad may be liberalized.

9.102 The Akademi should have a practical scheme for subsidizing the transport of works of art for the National Exhibition and the Triennale from distant places in the country. The co-operation of the Railways must be secured in this context.

#### *Artists Constituency*

9.103 Although serious controversies have arisen over the election of fifteen members to the Akademi's General Council from the artists community, the system must be continued, with important modifications.

9.104 The number of General Council members belonging to the category of those elected from the artists constituency who may sit on the Executive Board may be restricted to two.

9.105 The electoral roll for the artists constituency should consist of all artists who have won an award or an honourable mention in any of the Akademi's national or in-

ternational exhibitions held since the beginning, and also the living Fellows of the Akademi (instead of the present system by which anyone who has exhibited at least once in the National Exhibition is allowed to vote).

9.106 All members of the electorate, and all other artists whose works have been shown at least once in the Akademi's national or international exhibitions, may be eligible for being considered for election.

#### *Internal Conflicts*

9.107 The affairs of the Akademi in recent years have been clouded by the conflicts leading to mutual allegations made against one another by important functionaries of the Akademi. In order to generate confidence, the existing General Council may be dissolved, and the revised structure and procedures recommended by the Committee may be adopted.

#### *The Constitution*

9.108 The General Council, Executive Board and Finance Committee of the Akademi may be restructured on the lines recommended in Section 10 of Chapter 5

#### **Collaboration with Algeria**

847. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have iden-

ified the new areas of collaboration with Algeria in the field of railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). The Government have identified following projects for possible cooperation with Algeria in the field of Railways:

- (i) Project for renewal of Annaba-Remdane-Djamel section.
- (ii) Project of El Achir tunnel.
- (iii) Electrification projects.
- (iv) Signalling projects.
- (v) Conversion of narrow gauge into standard gauge.
- (vi) Centralised management of railway traffic.
- (viii) Inter modal transport.

**Results of Chase Examination**

848. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the pass recent age, State and Union Territory-wise, in class X and class XII examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education during 1990-91 and 1992; and

(b) the reasons for the decrease in pass percentage during 1992 in Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):** (a) As per information given by the Central Board of Secondary Education, (CBSE), the Board does not process the examination results for individual States or Union Territory nor does it maintain the pass percentages accordingly. Since 1991, the Board has started processing the results region-wise. The region-wise pass percentages in 1991 and 1992 examinations conducted by the Board are given in the attached Statement.

(d) There has been no decrease in pass percentage in students belonging to Delhi Region in class X Examination conducted by the CBSE in 1992. In the case of class XII Examination conducted by the Board in 1992, the decrease in pass percentage in Delhi region is due to poor performance of private candidates and students of ? Vidyalaya of Delhi region and decline in the performance of students of Government schools run by Delhi Administration.

## STATEMENT

Region-wise pass percentages of Class X Class XII Examination conducted by CBSE in 1991 and 1992

Sl. No.	Region	Coass X			Class XII		
		1991	1992	1991	1992	1992	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Ajmer	88.5	87.3	77.5	82.2	82.2	
2.	Chandigarh	85.0	83.2	69.6	75.5	75.5	
3.	Guwahati	48.8	48.3	54.8	64.2	64.2	
4.	Madras	86.6	85.5	87.4	88.3	88.3	
5.	Ranchi	84.6	84.2	79.8	79.0	79.0	
6.	Delhi	46.8	47.0	62.5	59.7	59.7	

[Translation]

**Foodgrains Spolling in U.P.**

849. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of foodgrains spoiled in the temporary godowns of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir. Average monthly stock holding of wheat in temporary godowns i.e. CAP during 1990-91 in Uttar Pradesh was 166460 tonnes. Out of this only 363 tonnes of wheat was damaged due to natural calamities. This works out to be only 0.2%, which is negligible.

(b) The details of the damaged quantity are given below:-

<i>FCI District</i>	<i>Name of Open Storage</i>	<i>Qty. (MT)</i>
Bareilly	Bisalpur	65
-do-	Pilibhit	275
-do-	GTI Bareilly	03
Sitapur	Lakhimpur	16
Bulandshahr	Imalia	02
-do-	Khurja	02
Total		363

(c) Since the quantity of wheat damaged is negligible, no remedial steps are required. However, prescribed storage practices are being followed.

**Superfast train between Ranchi and Delhi**

850. SHRIRAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

introduce any new superfast train between Ranchi in Bihar and Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which this train service is likely to be introduced; 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) Due to operational difficulties and resource constraints.

[*English*]

**Danger of Human Life in  
Sunderban**

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

(a) whether the eco-system in the tiger project of the Sunderban is under threat due to the illegal collection of prawn seedlings from the area thereby jeopardising human life in the surrounding areas also;

(b) whether the collection of prawn seedlings from the project area and its periphery and large scale intrusion in blatant violation of the restrictions had given rise to the impending danger of tigers attacking human beings; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to counteract this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The  
information is being collected from the State  
Government and will be laid on the Table of  
the House.

[*Translation*]

**Drinking Water facility at Mandsaur  
Station**

852. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the drinking water huts  
meant for the passengers at Mandsaur

(Western Railway) Railway Station have been  
closed;

(b) whether the taps provided there are  
also not adequate and generally remain  
closed;

(c) whether the attention of the local  
officers has also been drawn to the said  
problem; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d): One water cooler and 26  
water taps are available at Mandsaur sta-  
tion. Water supply is regulated to ensure its  
adequate availability during train timings.  
These arrangements are considered ade-  
quate to meet the drinking water needs of the  
passengers.

[*English*]

**Recruitment of disabled Persons**

853. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appointments  
made during the last three years, year-wise  
in various railway zones; and

(b) the number of disabled persons out  
of them recruited during the above period?

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

[*Translation*]

### **Withdrawal of Shramik Express**

854. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shramik Express between Kanpur and Varanasi is being withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The train Kanpur-Varanasi Shramik Express, however, has been merged with Gorakhpur-Varanasi Chauri-Chaura Express to provide uninterrupted travels facility between Gorakhpur and Kanpur via Varanasi and Allahabad.

[*English*]

### **Nutrition programme in States**

855. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched or proposed to launch some nutrition programme in some States;

(b) if so, whether any nutrition programme has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to implement such programme in the tribal areas of that State during 1992-93; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government have been implementing the following nutrition programmes in various States including Madhya Pradesh:-

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services;
- (ii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme;
- (iii) Creche Programme and
- (iv) Special Nutrition Programme.

In Addition to the above the following programmes are implemented for supply of micro nutrients: -

- (i) National Nutritional Anaemia Control programme;
- (ii) Vitamin A prophylaxis programme;
- (iii) National Goitre Control programme.

In addition, World Bank assisted ICDS programme is being implemented in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme is being implemented in the State in Tamilnadu.

(c) In addition to the on going programmes stated above efforts are being made for expansion of ICDS programme with World Bank assistance in Madhya Pradesh.

### **Cholera Cases in Delhi**

856. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:  
 SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
 DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
 SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:  
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
 PATEL:  
 SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV:  
 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

2. Insanitary conditions and inefficient garbage disposal system specially in the JJ colonies.
3. In addition to the bacteriological testing of drinking water samples, some of the samples from ice and sugarcane-juice were found unsatisfactory.

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

(a) whether more cholera cases have been reported in Delhi this year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the number of cholera cases reported upto June, 1992;

(c) whether the National Institute of Communicable Diseases has pointed out any particular season for its high incidence;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the remedial steps taken in the matter; and

(f) action taken to supply safe and potable drinking water in Delhi?

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

(b) 499 cases have been reported till the end of June, 1992.

(c) and (d). NICD has undertaken epidemiological investigations of cholera cases in some areas of Delhi and their broad findings are:

1. Lack of safe drinking water.

(e) The following measures to control water borne diseases are being taken with particular emphasis in J.J. Cluster/resettlement colonies:

1. Provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity in all vulnerable areas.
2. Dissemination of appropriate health education through various channels.
3. Surveillance & continuous monitoring of water borne diseases.
4. Regular removal of garbage and desilting of drains.
5. Distribution of chlorine tablets and O.R.S. packets.
6. Ban on sale of exposed / cut fruits and other unhygienic food items.

(f) The quality of water is checked at every stage right from the raw water stage upto storage in service reservoirs and also in the distribution system at consumer's end. Besides, water supply from wells and tubewells is also tested regularly. To ensure that no contamination of water takes place through Municipal mains adequate residual chlorine is provided.

**World Bank's Assistance for Improvement of Health of Slum Dwellers**

857. SHRI DHARAM BHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the improvement of health of slum dwellers with world Bank's assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of assistance provided, State-wise?

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

(b) An VIIIth India Population Project (IPP VIII) for improving the Health and Family Welfare status of slum dwellers is proposed to be implemented with the World Bank assistance in the urban slums of Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Though the project is yet to be approved by the Government of India, the likely assistance to be provided to the concerned States is as under:-

<i>State/Ut</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Base Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Delhi	Delhi	35.00
2. West Bengal	Calcutta	75.28
3. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	26.03
4. Karnataka	Bangalore	29.05

The project would be implemented for a period of 5 years beginning from 1992-93.

**Entrance Test for Admission to R.E.C.**

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

(a) the criteria being followed in filling up of seats in various Regional Engineering Colleges at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to conduct entrance test for admission to Regional Engineering Colleges on the lines of I.I.T. observing the respective quota fixed for the States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 50% of Seats for Under-graduate courses in each of the seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges are filled up by the candidates from the States in which the Regional Engineering Colleges is located. The remaining 50% Seats are filled up by students from other States and Union Territories in the country. The candidates are admitted either on merit or through Entrance Tests which are conducted by the respective States.

(b) and (c). *Regional Engineering Colleges being affiliated to different Universities in the State concerned, there is no proposal to conduct any All India Entrance Test on the lines of I. I. Ts.*

### Quit India Movement

859. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the Golden Jubilee celebration of the 'Quit India' Movement, in 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): The Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement is being celebrated from August 9, 1992 to August 9, 1993. With a view to celebrating it in a befitting manner, a 25-member National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Its membership is comprised of Ministers of Human Resource Development, Information & Broadcasting and Communication, Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports, Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Chief Minister of West Bengal, national leaders of the various political parties and other important personalities.

On 9th August 1992, a freedom fighters' meet is proposed to be organised at Red Fort, where Indian National Army veterans and some foreign participants connected with the Movement may be invited to participate, while a 'Kranti Park' may be declared open by unveiling of a plaque. Besides, a commemorative postage stamp and a booklet to mark the Golden Jubilee Celebrations may be released. A book containing the Quit India Resolution and speeches of Mahatma

*Gandhi, Pt. Nehru, Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel is being published in all the Indian languages. At Bombay, a children's rally would be held in the morning followed by hoisting of the National Flag at Gowalia Tank, after which, a public meeting would be held which would be addressed by the national leaders of the various political parties.*

An appropriate function may be held at Ahmedgarh Fort during August 9-12, 1992.

The State Government have been requested to formulate special programmes to be held at places connected with the Quit India Movement, on the same date on which the event connected with the Movement took place. These would clearly bring out totally non-communal and the nationally integrating spirit of the Movement. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is arranging to produce films/documentaries which would bring out the spirit of patriotism and nationalism, using footage available on the Quit India Movement as also the popular participative nature of the Movement.

### Genes Transfer

860. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to enact legislation to prevent uncontrolled transfer of invaluable genes or germplasm in the form of bio-material reserves to the developed countries;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb uncontrolled transfer of invaluable genes in the form of bio-material reserve; and

(d) the details of the agencies which have been exporting such genes during the last three years indicating foreign exchange earned, nature of genetic material exported and the countries to which exported?

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

[Translation]

#### Pollution causing Industries U.P.

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

(a) The names of the industries identified under the Action Plan for pollution control in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Kanpur; and

(b) the names of industries which are spreading pollution but not included in the Action Plan and the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The names of the industries identified under the Ganga Action Plan for pollution control in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

1. Cawnpore Chemicals, Kanpur.
2. Atherton Cloth Mills, Kanpur.
3. J. K. Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
4. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
5. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.

6. Elgin Mill (unit-I), Kanpur.
7. Elgin Mill (unit-II), Kanpur.
8. Cawnpore Woolen Mills, Kanpur.
9. Cawnpore Textile Mills, Kanpur.
10. New Victoria Mill, Kanpur.
11. Muir Mill (National Textile Corporations), Kanpur.
12. ICILtd. (Indian Explosives), Kanpur.
13. Panki Thermal Power House, Kanpur.
14. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur.
15. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Ltd., Kanpur.
16. Tannery & Footwar Corporation, Kanpur.
17. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur.
18. Hindustan Acranautics Ltd., Kanpur.
19. M.P. Udyog Ltd., Kanpur.
20. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur.
21. J.K. Rayon, Kanpur.
22. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar.
23. Kishan Sahakari Chini Mill, Badaun.
24. Kishan Sahakari Chini Mill, Farukhabad.

25. Karam Chand Thapar Distillery, Unnao. [*English*]
26. Geep Industrial Syndicates Ltd., Allahabad.
27. Indian Telephone Industries, Allahabad.
28. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
29. Nandganj Sihori Sugar Mill, Ghazipur.
30. Government & Opium and Alkaloid, Ghazipur.
31. IFFCO, Phulpur Unit, Allahabad.
32. PVK Distillery, Ghazipur.
33. Basan Paper Mills, Varanasi.
34. Geep Industries Syndicate Ltd., Allahabad.

The following criteria has been adopted for identifying industries for inclusion in the Action Plan:

- (i) Industries directly discharging into river Ganga;
- (ii) Industries having toxic substances in their effluents;
- (iii) Industries having BOD concentration of more than 100 milligram per litre;
- (iv) Industries discharging more than one million litre of effluents per day;

The names of all polluting industries are not available.

### Introduction of New Trains

862. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new trains introduced during last two months and proposed to be introduced in near future, zone-wise; and

(b) the trains introduced and proposed to be introduced on Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra Divisions on Western Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 55 new trains have been introduced in July '92 and 2 trains were introduced in June '92. The trains are not introduced zone-wise. However, of the 57 trains introduced, 10 trains serve Rajkot and Vadodara Divisions. Introduction of trains is a continuous process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability.

### Reservation of Seats for Backward States

863. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for reservation of certain seats in the Arts and Medical Colleges of Delhi University for the students belonging to the backward States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Release of Fellowship and Contingency Grants to Delhi University Scholars**

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Delhi University Researchers Association regarding the release of Fellowship and contingency grants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission (UGC) received a representation dated 23-6-92 from Delhi University Researchers' Association (DURA) regarding delay in payment of research fellowships and contingency grants relating to the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 and extension of fellowships for M.Phil beyond the stipulated period of one year.

(c) On receipt of Utilisation Certificates from Delhi University in respect of previous grants released by the Commission for research fellowships and contingency grants,

UGC has since released Rs. 31.62 lakh to cover the deficit for 1990-91 and 1991-92 and an instalment of Rs. 50.00 lakh for 1992-93. The Commission is not in a position to extend M. Phil fellowships beyond the stipulated period of one year.

**Pay and Play Scheme of Sports Authority of India**

865. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pay and play scheme introduced by Sports Authority of India;

(b) whether this scheme is proposed to be extended to all part of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) With a view to ensure optimum utilisation of the playing facilities created in various Stadia constructed at the time of the IXth Asian Games, the 'Pay & Play' Scheme was introduced in 1987, in addition to the regular coaching scheme. The monthly rates differ for each discipline. Details are given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). In case demand is received, the Scheme will be extended to the Regional Centres of Sports Authority of India located at Bangalore, Calcutta, Gandhinagar and Imphal.

(a) BASKETBALL

—

Rs. 15/- per team per hour.

(b) BADMINTON:

- 
- |      |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---|
| (l)  | Indoor at I.G. Stadium                                      | — | Rs. 75/- per month per head.  |
| (ii) | Outdoor   | — | Rs. 50/- per head per month.  |
| (c)  | BILLIARDS   | — | Rs. 75/- per head per month OR  |
| (d)  | **  |   | Rs. 5/- per hour.   |
| (e)  | CRICKET   |   |   |
| (i)  | Rs. 40/- per two hour session per net on week on week days. |   |   |
| (ii) | Rs. 50/- per two hour session per net and                   |   |   |
|      | Rs. 150/- for full day on Sundays and Holidays.             |   |   |
| (f)  | FOOTBALL  | — | Rs. 50/- per session of two hours on week days and Rs. 75/- per session of two hours on Sundays and Holidays. |
| (g)  | FITNESS CENTRE  | — | Rs. 60/- per month per head for one hour session daily except on Closed days.                                 |
| (h)  | LAWN TENNIS   | — | Rs. 60/- per month per head for one hour session.   |
| (i)  | HOCKEY  | — | Rs. 50/- per session of two hours on week days and Rs. 75/- per session on Sundays and Holidays.              |
| (j)  | MULTIGYM ONLY   | — | Rs. 30/- per head for one hour session (National Stadium only).   |
| (k)  | ROLLER SKATING  | — | Rs. 40/- per head per month for one hour session.   |
| (l)  | SWIMMING:   |   |   |

*Talkatora Swimming Pool -*

- (i) LADIES (10AM TO 1 PM): Rs. 60/- per head per month on Summers (1st April to 15th October) and Rs. 120/- per month per head for Winters (16th October to 31st March).
-

(ii) FOR OTHERS: Rates same as per (i) above. Sessions 7 AM to 9 AM and 7 PM to 9 PM.

**National Stadium Pool-**

Rs. 60/- per head per month. Sessions 7 AM to 9 AM and 7 PM to 9 PM. Pool available from 1st April to 15th October only.

(m)	TABLE TENNIS Sessions 7 AM to 10 AM and 7 PM to	—	Rs. 30/- per head per month. PM.
(n)	VOLLEYBALL hour session.	—	Rs. 20/- per team per court per two
(d)**	BAL MADMINTON	—	Rs. 25/- per month per member.

**Demands of more Rice by State Governments**

866. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh Government have demanded more rice during the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to meet the demands of the State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The State Governments/Union Territories are requested every

month to intimate their realistic requirements of rice and wheat from the Central Pool for distribution through Public Distribution System. As the demands are received on monthly basis and allotment is also made on a month to month basis, information regarding demand for the current year as a whole, is not available. However, a Statement indicating the demand for rice for Public Distribution System received from States/Union Territories for the month of July, 1992 is attached.

(c) and (d). Allotments of rice and wheat are made to States on a month to month basis taking into account the demands received, overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Union Territories and seasonal availability. These allotments are only supplemental to open market availability and are not intended to meet the entire demand of the States/Union Territories, as the procurement of rice and wheat for the Central Pool during the last few years has ranged from 12% to 18% of the total production of these foodgrains in the country.

**STATEMENT**

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Demand for Rice (In '000 M.Ts)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	160.0
Arunachal Pradesh	8.0
Assam	64.0
Bihar	25.0
Goa	6.0
Gujarat	43.0
Haryana	4.0
Himachal Pradesh	8.0
Jammu & Kashmir	35.0
Karnataka	75.0
Kerala	236.0
Madhya Pradesh	120.0
Maharashtra	75.0
Manipur	9.3
Meghalaya	15.0
Mizoram	7.5
Nagaland	18.0
Orissa	35.0
Punjab	1.5
Rajasthan	5.0
Sikkim	5.0

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Demand for Rice (In '000 M. Ts)</i>
Tamil Nadu	75.0
Tripura	16.85
Uttar Pradesh	141.0
West Bengal	150.0
A&N Island	4.5
Chandigarh	0.5
D&N Island	0.5
Daman & Diu	0.6
Delhi	35.0
Lakshadweep	-
Pondicherry	3.0
<b>Total All States/UTs</b>	<b>1382.25</b>
CRPF/BSF	1.5
Defence	48.0
Bhutan	1.85
<b>Total All India</b>	<b>1433.6</b>

#### **Procurement of Wheat**

867. DR. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK  
FUNDKAR:

Will the Minister of FOQD be pleased to state:

withhold by the farmers of U.P., Punjab and Haryana due to low procurement price;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government during the current year to compel the farmers to sell the wheat to Government Agencies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the

ensure procurement of wheat at the targetted level?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) to (c). The sale of wheat by farmers to the Food Corporation of India and the State procuring agencies for Central Pool under price support scheme is totally voluntary. No measures are proposed to be taken to compel farmers to sell wheat to Government agencies.

(d) To maximise procurement of wheat, a an incentive bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal was paid to the farmers for sale of wheat under price support to F.C.I. and the State procuring agencies for Central Pool during the period from 1st April to 31st May, 1992, which was subsequently extended upto 30th June, 1992, during the current 1992-93 rabi marketing season. In addition, the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan paid a State bonus of Rs. 5/- per quintal to farmers for sale of wheat under price support. The amount of State bonus announced by Madhya Pradesh Government was Rs. 25/- per quintal. Large number of procurement centres were opened, especially in non-traditional States with involvement of cooperatives etc. Mobile centres were also opened.

#### **River Pollution**

869. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**  
**DR. D. VENKATESWARA**  
**RAO:**  
**SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI:**  
**SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**  
**SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV:**  
**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:**

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

(a) whether Indian river waters are unfit for drinking and bathing on account of pollution according to the survey of the Global Water Quality Monitoring project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) and (b). According to the data collected from 480 stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme, which is a part of the Global Environment Monitoring System, the water quality in some stretches of 22 rivers is below the standard desired for drinking and bathing. The causes of pollution in these rivers are discharge of untreated or partially treated waste water from municipalities, industries and from a number of non-point of sources.

(c) The various strategies adopted to control river pollution include:

(i) Studies of 14 major river basins in the country have been taken up to inventarise major sources of pollution and determine water quality status.

(ii) Standards for river quality has been prescribed.

(iii) Industries and municipalities have been directed to treat their effluents to the prescribed standards within a time-frame.

(iv) Complaiance of standards by industries is regularly monitored by the State Pollution Control Boards and by the

Central Pollution Control Board through Zoanl Task Forces

(v) Prosecutions are launched against defaulting units.

(vi) Under the Gange Action Plan, schemes for collection, treatment and disposal of municipal sewage are under implementation. Based on this model, an action plan for cleaning the identified polluted stretches of other rivers under a National River Action Plan has been proposed.

(a) whether the computerised passenger reservation system at Cuttack Station is delinked from Hawrah and New Delhi Stations on almost every day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of days the system failed and delinked from New Delhi and Howrah Stations between January and June, 1992 (month-wise); and

(d) the steps taken to rectify the fault?

[*Translation*]

**Rampur-Haldwani Railway Line**

870. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on broad gauge railway line from Rampur (U.P.) to Haldwani has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which this railway line is likely to become operative for railway traffic?

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

(b) During 1993-94.

[*English*]

**Computerised Passenger Reservation system at Cuttack**

871. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There have been only occasional cases of delinkages of Cuttack from Calcutta. There is no direct linkage between Cuttack and Delhi. Requests from Cuttack (and other cities in the region) for reservation from the Delhi System are processed through the linkage between Calcutta and Delhi. Failures for this linkage have also been only occasional.

(b) The main reason for failures is the interruptions in Telecom channel leased from Department of Telecommunication (D.O.T.). There have been a few system failures also

(c) A Statement is attached.

(d) The main reason for failure of the system at Cuttack has been the failure of communication channels. On occurrence of failures, the matter is taken up with Department of Telecommunication for immediate rectification and avoidance of recurrence. System failures are analysed for taking corrective action.

## STATEMENT

## Month-wise particulars of the failures of the system between Cuttack and Calcutta and Between Calcutta and Delhi.

Link	Month	No. of occasion when failures occurred	Total period of interruption		Reasons for failure.
			Hrs.	Min.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack-Calcutta.	Jan '92	7	26	10	All due to fault on DOT channel.
	Feb '92	7	6	20	2 due to channel fault and 5 due to system fault.
	Maruch '92	4	11	45	3 due to channel fault and one due to system fault.
	April '92	12	26	00	11 due to channel fault and one due to system fault.
	May '92	-	-	-	-
	June '92	7	23	50	All due to channel fault.
Calcutta-Delhi.	Jan '92	5	2	18	All due to channel fault.

Link	Month	No. of occasion when failures occurred	Total period of interruption		Reasons for failure.
			Hrs.	Min.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Feb' 92	-	-	-	
	March' 92	-	-	-	
	April' 92	-	-	-	
	May' 92	3	1	10	All due to channel fault.
	June' 92	1	0	15	All due to channel fault.

**Manmad-Aurangabad Railways Line**

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

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding construction of Manmad-Aurangabad railway line; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Manmad-Aurangabad is an existing line which was MG and was converted into BG during 1991-92.

**Assessment of Family Planning programme**

873. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) whether the present system of assessing performance of State on the success of Family Planning Programme is from the achievement of targets of sterilisations;

(b) whether such targets have helped to achieve a considerable decline in the birth rate;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government propose to change this system of assessment and introduce new initiatives and revised strategy for accelerated acceptance of small family norm; and

(d) if so, the details of the new approach to birth control proposed to be introduced during 1992-93.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The levels of achievement of targets in different family planning methods including sterilisations form one of the criteria for assessing the progress of implementation of Family Welfare programme in the States.

(b) The extent of family planning practice is one of the means to achieve fertility reduction. In addition, there are other factors such as female literacy, age at marriage of girls, women's status, strong son preference and child survival which do influence fertility behaviour.

(c) and (d). The existing scheme of cash compensation under which funds are released to the State/Union Territories on the basis of their performance figures of sterilisation/IUD insertions is sought to be modified with a view to relate the release of funds under the scheme to the actual birth rate reduction efforts made by them.

To impart a new dynamism to the family welfare programme, an Action Plan has already been evolved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and is being operationalised. This has been endorsed by the Health and Family Welfare Ministers of State and Union Territories in January, 1992. The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include improving the quality and outreach of Family welfare services, differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per

thousand population and above as per the 1981 census), developing a mechanism to make available funds to States/ Union Territories on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, strengthening family welfare scheme in urban areas specially in slum pockets, revitalising training activities of medical/ para-medical personnel with emphasis of motivational and counselling aspects, sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, gearing up of the of the implementation machinery in the States/ Union Territories and evolving high level inter-sect oral coordination mechanism at the national, state and district levels.

#### **Reinstatement of Railway Employees**

874. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding reinstatement/compensation to remaining railway employees dismissed/removed from service under Rule 14 (ii) of Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules from 1980 and onwards for participation in Trade Union activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). It has been decided not to reinstate the employees who have been dismissed/removed from service under Rule 14 (ii) of Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules from 01.04.1980 and onwards in connection with Trade Union activities. The question of giving them some monetary relief is under consideration.

#### **Freezing of Grants to Universities**

875. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:  
SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):  
SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:

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

(a) whether the Universities particularly those run directly by the Centre, have been facing serious economic crisis because of freezing of their grants;

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

(c) the alternative proposals suggested to tide over the problems;

(d) whether the Government propose to

review its decision in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f). Central Universities are fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission, whereas State Universities receive a major share of their funds from the respective State Governments. Keeping in view the present constraints on the availability of financial resources, Central Government has decided to maintain the level of Non-Plan expenditure of all Ministries/ Departments and autonomous bodies during 1992-93 at the level of last year. UGC informed Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, Heads of Deemed Universities and Principals of Delhi Colleges accordingly. The Commission also held a series of consultations with officials of these institutions to identify measures for effecting economy and augmenting income.

The Minister of Human Resource Development held consultations with Chairman, UGC and Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities to consider measures to mitigate the financial difficulties being faced by them. On the basis of these consultations, the Commission has withdrawn its earlier orders in regard to freezing of the maintenance grants of the above institutions during the current financial year.

#### **Health and Family Welfare Services in Karnataka**

876. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Karnataka Government to provide Health and Family Welfare Services in slum areas in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A project proposal for providing Health and Family Welfare services in the slum areas of Bangalore City in Karnataka with World Bank assistance has been received by the Government of India.

(b) The proposal in respect of Bangalore City has been negotiated with World Bank as part of the VIII India Population Project.

#### **Pollution in Delhi**

877. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HAN-DIQUE:  
SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:

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

(a) the ranking of Delhi among the major polluted cities of the world as per World Health organisation report;

(b) the main sources of pollution in Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control such pollution along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In a report of the World Health organisation and the

United Nations Environment Programme on Global Pollution and Health, New Delhi figures at the 27th place in the list of 54 cities in respect of pollution by Sulphur dioxide and at the 4th place in the list of 41 cities in respect of suspended particulate matter, According to the air quality survey carried out by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, the levels of suspended particulate matter in Delhi are, at times higher than the prescribed limits.

(b) the main sources of pollution in Delhi are emissions from industrial activities motor vehicles and natural dusty conditions.

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control pollution include the following:

1. Ambient air quality standards have been notified.
2. A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up.
3. Emission standards have been notified for major air polluting industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
4. All the polluting industries have been directed to instal necessary pollution control equipment so as to comply with the prescribed standards within a time-frame.
5. All the three thermal power plants in Delhi have installed electrostatic precipitators and the levels of particulate emission from these units are well within the prescribed limits.
6. Gross emission standards for in-use vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, and these have come into fore from March 1, 1990.
7. The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various State Transport Directorates including Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration to enforce the gross emission Standards.
8. The mass emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1991 and the standards for diesel driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1992.
9. Regular enforcement of the emission standards is being carried out by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration.
10. Pollution checking facilities have been provided at 110 private workshops and petrol pumps by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration.
11. Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration has launched an awareness compaign about vehicular pollution, health hazards as well as maintenance of procedures to control vehicular pollution.
12. The Government has started a programme of running battery powered buses to minimise vehicular pollution and improve the ambient air quality in congested areas of traffic.

[*Translation*]**Import of Condoms**878. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

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

(a) the approximate number of condoms utilised in India every year and the number of condoms imported from abroad every year country-wise and the value thereof;

Year	No. of condoms distributed/ sold (in million pcs.)
1989-90	961.72
1990-91	1002.38 (provisional)
1991-92	915.64 (provisional)

The quantity and value of condoms imported country-wise during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given in the attached statement.

(h) The Imports and Exports Policy 1990-93 allows the import of collared condoms under Open General Licence (OGL), Drugs Controller (India), while approving the import of coloured condoms calls for specimen samples alongwith Catch Covers and a Free

(b) whether the Government have no control on the quantity of the foreign condoms and their marketing in India; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps 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) The approximate number of Condoms distributed/sold under the National Family Welfare Programme during the last three years is as follows:-

Sale Certificate of the Ministry of Health of the exporting country.

The Government of India have notified the Central Indian Pharmacopoeia laboratory (CIPL) Ghaziabad, as statutory Laboratory for testing of Condoms, as per the standards laid down under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Samples of imported consignments of condoms are subjected to test at C.I.P.L., Ghaziabad, prior to release.

(c) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Country-wise import of Condoms during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	Description of Item/Country	Qty. in Thousand Nos Value of Rs. lakhs							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89			
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Rubber Contraceptives male (Condoms)									
1.	Belgium	-	-	1289	9.02	1810	13.59		
2.	Japan	2524	19.64	2020	11.88	3058	22.54		
3.	Korea	100	2.49	52840	178.49	76339	371.80		
4.	Malaysia	2590	7.67	2270	9.55	2991	17.54		
5.	Singapore	-	-	1433	4.78	630	6.72		
6.	Switzerland	-	-	-	900	8.47			
7.	USA	-	-	5000	35.64	19440	169.82		
8.	Italy	-	-	3	0.03	-	-		
Total		5214	29.80	64855	249.39	105168	610.48		

[English]

**Ragging of Girl Student at Ramjas College**

879. DR. SUDHIR RAY  
DR. VASANT NIVRITTI  
PAWAR:

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

(a) whether students guilty of stripping a lady student at Ramjas College, Delhi 1991 have been punished by the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the following punishments have been awarded to the students found guilty in the Ramjas College ragging incident of July, 1991:

- (i) One student has been fined Rs. 200/- and his entry to the University has been banned.
- (ii) One student has been fined Rs. 100/- and given a strict warning against any misconduct in future.
- (iii) Strict warnings against any kind of misconduct during their stay in the College/University have been given to three students.
- (iv) Two students have been strictly warned and bonds for good behaviour during their stay in the College/University have been taken from them.

(c) Does not arise.

**EMU Trains**

880. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to introduce more EMU trains in some sections in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). At present there is no such proposal. However, introduction of new services is a continuous process subject to traffic justification and availability of resources.

**Konkan Railway Project**

881. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI K. MURALE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of progress made so far in the work of Konkan Railway in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa;

(b) whether there was some delay in the Goa section owing to the delay in finalisation of the alignment of the sector;

(c) if so, the decision of Konkan Railway Corporation in this regard; and

(d) the dates when different sections of the project are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The percentage of progress upto the end of May, 1992 is as under:-

(i) Maharashtra	-	21%
(ii) Goa	-	10%
(iii) Karnataka	-	40%

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It has been decided that the alignment as approved by Government of Goa in December, 1990 with minor changes be adopted for construction.

(d) (i) Raha - Dasguon (47Km) and (ii) Mangalore-Udupi (70Km) - likely to be operational in October, 1992. (iii) Dasgaon-Udupi (643 Km) - likely to be operational in 1994-95.

#### **Revised Budget for Non-Formal Education**

882. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimates for non-formal education for 1991-92 are lower than the budget estimates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The budget estimates for Non-formal Education for 1991-92 were fixed considering the higher financial norms under the proposed revision of the scheme of Non-formal Education, which could not be finalised during 1991-92. Hence the revised estimates for Non-formal Education for 1991-92 were lower than budget estimates.

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Booking Offices in Bihar**

883. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open railway booking offices at district headquarters Chatra and Aurangabad and Sherghati sub-division of Gaya district in Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken by the Railway Administration to open an Out Agency at Aurangabad. Out agency would be opened as soon as a suitable contractor is found to operate the same on standard terms and conditions.

There is no proposal to open an Out Agency/Booking Office at Sherghati.

Opening of an Out Agency at Chatra has not been found justified for want of traffic potential.

[*English*]

#### **Expert Group on Killer Diseases**

884. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an expert group on killer diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for implementation of the recommendations made in the report?

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

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

**Pending Project Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**

885. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAU (DEEPA):  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

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

(a) the names of the development proj-

ects cleared by his Ministry during the last three months under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, State-wise;

(b) the names of the projects rejected, during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the names of the development projects pending with the Government for clearance as on date under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, State wise;

(d) since when these are pending and the reasons for delay in clearing the projects; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details are given in the attached statement. - I.

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement. - II.

(c) and (d). Details are given in the attached statement - III.

(e) After all the essential information are received from the States/UTs. Government, the proposals received under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are examined expeditiously for final decision.

## STATEMENT-I

<i>Name of the proposals</i>	
1	2
S. No.	Name of States/UT.
1.	A & N Island
2.	Bihar
3.	Gujarat
4.	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Haryana

  

1	2	3
(i)	Construction of polic lock out post at Peel Island.	
(i)	Laying of 200 KV transmission line in Singhbhum district.	
(i)	Main canal of Narmada Project in Panchmahals district.	
(ii)	Diversion of plots in 300 villages in Dangs district for Gantal purposes.	
(iii)	66 KV Rabari-Devagrh power transmission line in Panchmahals district.	
(iv)	Construction of P. T. Village Ghante in Banaskantha district.	
(v)	Collection of loose stone in Amravati district.	
(vi)	Consrucion of Nahra Branch canal in Vadodara district.	
(i)	Construction of Tehtoli-Standi road in Shimla district.	
(ii)	Construction of Inspection Hut at Sri Nainadevi Ji in Mandi district.	
(i)	Construction of LPG Gcdown within irrigation land boundary in Faridabad.	

S. No.	Name of States/UT.	Name of the proposals
1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	<p>(ii) Construction of Lay-Bye road for sales tax barrier at Delhi border in Rohtak district.</p> <p>(i) Extension of Bandhavgarh National Park for rehabilitation of villagers in Shadol district.</p> <p>(iii) Installation of conveyor belt for transportation of lime stone by M/s Maihar Cement Company.</p> <p>(iv) Mining of lime stone by M/s Maihar Cement Company.</p> <p>(v) Mining of lime stone by M/s Maihar Cement Company.</p> <p>(vi) Mining of lime stone by M/s Maihar Cement in Shadol District.</p> <p>(vii) Construction of Lower Sirpani Project in Raigarh District.</p> <p>(viii) Bansagar Project for mining of stone in Satna District.</p> <p>(ix) Construction of Dorda Tank in Bastar District.</p> <p>(x) Construction of Kothotia Tank in Shadol District.</p> <p>(xi) Construction of Amjhar Tank in Shadol District.</p> <p>(xii) Construction of Sonapur Tank in Bastar District.</p>

S. No.	Name of States/UT.	Name of the proposals
1	2	3
7.	Maharashtra	<p>(xiii) Chirimary Colliery by SECL in Sarguja District.</p> <p>(xiv) Chainpura Irrigation Tank in Mandsoor District.</p> <p>(xv) For taking out stone slabs in Vidisha District.</p> <p>(xvi) Construction of approach road in Sagar District.</p> <p>(xvii) To M/s Upendra Singh Keer in Khandva District.</p> <p>(i) 220 KV D/C transmission line from Kolhapur to Sindhudurg in Kolhapur District.</p> <p>(ii) Construction of Ghatghar Pump Storage scheme in Ahmednagar District.</p> <p>(iii) Construction of Upper Pravara Niliwara M. I. Tank in Ahmednagar District.</p> <p>(iv) Laying of Gas pipeline from the R. E. F. Sahav for Gas Supply to M/s Vikram Ispat in Raigad District.</p> <p>(v) Laying of Water Pipeline at Village Mohadari Taluka sinny in Nasik District.</p> <p>(vi) Construction of 11 KV transmission line from Rongna to Ajesur in Bhandara District.</p>

S. No.	Name of States/UT.	Name of the proposals
1	2	3
8.	Orissa	(v) Laying of Water pipeline at Village Mohadari Taluka sinny in Nasik District.
9.	Tripura	(vi) Construction of 11 KV transmission line from Rongha to Alesur in Bhandara District.
8.	Orissa	(i) Talcher-Sambalpur railway line in Sambalpur/ Dhenkanal districts.
9.	Tripura	(i) For underground pipeline GGS Rokhia to Brick line in West Tripura District.
		(ii) For eviction of flare stock by the ONGC, Tripura Project in West Tripura District.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Gas based petro-chemical complex by Gas Authority of India in Etawah District.
		(ii) Exchange of forest land with private land for settlement of villagers in Pauri district.
		(iii) Chulla drinking water supply scheme in Pauri district.
		(iv) Maurauli Dasoli drinking water supply scheme in Almora district.

S. No.	Name of States/UT.	Name of the proposals
1	2	3
(v)		Rachnatok drinking water supply scheme in Almora district.
(vi)		Patharkhola during water supply scheme in Almora district.
(vii)		Vaina drinking water supply scheme in Pauri district.
(viii)		Alias Sikhola drinking water supply scheme in Pauri District.

## STATEMENT-II

S. No.		Name of States/UT.		Name of the proposals	
1	2	3			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	(i)	Construction of Officer-cum-camp at Miao by Shri S. Nagomu, Dy. Minister (Education), Government of Arunachal Pradesh in Changlong District.		
2.	Himachal Pradesh	(i)	Construction of Post Office at Sarkaghat in Mandi District.		
3.	Haryana	(i)	Construction of approach road from G. T. road to New Bus Stand at Ganaur in Sonapat District.		
		(ii)	Construction of New Bye-Pass at Kaithal in Kaithal District.		
4.	Karnataka	(i)	For establishment of a automobile workshop in Uttar Kannada District.		
5.	Madhya Pradesh	(i)	Deen Dayal Vanvasi Seva Samity.		
6.	Maharashtra	(i)	Laying of pipeline at village Wadgaon in Jalgaon District.		
		(ii)	Laying of Pipeline at village Veer in Pune District.		
		(iii)	Laying of water supply pipeline in favour of Shri R. P. Pawar, Tilwasa Taluka in Amravati District.		

S. No.	Name of States/UT.	Name of the proposals
1	2	3
7.	Uttar Pradesh	<p>(i) Majli Vidhuli Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Almora District.</p> <p>(ii) Chandrawat Bhist Gram Motor road in Dehradun District.</p> <p>(iii) Amtoda Tok drinking water supply scheme in Pithoragarh District.</p> <p>(iv) Navoliya Gaon drinking water supply scheme in Pithoragarh District.</p> <p>(v) Mahargoli drinking water supply scheme in Pithoragarh District.</p> <p>(vi) Betata canal in Pithoragrah District.</p> <p>(vii) Jolly Grant Raipur LMVR in Dehradun District.</p> <p>(viii) Balgardhi Chaugarkhiya drinking water supplyu scheme in Dehradun District.</p> <p>(ix) Basti drinking water supply scheme in Almora District.</p>

## STATEMENT-III

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
Name of State: <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Assignment sugalise for agricultural purposes.	March '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
2.	Formation of Reservoir	May '92	Recommended by Advisory Committee. Under process for final orders.
3.	Lime stone mining lease in favour of A. C. C. Ltd.	May '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
4.	Coal Mining of Yellandu OCP-II in chimalapad R. F.-M/S SOC Ltd.	June '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
Name of State: <i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>			
1.	Construction of BRIF road.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Regularisation of encroachment.	June '92	Under process.
3.	Construction of Kaying Tado road.	May '92	Under process for final orders.
4.	Chingwanti-Walling namiti road.	April '92	Under process. for final orders.
Name of State: <i>Assam</i>			
1.	Acquisition of forest land from Jakai R. F. for 5 No. Jakal forest Kalbarta Patharnik Vidyalaya.	April '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since				Reasons for pendency present status
		1	2	3	4	
2.	Acquisition of forest land from Dehingmukh R. F. for Kamala Mini L. P. School.			April '92	Under process.	
3.	Acquisition of forest land from Namdang R. F. for Bantul H. E. School.			April '92	Under process.	
4.	Acquisition of forest land from Namdang R. F. for Burbil M. E. School.			April '92	Under process.	
5.	Acquisition of forest land from Jôhai R. f. for Nagaon L. P. School			April '92	Under process.	
6.	Acquisition of forest land from Namdang R. F. for			April '92	Under process.	
7.	Acquisition of forest land from Dehingmukh R. F. for Madhupur Girls' M. E. School.			April '92	Under process.	
8.	Acquisition of forest land from Dehingmukh R. F. for Madhupur Girls' H. E. School.			April '92	Under process.	
<b>Name of State: Bihar</b>						
1.	400 KV Durgapur-Jamshedpur transmission line.			June '92	Under process.	
2.	Suberanrekha Multi Project			June '92	Under process.	
3.	Construction of Upper Shankh Reservior Scheme.			May '92	Under process.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Pending since</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency present status</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
4.	Const. of road from Lalpania to Jagesar-Tenughat Thermal power station.	April '92	Under process.
5.	Rajmahal open cast coal field Godda Lalwati.	April '92	Under submission for final orders.
6.	Topa Colleiry coal project.	April '92	Environment clearance is awaited.
7.	Giddy 'A' open cast project.	April '92	Under submission for final orders.
8.	K. D. Haslong coal project.	April '92	Under submission for final orders.
9.	Tailing disposal scheme in favour of Hindustan Corporation Ltd.	April '92	Final decision awaited.
<b>Name of State: Goa</b>			
1.	Construction of Dyke-I Dam for the Salauli Irrigation Project.	June '92	Under process.
<b>Name of State: Gujarat</b>			
1.	Improvement ofr Vesma Junction 275/2 to 725/4.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Existing bridge across bridge KM-291/0 to 292/0.	June '92	Under process.
3.	Widening the NH No. 8, KM 284/0 to 287/0.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
4.	Construction of Nirmada Main canal.	June '92	Under process.
5.	Existing of NH No. 8	June '92	Under process.
6.	Existing of NH No. 8	June '92	Under process.
7.	Betaviladla Irrigation scheme	June '92	Under process.
8.	Widening the existing NH No. 8 four land Km 375/9 to 376/4.	June '92	Under process.
9.	Widening of NH No. 8 to KM. 367 to 366/6.	June '92	Under process.
10.	Improvement of Chikli Junction of NH No. 8.	June '92	Under process.
11.	Damonganga Reservoir project.	June '92	Under process.
12.	11 KV transmission line in Dangas.	May '92	Under process final orders.
13.	Widening of NH 8 KM 353/0 to 353/8.	May '92	Under process.
14.	Lotal Maneknath road	May '92	Under process.
15.	Sukhi main canal.	May '92	Under process.
15.	Sukhi main canl.	May '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
16.	Kapasia Minor Irrigation project.	May '92	Under process.
17.	Walan Irrigation Project.	May '92	Under process.
18.	11 KV transmission line in Dangas.	May '92	Under process.
19.	Construction of Minor Irrigation scheme in Palanpur.	April '92	Under process.
20.	Renewal of mining lease in favour of M/S Akik Udyod Vikash Shakari Mandal Ltd.	April '92	Pending with Regional Office, Bhopal.
21.	Narmada main canla at Dabhoi .	April '92	Under process.
22.	Deservation of forest area for cultivation purpose.	April '92	Under process.
23.	Khuwashi-Umri Deri Charda-Bhadrama.	April '92	Under process.
24.	Minor Irrigation project at Tadoli.	May '92	Under submission to decision.
25.	Goma Medium Irrigaion project	April '92	Regional Office Report is awaited.
26.	Construction of Bahta-Kaisa Hedo Viranpur road.	April '92	Under process.
27.	Laying Water Supply scheme on Mehsana-Ahmedbad road site.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
28.	Construction of Sakarda branch canal of Narmada Project June '92	June '92	Under process.
29.	Construction of Miyagam branch canal of Sardar Nigamada Nigam on Dabhi-Bodeli State HW.	June '92	Under process.
30.	Construction of Luwara branch of Narmada project at Samni.	June '92	Order under issue.
31.	Construction of Luwara branch of Sardar Narmada Project at Vadodar-Bharuch NH No. 8	June '92	Order under issue.
32.	Construction of Ambeshwar branch of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam at village Luwara.	June '92	Order under issue.
33.	Construction of Luwara Branch canal of Narmda project at village Sachani.	June '92	Order under issue.
34.	Construction of 1354 m. m. H. S. water pipeline for Baroda city from Dumad Chokdi.	June '92	Order under issue.
35.	Construction of Sakarda branch canal of Narmada project Savli-Timba road at Riasupur (Surti).	June '92	Under process.
36.	Construction of canal and Submergence of Hadaf Irrigation Scheme at Tajpur villages.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
37.	Laying of pipeline at village Kheda of Sabli Taluka Jalod.	June '92	Order under issue.
38.	Construction of Luwara branch of Narmada project at village Tankaria Taluka Bharuch.	June '92	Order under issue.
39.	Camp site for Gujarat State Mountaineering Centre, Bhavnath-Taliti road.	June '92	Order under issue.
40.	Construction of road adjoining to S. H. No. 55 for G. I. D. C. Estate, Chanana.	June '92	Under process.
41.	Construction of S. H. for four lane Km. 6/2 to 8/2 at Harani Taluka.	June '92	Under process.
42.	Widening to 6 land on Ahmedbad-Mehsana S. H. No. 8 Km. 72.52 to 75.00.	June '92	Under process.
43.	Widening to four lane on Ahmedbad-Palanpur road S. H. No. 8 between Unjha-Unava Km. 94 to 97.8.	June '92	Under process.
Name of State: Haryana			
1.	400 KV transmission line from Panipat and Malerkotla.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Grant of land to Radha Swami Satsang.	June '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
3.	Cutting of trees existing on junction of NH and Industrial Estate road near Namaste Chowk, Karnal.	April '92	Clarification sought from State Government. Reply awaited.
4.	Construction of effluent drain along Badkhal Pali road.	April '92	Clarification sought from State Government. Reply awaited.
5.	Faridbad Gas based power project.	April '92	Clarification sought from State Government. Reply awaited.
<b>Name of State: Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	220 KV Bairasil-Pong transmission line.	March '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
2.	Construction of Transit Camp by Army.	March '92	Under process.
3.	Installation of ropeway at Sri Nainadevi Ji Temple.	May '92	Clarification sought from state Government. Reply awaited.
4.	Construction of Seismic Observatory at Naddi village at Dharamsala.	May '92	Clarification sought from state Government. Reply awaited.
<b>Name of State: Karnataka</b>			
1.	Revival of mining lease in favor of Mysore Minerals.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Renewal of mining lease of S. A. Tawab.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
3.	Renewal of mining lease in favour of M/S Trident mining company (P) Ltd.	May '92	Under process.
4.	Renewal of mining lease in favour of Smt. K. M. Saroja.	May '92	Under process.
5.	Renewal of mining lease Mysore Minerals.	April '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
6.	Mining lease in favour of H. G. Rengangowda.	April '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
7.	Mining lease in favour of H. G. Rengangowda.	April '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
8.	Renewal of mining lease in favour of A. K. Madhavanarayana.	March '92	Under process.
9.	Mining lease for Iron Ore o Dalmia Cement.	April '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
10.	Mining lease in favour of N. M. D. C. 18.5.92. Site Inspection Report of	March '92	Discussed in Advisory Committee on Advisory Committee member is awaited.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
11.	Chikhinole Reservoir.	January '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
12.	Saravathi Tail Race.	January '92	Forestry clearance pending for want of environmental clearance.
Name of State: Kerala			
1.	Land of Indukki Division Authority.	March '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
2.	Idmlayar Irrigation Project.	March '92	Under process.
Name of State: Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Kerai River Project.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Kichhod Irrigation project.	June '92	Under process.
3.	Construction of Police Post.	June '92	Under process.
4.	Construction of Mahua Khora Irrigation Project.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
5.	Land for Spiritual upliftment.	June '92	Under process.
6.	Construction of Dalhi Behra Project.	June '92	Under process.
7.	Biranpur Project.	June '92	Under process.
8.	Semartheop Irrigation Project.	June '92	Under process.
9.	Chamleshwar Project.	June '92	Under process.
10.	Khudri Project.	June '92	Under process.
11.	Chandnagar Irrigation Project.	June '92	Under process.
12.	Parda Project.	June '92	Under process.
13.	Samar Tank Project.	June '92	Under process.
14.	Khodri Tank Project.	June '92	Under process.
15.	Deepika Coal Project.	June '92	Under process.
16.	Conversion of 8 forest villages to Revenue village.	June '92	Under process.
17.	Amarpura Project.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
18.	Bodhghat Project.	June '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
19.	Paipara Tank Project.	May '92	Under process.
20.	Construction of Koddli Tank.	May '92	Under process.
21.	Approach road to Arinala Bridge.	May '92	Under process.
22.	Renewal of mining lease for Diarpore-Payrofluorite.	May '92	To be placed before the advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
23.	Shampur Tank project	May '92	Regional Office asked for site inspection on 22.6.92.
24.	Conversion of Cheria Forest village in Painch National Park.	May '92	Under process.
25.	Bariapur Left Canal Project.	May '92	Under process.
26.	Chadan Mhet Tank Project.	May '92	Under process.
27.	White Mhet Tank Project.	May '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
28.	Land to Central Silk Board for Establishment of Basic Seed Multi-plication and Training Centre.	May '92	Under process.
29.	Land for Shei Degambar Jain of Gopachal Nyas.	April '92	Under process.
30.	Bandhi Nalla Irrigation Project.	April '92	Under process.
31.	Construction of Wardha Project.	April '92	Under process.
32.	Maksudan Garh Irrigation Project.	April '92	Site Inspection Report awaited since 27.3.92.
33.	Mining lease to Maharashtra Minerals.	April '92	Under process.
34.	Lahasuna Tank.	April '92	Under process.
35.	Mining lease to Bhilai Steel Plant.	April '92	Under process.
36.	Mining lease to Narmada Minerals.	April '92	Under process.
37.	Rajghat Canal.	April '92	Peoposal awaited from Uttar Pradesh.
38.	Sultanpur Tank.	January, '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
39.	Sub-power Service Station by SECL.	June '92	Order under issue.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
Name of State: Maharashtra			
1.	Extension of Deolai Field Firing Ranges, Nasik.	April '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
2.	Kumbhi irrigator project.	March, '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
3.	Dibhe L. B. Canal & B. C.	March, '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
4.	Kaseri Medium Irrigation project.	March, '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
5.	Ravalgoan Medium Irrigaion Project.	March, '92	Under process.
6.	Sarekha Medium Irrigation Project.	March, '92	Under process.
7.	Penderinalla Medium Irrigation Tank.	March, '92	Under process.
8.	400 KV D/C top line to Kharghar sub-station.	June, '92	Order under issue.
9.	Rural Water Supply Scheme at village Kasaba Walve, Taluka Radhanagri.	June, '92	Under process.
Name of State: Manipur			
1.	Dimapur Imphal line under Dryang transmission line.	May '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
2.	Installation of obstruction Light by National Airport Authority for safety of Air Traffic operation.	June '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
<b>Name of State: Orissa</b>			
1.	Rehabilitation of 395 families of the villagers of Satbhaya & Kanhupur.	May '92	Under process.
2.	Manjore medium Irrigaion Projecg.	May'92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
<b>Name of State: Punjab</b>			
1.	Police recruitment training centre Jaham Khalam.	May '92	Under process.
<b>Name of State: Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Ahmed! Medium Irrigation project in Baran Division, Kota.	March '92	Under process.
2.	Construction of Chandoli puraonndh road.	May '92	Under process.
3.	132 KV Power line Sangod-Jhalawar.	June '92	Under process.
<b>Name of State: Sikkim</b>			
1.	Construction of 1200 MW Teesa Stage III HEP	May '92	Site Inspection Report awaited.
2.	Construction of road from Sauklong to Theng.	March' 92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
Name of State: <i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1.	Diversion for Karadi-kanthi Quarry.	May '92	Under process.
2.	Renewal of mining lease of ACC Ltd.	March '92	To be placed before the Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 23.7.92.
Name of State: <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
1.	Harsil Mukhva Jungle motor road.	June '92	Under process.
2.	Ramnagar Bhandarpani motor road.	June '92	Under process.
3.	Exotic sheep breeding farm.	June '92	Under process.
4.	66/11 KV Sub-Station at Sangar.	June '92	Under process.
5.	Ainchali Jakhpuram Anioalaghat motor road.	May '92	Under process.
6.	Kirthinagar Dandhari motor road.	May '92	Under process.
7.	Ganai Jaorasi motor road.	May '92	Under process.
8.	Charma Dulekh Bhuwani motor road.	May '92	Under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
9.	Kei Jateshwar motor road.	May '92	Under process.
10.	Kakrighat Shitelakhet moor road.	May '92	Under process.
11.	Deval Mandoli motor	May '92	Under process.
12.	Mohankhat-Chander	May '92	Under process.
13.	Susari Khat Mohan Bajaro motor road.	April '92	Under process.
14.	Government P.G. College at Paniyali Kotdwar Pauri.	April '92	Under process.
15.	Collection of Minor Minerals in Chakia.	March '92	Under process.
16.	Sagar Chhangaon Chhal-chinna motor road.	March '92	Under process.
17.	Dagali Shyoli Chhalia Harinageri-Kalauo motor road.	March '92	Under process.
18.	Selement of oustees of Tehri Bandh motor riad,	March '92	Under process.
19.	Pinadari Glashier motor road.	March '92	Under process.
20.	Ghat Secor motor road	March '92	Under process.
21.	Khanitari canal	June '92	Under proces.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency present status
1	2	3	4
22.	Gulgaon drinking water supply scheme.	June '92	Under proces.
23.	Seema canal.	June '92	Under proces.
24.	Bukhlani drinking water supply scheme.	May '92	Pending for want of information from the State Government.
<b>Name of State: Tripura</b>			
1.	Establishement of 71 Bn. BSP H. Q. at Ambassa.	March '92	Under process.
2.	Drilling operation at BRM-X-Y within Baramura Deotamura.	March '92	Under process.
3.	Raising rubber plantation in N. S. and West Tripura.	May '92	Under process.
<b>Name of State: West Benal</b>			
1.	Jhangra under ground project of ECL Ltd.		
2.	Artificial regeneration of degraded foress of naturally grown trees.	March '92	Under process.
3.	Railway linkage from kalidaspur to Mejhia site by DVC.	March '92	Under process.

**Colours in Medicines****SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:**

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

(a) whether artificial colours and flavours are being used in drug formulations, mixture, syrups;

(b) whether these colours have got any therapeutic value and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the utility of using colors and flavours in drugs;

(d) whether the ingredients of these colours add to the prices of drugs;

(e) whether the Government propose to prevent the use of these colours: and

(f) 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) No, Sir.

(c) Colours are usually added to drugs meant for oral administration for elegance and better acceptance by the patients. Flavours are added to make the drug more palatable and to mask the unpleasant taste of certain ingredients.

(d) The cost of colours is taken into consideration by Baseau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) while calculating the prices of drugs.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Modernisation of Stations**

**887. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernised during 1991-92 and the names of the railway stations in Uttar Pradesh modernised during the period;

(b) whether the Government have considered the proposal of modernising Allgarh Junction;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the names of railway stations proposed to be modernised during 1992-93 alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 67 railways stations all over the Indian Railways were selected in 1986 for extensive modernisation under the 'Model Station' scheme. Accordingly, nine stations, viz., Meerut City, Lucknow Jun., Allahabad Jn., Moradabad, Lucknow, Gorakhur, Kathgodam, Allahabad City and Agra Fort were developed in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No further stations are proposed to be taken up for expensive modernisation under the 'Model Station' scheme. However, Modernisation of railway stations is a continuous process and the same is regularly undertaken whenever so warranted by growth in traffic subject to availability of funds.

**Immunisation of New-Born Infants**

**888. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of medical facili-

ties in various parts of the country including Delhi, all the new-born infants are not being immunized;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are formulating any special scheme to immunise the new-born infants throughout the country and especially in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) If so, the outlines thereof; and

(e) if not, the measures being taken by the Government to protect the new-born infants from diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Adequate medical facilities exist under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) to immunise all infants against six vaccine preventable diseases as per the following schedule:

Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT) - 3 doses at 6, 10, 14 weeks. Poliomyelitis (DPV) - 3 doses at 6, 10, 14 weeks. Measles - 9 months. Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) - one dose between 0—1 year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Besides providing routine immunisation services under the Universal Immunisation Programmes mentioned above, special immunisation drives are also launched from time to time in the country, for better out-reach and to cover the left over infants. Under this programme, the States and UTs are provided vaccines, syringes, needles, cold chain equipment besides cash assistance, so as to give full immunisation coverage to all the infants. Effective from 1992-93, a new initiative called the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme has been framed which inter alia envisages sustaining Universal Immunisation Programme during the 8th Plan period to give effective immunization coverage to all new born infants against the six vaccine

preventable diseases as well as interventions against dehydration in diarrhoea, respiratory infection etc.

[English]

Papers of Joint Entrance Examination to I.I.T.

889. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

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

(c) whether in the recent joint entrance examination to the I.I.T., papers for certain subjects had more than one correct answers thereby confusing the candidates and making the evaluation difficult;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken to ensure proper evaluation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION & CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). In the recently conducted Joint Entrance Examination for admissions to IITs and IT-BHU, there was a screening paper, a per established practice, for the sole purpose of short listing candidates whose performance in the main papers was to be evaluated in order to prepare the All India Merit List. The screening paper contained objective type questions and the examinees were required to identify the correct answer(s). The evaluation procedure involved preparation of model answers by the paper setters. These model answers were then moderated upon and examined critically by different committees of examiners to incorporate all possible correct answers. The model

answers thus moderated upon were then frozen. Evaluation has been done on the basis of these frozen model answers. Full credit was given to the candidates who ticked the required number of correct answers. Full credit was also given to those candidates who ticked any one of possible correct answers as contained in the model answers. Hence there is no question of any confusion arisen in the minds of the candidates while writing the answers. There was absolutely no difficulty in evaluating the answer scripts. The question of conducting any enquiry, therefore, did not arise.

### **New Kendriya Vidyalayas**

890. SHRI E. AHAMED:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEY:  
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the places proposed therefor, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Alleged malfunctioning of Ignou**

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

(a) whether the Government have received any compiling against the malfunctioning of Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in that regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 4-5-92 from Sri Hannan Mollah M.P. has been received.

(b) and (c). The complaints, inter alia, relate to the non-receipt of study materials by students in time, the non-availability of audio/video cassettes at study centres, irregularities in counselling, vacancies in positions of Directors of Schools, lack of policy for posting of staff in regional centers, financial irregularities etc. Detailed comments received from the University are being looked into.

[Translation]

### **Multiple Sets of Question Papers**

892. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding use of multiple sets of question papers in Xth class examination held this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the above system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

MENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), during the Secondary (Class X) and Senior Secondary (Class XII) examinations conducted by the CBSE in the Union territory of Delhi where multiple sets (four in number) of question papers were used, some press reports appeared alleging variation in standards between different sets of question papers. The CBSE referred the four sets of question papers to experts for content analysis and the experts opined that there was no evidence against the homogeneity of the multiple sets of question papers.

The decision regarding the use of multiple sets of question papers has already been revised by a Committee specially set up by the CBSE for this purpose. The Committee found the scheme effective and educationally sound. The Governing body of the Board has accepted the unanimous recommendation of the committee to implement the measure regarding use of multiple sets of question papers for the students of all CBSE - affiliated schools in the country and abroad who would appear in class X and Class XII examinations conducted by the Board in future.

[English]

#### Shifting of Railway Establishments from Alipurdwar Junction

893. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have shifted a number of railway establishments from the Alipurdwar junction; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

894. SHRI RAMASHRAY  
RAMASHARY PRASAD  
SINGH:  
SHRI N. J. RATHVA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the guidelines in respect of the admission system in Kendriya Vidyalayas following the recommendation of the Committee constituted for the purpose;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). A sub-Committee of Members of Parliament, from the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up and chaired by Prof. (Mrs.) Malian Bhattacharya, M.P. This group deliberated on the subject of admission of special dispensation in Kendriya Vidyalaya. They have not recommended any change in the guidelines as such, but have made relevant procedural recommendations. In pursuance of their recommendations, the Minister of Human Resource Development has written to Members of Parliament, a letter dated 20.5.1992 (copy attached as a Statement)

**STATEMENT****MINISTER D. O. NO. F. 120/C/KVS/92****OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INDIA**

20 May, 1992

Dear

You would kindly recall that while reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 677 on 21.4.1992, I had given an assurance on the floor of the House that I would be discussing the question of special dispensation admissions in KVS in the next meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to my Ministry. I had, accordingly, discussed this matter in the meeting of the consultative Committee on 25.4.1992. As decided by the Consultative Committee, a small Group of the Members of the Consultative Group consisted of Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya, M.P., as Chairperson and Shri Mohd. Yunus Salim, M.P., Prof. Rash Singh Rawat, M.P. and Shri Sudhir sawatm.p. as Members. The report of the group duly signed by the Chairperson is enclosed for your information.

You will find that the Group has, in addition to laying down the guidelines for regulating admissions, also made recommendations regarding the distribution of special dispensation admissions amongst Members of Parliament, Members of the Consultative Committee, Members of the Board of Governors and others. I agree with the recommendations of the Group.

To operationalise these recommendations, I have constituted a small Committee consisting of Additional Secretary (Education) as (Chairman and Commissioner, KVS and Shri Sydney Rebeiry a member of the Sangathan as its member which will process all the recommendations received in the light of the guidelines laid down by the Group of the members of the Consultative Committee. While acting upon the recommendations, this Committee will ensure that (a) the

broad guidelines regarding the eligibility criteria for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are adhered to, (b) the size of a class under any circumstance does not exceed 45, and (c) special dispensation admissions are restricted only to 10% of the total admissions done in the previous year.

I have also, as recommended by the Group of the Members of the Consultative Committee, constituted a monitoring Committee to review the implementation of these orders. The Monitoring Committee will have Prof. (Smt.) Malini Bhattacharya, M. P., as Chairperson and consist of Shri Mohd. Yunus Salim, M.P., Prof. Rash Singh Rawat, M.P. Shri Sudhir Sawant, M.P., Additional Secretary (Education), Commissioner (KVS) and Shri Sydney Rebeiro, member of the Sangathan, as members. The Monitoring Committee will meet once a year after the admissions are over and take stock of the position.

I am sure you would agree with me that all special dispensation admissions would be completed by 31st July each year. I would, therefore, request you to send your recommendations to my office latest by 20th June this year. Recommendations already sent by you to me will also be processed accordingly.

I have also constituted a Committee consisting of Additional Secretary (Education), Commissioner (KVS) and Shri V.D. Caustic, President, Rashtriya K.V. Adhyapok Sangh to process the requests for transfer of teachers, etc. I have asked this Committee to ensure that the transfer guidelines are adhered to.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(ARJUN SINGH)

All Members of Parliament.

[*Translation*]**Sugar Mill in Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh**

895. SHRIMAHENDRAKUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Sugar Mill in Cooperative sector in Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOT): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not propose specific locations for setting up of new sugar mills in any part of the country. The applications for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for establishment of new sugar mills at specific locations are received through the Department of Industrial Development which are then considered by the Government as per the Licensing Policy guidelines in force. As on 30.6.1992, no application for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for the establishment of a new sugar factory in the Co-operative Sector in Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh has been received.

[*English*]**Construction of Stadium in Karnataka**

896. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for providing Central Assistance for construction of Stadium in Hassan District, Karnataka has been received;

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

(c) the names of other places from where such proposals have been received and approved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of the 4 proposals for construction of Stadia received in the Department from Government of Karnataka, Central assistance have been approved for two Stadia, viz. (i) Stadium at Hassan and (ii) Mini Stadium at Government High School, R. C. Road, Hassan under the Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, etc. The other two proposals were not found viable for central assistance. Government at Karnataka has been informed accordingly.

(c) The Central assistance has been provided to various States for construction of 33 Stadia in 1990-91 and 15 Stadia in 1991-92. State-wise break-up is given in the attached statement.

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Stadia for which Central assistance sanctioned in:	
		1991-92	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-
2.	Bihar	-	1
3.	Gujarat	-	1
4.	Haryana	1	-

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Stadia for which Central assistance sanctioned in:	
		1991-92	1990-91
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2
6.	Kerala	1	-
7.	Karnataka	2	12
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
9.	Maharashtra	1	2
10.	Punjab	-	2
11.	Rajasthan	-	2
12.	Sikkim	-	2
13.	Tripura	1	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	3
15.	West Bengal	-	3
16.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1
17.	Delhi	-	1
		15	33

### Passenger Train From Dhanbad to Tata Nagar

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce a passenger train from Dhanbad to Tata Nafar in view of the long standing demand of the people of these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

### Procurement and Distribution Price of Foodgrains

898. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Procurement prices of foodgrains are lower than the prices at which they are being sold to the consumers in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the per quintal expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India on the operational cost thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). While the minimum support prices (MSP) of paddy and wheat are uniform throughout the country, the procurement prices of levy-rice differ from State to State. The Central issue (CIP) of rice and wheat are also uniform throughout the country. The MSP of paddy, procurement prices of levy-rice (Punjab and Haryana which are the highest) for 1991-92 kharif season and the current CIP (ex-FCI godown) of rice and wheat in the following table:

<i>Current Marketing season</i>	<i>Minimum Support Price</i>	<i>Procurement price of levy rice</i>		<i>P. D. S. Central issue price (ex-FCI godown) (From 28-12-91)</i>
		<i>Haryana</i>	<i>Punjab</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>1991-92 Kharif marketing season</i>				
<i>Paddy</i>				<i>Rice</i>
<i>Common</i>	230.00	396.65	396.40	377.00
<i>Fine</i>	240.00	425.20	424.90	437.00
<i>Superfine</i>	250.00	445.10	444.80	458.00
<i>1992-93 Rabi marketing season</i>				
<i>Wheat</i>	250.00			<i>Wheat</i>
<i>(+) Central bonus</i>	25.00			
<i>(+) State bonus (punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)</i>	5.00			
<i>Total</i>	280.00			280.00

(c) The present per quintal expenditure on operations during the period 1992-93 is estimated on under:—

	(Rs./Qtl.)	
	Wheat	Rice
Pooled cost of gains	248.82	392.68
Central Bonus	25.00	
Procurement Incidentals including carryover charges to procuring agencies	71.78	30.54
Distribution charges	95.82	95.82
	441.42	519.04
Estimated sales realisation	276.71	432.07
Estimated subsidy	164.71	86.97

The cost of maintaining buffer stocks is estimated to be Rs. 94.22 per quintal.

**Biosphere Reserves in Thar Desert**

899. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have constituted a team of experts to prepare a report on establishment of desert biosphere reserves in Thar Desert;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the team;

(c) whether recommendations of the team has been considered by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A Working Group was constituted to prepare a project document for establishment of a Biosphere Reserve in the Thar Desert. In its report, the Working Group recommended the demarcation of area and management activities to be taken up in the Desert Biosphere Reserve proposed to be set up in Barmer and Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan.

(c) and (b). The recommendations were considered and the matter has been taken up with the Government of Rajasthan.

**New Licences to Sugar Mills**

900. SHRI ANKUSHRAO  
RAOSAHEB TOPE:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI RAM SAGAR:  
SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:  
SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals cleared as on July 1, 1992 and the number of proposals

pending since last one year for setting up of sugar mills, State-wise;

(b) whether priority will be given to the cooperative sector;

(c) the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the number of licences of sugar mills cancelled during 1991-92, State wise with reasons for cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) No proposal for grant of industrial licence for setting up of a new sugar factory on the basis of the licensing policy guidelines announce vide Press Note dated 8.11.91 has been cleared till July 1, 1992. A State-wise list of applications received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar mills and pending consideration since 30.6.91 is given in the attached statement.

(b) As per the present licensing policy guidelines other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to the proposals from the Cooperative Sector and the Public Sector, in that order, as compared to the Private Sector.

(c) In view of the large pendency of unimplemented letters of intent/licences already issued, proposals for setting up of new sugar factories have not yet been taken up for consideration.

(d) No Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up a new sugar factory has been cancelled during the sugar year 1991-92 (Oct. - Sept.) till 30.6.92.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SUGAR FACTORIES AND PENDING CONSIDERATION SINCE 30.6.91.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of applications pending as on 30.6.91</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	194
2.	Maharashtra	206
3.	Andhra Pradesh	58
4.	Punjab	29
5.	Orissa	02
6.	Madhya Pradesh	08
7.	Rajasthan	02
8.	Tamil Nadu	13
9.	Gujarat	08
10.	Haryana	15
11.	Bihar	21
12.	Karnataka	46
13.	Himachal Pradesh	01
<b>Total:</b>		<b>603</b>

**Incentive Scheme for New Cooperative Sugar Factories**

901. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government held any meeting with the representatives of Co-operative Sugar Factories and Financial Institutions to discuss the incentive scheme for new cooperative sugar factories and other related issues;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held and the decisions taken therein;

(c) the number of proposals pending with the Financial Institutions for financial

assistance/loans for setting up new co-operative sugar factories; and

(d) the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). A meeting was taken by the Prime Minister on 19th May, 1992 with the representatives of Cooperative Sugar Factories of Maharashtra to consider the problems of the newly licenced cooperative sugar factories of that State. After discussion it was decided that the issues would be further examined.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Finance Cor-

poration of India has reported that 41 proposals are pending with the Financial Institutions for grant of financial assistance/loans for setting up of new cooperative sugar factories. As regards the reasons for pendency, it has been stated that the viability of a new sugar project has become uncertain. It is not possible to indicate any time-frame by which these proposals are likely to be cleared.

[Translation]

#### Printing of N.C.E.R.T Text Books

902. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHONLE:

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

(a) whether NCERT text books are not printed in time and as such adversely affecting the studies of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total demand of NCERT books during the last two years;

(d) the total number of books published by NCERT during that period; and

(e) the steps taken to make available the NCERT books in the market in time so as to avoid the shortage of text books every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. The N.C. R. T. has informed that their text books for 1991-92 and 1992-93 were printed and made available in time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total demand of NCERT text books during the last two years was about 45 million copies.

(d) The N.C.E.R.T. published 515 text book titles for 1991-92 and 1992-93 sessions.

(e) The Sale and distribution of NCERT text books are done through 14 Wholesale Agents in Delhi and 24 Wholesale Agents in other States/UTs. In order to improve the delivery system of its textbooks, NCERT has decided to open regional publication and distribution centres at Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad. The requirement of northern region will be met from the Headquarter, Delhi. There is a Sales Counter in the NCERT Campus in Delhi to meet the emergent local demands.

All necessary steps have been taken to ensure that all the NCERT text books are available before the commencement of the new academic session of 1993-94.

[English]

#### Railway Bridges on National Highways

903. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by his ministry for widening and development of Railway Bridges falling on National Highways including National Highway No. 13; and

(b) the details of railway bridges likely to be widened in Solapur District on National Highway No. 13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MULLIKARJUN): (a) Widening and development of road overbridges is done by Railways on deposit terms; hence no provision is made in Railway Budget for such works. However, Railways provide for funds for Railway's share of cost in construction of new road overbridges.

(b) Proposal for one such bridge at the

outskirts of Sholapur, received from the State Government is at planning stage.

**Health for All By 2000 A.D.**

904. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review on the progress towards Health for all by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, when the last review was made; and

(c) the details of the progress according to the review since the Alma Ata Declaration

or since the adoption of the National Health Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The provision of health care services is continuously monitored and modifications introduced in keeping with the demographic and epidemiological profile. An evaluation of the Health strategy was last undertaken in 1990.

(c) The National Health Policy adopted by the Government in 1983 indicated the targets to be achieved for Health for all by 2000 A.D. and laid down important indicators to measure achievements which are provided in the attached Statement.

## STATEMENT

Goals for Health and Family Welfare Programmes in Terms of 'Health for All' by 2000 A. D.

Sl. No.	Indicator	Current level			Goals		
		3	4	5	1985	1990	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Infant Mortality Rate						
	Rural	86 (1990)	122				
	Urban	51 (1990)	60				
	Combined	80 (1990)	106	87			below 50
2.	Pre. natal Mortality crude death	49.6 (1988)					30
	2 (a) crude death rate	9.61 (1990)	12	10.4			9-10
3.	Pre-school child (1-5 yrs) Mortality	24 (1976-77)	20-24	15-20			10
4.	Maternal Mortality Cate	4-5 (1976)	3-4	2-3			below 2
5.	Life expectancy at birth (years) Male	58.1 (1986-91)	55.1	57.6			64
	Female	59.1 (1986-91)	54.3	57.1			64
6.	Babies with birth weight below 2500 gms. (percentage)	30	25	10			10

Sl. No.	Indicator	Current level						Goals		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1985	1990	2000
7.	Crude birth rate			29.9 (1990)	31	27.0	21.0			
8.	Effective couple proection (percentage)			44.1 (March, 91)	31	27.0	21.0			
9.	Net reproduction rate (NRR)			1.48 (1981)	1.34	4.17	1.00			
10.	Growth rate (annual)			2.03 (1990)	1.90	1.66	1.20			
11.	Family size			4.0 (1988)	3.8		2.3			
12.	Pregnant mother receiving ante-natal care (%)			60 (1988)	50-60	60-75	100			
13.	Deliveries by trained birth attendants (%)			40-50 (1988)	50	80	100			
14.	Immunization Status(% coverage)									
	TT (for pregnant woman)			78.16 (1990-91)	60	100	100			
	TT (for school children)									
	10 years			60.5 (1990-91)	40	100	100			
	16 years			86.45 (1987-88)	60	100	100			
	DPT (children below 3 years)			98.19 (1990-91)	70	85	85			

Sl. No.	Indicator	Current level					
		1985	1990	2000	1985	1990	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Polio (infants)	98.86 (1990-91)	50	70	85		
	BCC (infants)	101.51 (1990-91)	70	80	85		
	DT (new schools entrants 5-6 years)	82.0 (1990-91)	80	85	85		
	Typhosy (new school entrants 5-6 years)	82.6 (1987-88)	70	85	85		
15.	Leprosy-percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	24.46 (1990-91)	40	60	80		
16.	TB percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	66 (1990-91)	68	75	90		
17.	Blindness-incidence of (%)	1.4 (1987-87)	1	0.7	0.3		

**Superfast Trains From Bombay to Trivandrum**

905. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new superfast train from Bombay to Trivandrum in view of heavy density of passenger traffic;

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

**Train Accident in Kottayam, Kerala**

906. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a train accident at Kodur in Kottayam District, Kerala;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the accident;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the total loss suffered as a result of the accident;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents in future;

(e) whether the repair of the damaged portion of railway line is over; and

(f) if so, the total time taken for the restoration of the railway traffic and the total cost of the repair work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. 18 wagons of a goods train derailed over a bridge between Kottayam and Chingavanam stations on the Ernakulam-Quilon section of Trivandrum Division of Southern Railway on 12.6.1992.

(b) Yes, Sir. A joint inquiry by a multi-disciplinary Committee of three junior administrative grade officers has been held into this accident.

(c) The report of the Committee is under finalisation. The total loss suffered on account of this accident, including expenditure on restoration operations, is estimated to be Rs. 119.83 lakhs.

(d) Pending receipt of the inquiry report, all necessary precautions and safeguards in the maintenance of permanent way and rolling stock and train operations have been taken.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) 113 hrs. and 20 minutes were taken for restoration of traffic. The cost of repair works out to Rs. 51.95 lakhs.

**Supply of Standard Drugs By Hospitals**

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

(a) whether any case of supplying of sub standard drugs in hospitals of Delhi has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Supply of Ing. Gesticaine 2% B No. IB

102 by M/s S.G. Phaswa to Safdarjung Hospital in 1991-92.

(c) The batch was got replaced free of charge.

**Medical Facility to Rural Poor**

908. DR. K.D. JESWANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under the seventh Five Year Plan to extend medical facilities to the rural poor and specially to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in backward area of the country State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to extend medical facilities to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Medical facilities to the population in rural areas are provided through the sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and the Community Health Centres. These Centres are established on the basis of population norm. A sub-centre is established for 5000 population in plain and 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas. A Primary health Centre is established for 30,000 population in plain areas and 20,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. A Community Health Centre is established for 1,20,000 population in plain areas and 80,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. there is no other Criterion for opening of these centres.

(b) Statement I and II showing the State-wise targets fixed for the Centres for VII Five Year Plan (1985-90) and also the number of these Centres reported to be functioning as on 31.3.92 showing the State-wise position are attached. The targets of providing rural infrastructure have almost been met by most of the States. The lagging States have been directed to fulfil the backlog of their targets and make these centres functional. During VIII Five Year Plan the emphasis is on consolidation of achievements made so far.

## STATEMENT-I

## Targets and Achievement in Respect of Establishment of Health Centres During the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

S. No.	State/UTs	Sub-centre				P. H. C.			
		Target	Achiev	%	Target	Achiev	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000	1765	44.1	1150	728	63.3		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	100	74.1	28	28	100.0		
3.	Assam	3421	3399	99.4	200	203	101.5		
4.	Bihar	6500	6500	100.00	1500	1205	80.2		
5.	Goa	10	10	100.00	7	7	100.0		
6.	Gujarat	1787	1965	110.0	690	396	57.4		
7.	Haryana	776	708	91.2	231	203	87.9		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	560	550	98.2	110	84	76.4		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1367	851	62.3	200	143	71.5		
10.	Karnataka	2061	2829	137.3	774	768	99.2		
11.	Kerala	2824	2824	100.0	800	687	85.9		

S. No	State/UTs	Sub-centrd			P. H. C.		
		Target	Achiev	%	Target	Achiev	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5385	5295	98.3	731	504	68.5
13.	Maharashtra	4419	2857	64.7	261	107	41.0
14.	Manipur	119	119	100.0	37	37	100.0
15.	Meghalaya	230	98	42.6	33	39	118.2
16.	Mizoram	58	58	100.0	18	16	88.9
17.	Nagaland	124	68	54.8	14	12	85.7
18.	Orissa	1800	1299	72.2	500	440	88.0
19.	Punjab	250	250	100.0	330	330	100.0
20.	Rajasthan	4210	4210	100.0	702	600	85.5
21.	Sikkim	50	50	100.0	2	2	100.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	3000	2821	94.0	1057	950	89.9
23.	Tripura	300	242	80.7	15	17	113.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6559	4500	68.6	2500	1934	77.4
25.	West Bengal	4600	1773	30.5	488	372	76.4

S. No.	State/UTs	Sub-centrd			P. H. C.		
		Target	Achiev	%	Target	Achiev	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	A & N Island	42	66	157.1	5	10	200.0
27.	Chandigarh	nil	-	-	nil	-	-
28	D & N Haveli	15	15	100.0	3	2	66.7
29	Damand & Diu	-	16	-	nil	2	-
30	Delhi	nil	-	-	nil	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	10	nil	nil	nil	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	nil	-	-	6	8	133.3
Total		54612	45238	82.8	12392	9831	79.3

C. H. C.				
S. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achieve	%
9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	19	19.9
2.	Arunachalpradesh	7	6	85.7
3.	Assam	30	44	146.7
4.	Bihar	97	46	47.4
5.	Goa	2	2	100.00
6.	Gujarat	100	113	113.0
7.	Haryana	50	39	78.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	100.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	14	93.3
10.	Karnataka	58	48	82.8
11.	Kerala	100	50	50.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100	114	114.0

		C. H. C.			
S. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achieve	%	
9	10	11	12	13	
13.	Maharashtra	78	136	174.4	
14.	Manipur	10	3	30.0	
15.	Meghalaya	8	-	nil	
16.	Mizoram	4		100.0	
17.	Nagaland	6	2	33.3	
18.	Orissa	92	25	27.2	
19.	Punjab	56	58	103.6	
20.	Rajasthan	25	110	<del>440</del>	
21.	Sikkim	2	nil	nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	120	42	35.0	
23.	Tripura	7	5	71.4	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	259	143	55.2	

		C. H. C.		
S. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achieve	%
9	10	11	12	13
25.	West Bengal	184	64	34.8
26.	A & N Island	3	2	66.7
27.	Chandigarh	nil	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	2	-	-
29.	Damand & Diu	r	-	-
30	.Delhi	nil	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	nil	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	1	-	-
Total		1523	1096	72.0

## STATEMENT-II

Total number of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres Functioning as on 1.4.85, 1.4.90 and 31.3.92

S. No.	State/UTs	Sub-centre				P. H. C.		
		No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6129	7894	7894	555	1293	1283	
2.	Arunachalpradesh	55	155	184	6	28	33	
3.	Assam	1711	5119	5110	237	440	479	
4.	Bihar	8299	14799	14799	796	2001	2494	
5.	Goa	135	145	147	13	20	21	
6.	Gujarat	4869	6834	7284	310	706	911	
7.	Haryana	1591	2299	2299	163	366	395	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	952	1520	1502	117	201	203	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	609	1460	1580	123	166	281	

S. No.	State/UTs	Sub-centre					P. H. C.		
		No. as on 1.4.85	3	4	5	No. as on 31.3.92	No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
10.	Karnataka	4964	7793	7793	365	1133	1173		
11.	Kerala	2270	5094	5094	199	688	911		
12	Madhya Pradesh	6615	11910	11910	680	1181	1182		
13	Maharashtra	6301	9248	9377	1530	1235	1650		
14	Manipur	301	420	420	31	60	70		
15	Meghalaya	217	315	350	32	71	91		
16	Mizoram	162	220	232	19	33	35		
17.	Nagaland	133	201	201	21	33	33		
18	Orissa	4127	5426	5426	484	924	1029		
19.	Punjab	2603	2853	2853	1706	2036	2048		
20.	Rajasthan	3790	8000	8096	448	1048	1373		



S. No.	State/UTs	Sub-centrd					P. H. C.		
		No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
31.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	7	7	7		
32.	Pondichery	73	73	76	14	22	26		
	Total	84053	129291	130219	10705	20536	22441		

Note : Figures are based on the reporting from the states/UTs.

S No.	States/UTs	C. H. C.			
		No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	
9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	46	46	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	6	6	
3.	Assam	12	56	68	
4.	Bihar	50	96	106	
5.	Goa	3	5	5	
6.	Gujarat	22	135	161	
7.	Haryana	2	41	41	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28	35	35	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	33	35	
10.	Karnataka	98	146	169	
11.	Kerala	4	54	54	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58	172	175	

S. No.	States/UTs	C. H. C.			
		No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	
9	10	11	12	13	
13.	Maharashtra	147	283	285	
14.	Manipur	6	9	11	
15.	Meghalaya	3	5	5	
16.	Mizoram	1	5	6	
17.	Nagaland	1	3	3	
18.	Orissa	59	64	89	
19.	Punjab	10	68	85	
20.	Rajasthan	76	186	217	
21.	Sikkim	nil	nil	nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	30	72	73	
23.	Tripura	3	8	8	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74	217	237	

		<i>C. H. C.</i>			
S. No.	States/UTs	No. as on 1.4.85	No. as on 1.4.90	No. as on 31.3.92	
9	10	11	12	13	
25.	West Bengal	23	87	87	
26.	A & N Island	nil	2	3	
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	
28.	D & N Haveli	nil	nil	nil	
29.	Damand & Diu	nil	nil	nil	
30.	Delhi	nil	nil	nil	
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	2	
Total		759	1855	2015	

**Wagons for Mormugao Port**

909. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway stations in Goa and outside Goa, from where iron and manganese are transported to Mormugao Port by wagons;

(b) the revenue earned by the railways as freight charges from each of these stations during the last three years;

(c) the average transportation time for carrying this ore from the railway yards in these stations to the Mormugao port;

(d) whether there is any delay in trans-

portation because of shortage of railway wagons; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make available required number of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Iron ore and Manganese ore is loaded in wagons from Tornagallu, Kariganuru, Hospet, Vyasankere, Yeshwantnagar, Swami-halli and Bellary stations for export through Mormugao port. At no station in Goa iron ore is loaded in Railway wagons.

(b) The revenue earned by the Railways for carriage for iron and manganese ores from these stations to Sanvardam for the last three years is as indicated below:-

<i>Stations</i>	<i>Revenue earned as freight charges (In crores of rupees)</i>		
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Tornagallu	0.97	1.21	0.71
Kariganuru	0.84	1.02	0.63
Hospet	0.29	0.32	1.00
Vyasankere	2.04	2.23	2.80
Yeshwantnagar	0.33	0.65	0.60
Swamihalli	1.39	1.42	2.09
Bellary	0.16	0.26	0.44

(c) The average transportation time for carrying ores is about 20 hours.

(d) There is no delay in transportation due to shortage of railways wagons.

(e) Does not arise.

**ENVIRONMENT BRIGADE**

910. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the

Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to constitute "Prayavaran Sudhar Vahinis" (Environment Brigade) to protect and preserve environment and forests in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have

identified the States where this programme is proposed to be implemented first;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government consider to give preference to Himachal Pradesh which had been selected for Ecological Task Force in 1983; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Prayavaran Sudhar Vahini is likely to be constituted in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Government has decided to constitute 'Paryavaran Vahinis' to create environmental awareness and control pollution & environmental degradation & preserve forests and wild life through the involvement of non-governmental organisations and individuals, particularly the students and the youth.

(b) and (c). 'Paryavaran vahinis would be constituted in 100 districts spread over various states during the current year. Out of these, 46 districts in 14 states and the Union Territory of Delhi have already been identified. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. Letters have been written to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in this regard.

(d) and (e). 2 districts namely Kullu & Palampur in Himachal Pradesh have been selected for constitution of 'Paryavaran Vahinis' and intimation sent to the State Government. Action to set up to Paryavaran Vahinis has been initiated.

#### **Indian Delegation to the Earth Summit**

911. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) The details of the Indian Delegation including representatives of Non-Government Organisation attended the Earth Summit held in June, 1992;

(b) the total expenditure incurred including the foreign exchange component thereof; and

(c) the achievements made by the Delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The list of members of the Indian Delegation which participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June, 1992, is given in the attached statement.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Indian Delegation to the UNCED played an active role not only in the detailed negotiations on Agenda 21 but also in mobilising opinion both among counties of the Group of 77 and others, on various important issues, particularly in regard to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Statement on Forests, leading to a broad consensus of views.

#### **Statement**

*Members of the Indian Deletion to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janero*

1. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Environment and Forests.
2. Shri Har Swarup Singh, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Pondicherry
3. Shri Ambarish Mukherjee, Minister

- of Environment, Government of West Bengal & Chairman, West Bengal Pollution Control Board
4. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha
  5. Ms. Bakul Patel, Sheriff, Bombay
  6. Dr. Digvijay Singh, Former Member of Parliament and Former Deputy Minister for Environment
  7. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Agriculture Scientist and Director, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras
  8. Shri Hari Dang, Executive Director, Sustainable Development New Delhi
  9. Shri Anil Agarwal, Director, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi
  10. Shri Kartikeya Sarabhai, Director, Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad
  11. Prof. P. Khanna, Director, National Environment & Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
  12. Shri R. Rajamani, Secretary, Environment & Forests, GOI
  13. Dr. S. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology Government of India
  14. Shri C.D. Pandeya, Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India
  15. Shri C. Dasgupta, Additional Secretary (10), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India
  16. Shri Mukul Sanwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and forests, Government of India

17. Shri D.K. Biswas, Advisor, Ministry of Environment & Forests Government of India
18. Shri Avani Vaish, Director, Ministry of Environment & Forests Government of India
19. Shri Ajai Malhotra, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India
20. Shri Neeraj Prasad, Deputy Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India
21. Smt. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, Geneva.
22. Shri Nikhil Seth, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, New York.
23. Shri Anthony De Sa, Deputy Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Forests.

#### **Applications for Import of Wheat**

912. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOCD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications/proposals received by the Government for the import of wheat since January 1992;

(b) the number of Indian applicants out of them and the number thereof from Nonresident Indians; and

(c) the details of the norms laid down to consider applications from Indians and NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The prospective exporters of wheat keep on sending their offers suo-motuo from time to time. However, in response to the global open tenders invited by the Government in March, 1992 for

import of wheat, 24 offers were received, out of which one was from non-resident Indian. There was no offer from any Indian firm.

(c) The Government did not lay any such norms.

[*Translation*]

**Train Accidents in Moradabad Division**

913. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail accidents occurred in Moradabad division of Northern Railways during the last one year and total loss suffered as a result thereof;

(b) the causes of the said accidents; and

(c) the action being taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There were three train accidents during 1991-92 on the Moradabad Division of Northern Railway. The cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 0.79 lakhs.

(b) Two accidents took place due to failure of railway staff while the third one was due to negligence of road user.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to reduce accidents are:-

- (i) Induction of technical device to aid the human element;
- (ii) monitoring the performance of staff of critical safety categories such as drivers, guards, station masters, etc.
- (iii) intensive training of staff in operational categories;
- (iv) intensive and frequent inspections

of sensitive installations;

- (v) surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains and
- (vi) provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

(*English*)

**National Health Policy**

914. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to make changes in the health policy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to provide free medicines to the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The policies governing Health are constantly reviewed modified to try and met the most pressing needs of the population within the resources available. These reviews are done during the formulation of the State Health Plans as well as Central Plan and the meetings of the State Health Ministers keeping in mind the epidemiological and demographic changes.

(c) Health care services are the responsibility of State Government Health care services to the rural population are provided through net-work of sub-centres, primary health centres free of cost. However, the Central Government provides a grant of Rs.

two thousand per annum per sub-centre towards cost of medicines for distribution to the rural poor.

[*Translation*]

**Renovation of Ruins of Miteri (Saidpur), U.P.**

915. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government has sent any proposal for the renovation, excavation and preservation of the ruins of Mitri (Saidpur), a place of archaeological importance in Gazipur district of Uttar Pradesh to develop tourism there; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India has not received any proposal from the State Government for the renovation, excavation and preservation of ruins of Mitri (SALDPUR) in Gasipur district of U.P. There, however, is a centrally protected site at Bhitari (Saidpur), District Gazipur which is being maintained/preserved by ASIA.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Unced Meet at Rio-De Janeiro**

916. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the points emanating from the recent discussion held during SAARC Environment Minister's Conference at New Delhi were taken up by India in the UNCED Conference;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Joint Communiqué adopted by the SAARC Environment Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 8-9 April, 1992 reflected the consensus of view of all the SAARC countries on Environment and Development. The Communiqué was subsequently circulated as an official document of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Communiqué represented the views of the SAARC countries, including India, and was in accord with the position taken by India on the issues of environment and development at UNCED held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June, 1992.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Daily Running of Vidarbha Express**

917. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand to run Nagpur-Bombay 5 DN Vidarbha Express daily for the convenience of the passengers of Vidarbha area of Maharashtra;

(b) whether there has been Rail Roko Agitations in Amravati, Nagpur and Buldana districts of Vidarbha area of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government?

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

(b) Examined but not found feasible at present.

**Gola Goraknath to Shahjahanpur  
Railway Line (UP)**

918. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for laying a new railway line between Gola Gokarnath and Shahjahanpur via Mohumaddi in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, the time by which construction work is likely to commence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Constraint of resources.

**Water (Prevention and Control of  
Pollution) Act, 1974**

919. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to amend the existing Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and  
(b). There is no proposal for amending the existing Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Act was last amended on 29th September, 1988.

**Anna Nagar-Villivakkam Railway Line**

920. SHRI ANBARASUERA: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction for a railway line between Anna Nagar and Villivakkam has started;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far, and

(c) If not , the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commencement of the work will depend upon the result of the Techno-Economic survey proposed to be taken up during the current year.

**Bridge Over Bagmati River**

921. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will  
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct Dheng bridge over river Bagmati between Dheng and Barjinia railway Stations of North Eastern Railway was received by him during a meeting of the Northern Region Members of Parliament;

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

(c) the action proposed to taken thereon?

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

(b) The line Raxaul to Darbhanga (MG) is in operation and no need has been felt for provision of any new Railway bridge between Dheng and Banginia Railway stations.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Direct Train from Bhavnagar to  
Bombay and Delhi**

922. SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a direct train from Bhavnagar (Gujarat) to Bombay and Delhi in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints & lack of commercial justification.

[*English*]**Difficulties of 8476 DN and 2816 DN  
Passengers**

923. DR. KARTIKESHWARPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers of 8476 Dn and 2816 Dn are facing difficulties of water supply, catering service, unauthorised entry to reserved compartments and forcibly unauthorised entry to reserved compartments and forcibly occupying reserved berths, frequent chain pulling and the RPF, TTE remain ineffective;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Adequate arrangements for supply of drinking water and carting service already exist. Some cases of unauthorised entry of passengers in reserved coaches and alarm chain pulling have come to notice.

(b) and (c). Regular checks are conducted in these trains and the persons detected travelling unauthorisedly or found indulging in alarm chain pulling without reasonable and sufficient cause are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Railways Act.

[*Translation*]**Hindi Training Centres**

924. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide facility for teaching Hindi Short-hand and Hindi typewriting in North Eastern States of the country;

(b) the places where training centres have been opened in those states with the help of the Union Government; and

(c) the scheme for expansion of these facilities during this year and the next financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion and propagation of Hindi, grants are sanctioned to voluntary organisations inter alia for running Hindi shorthand and/or Hindi Typewriting Centres.

Besides, under the Hindi teaching Scheme, training in Hindi shorthanded and Hindi Typewriting is provided to Central Government employees and to the employees of the Government undertakings, Banks etc. at the following Centres in the North-Eastern States of the country:-

*Shorthand and Typewriting Centres*

*Assam:* Guwahati, Dibrugarh & Kamrup.

*Manipur:* Imphal.

*Nagaland:* Kohima.

*Meghalaya:* Shillong

*Sikkim:* Gangtok.

\* In addition to shorthand Centres, Hindi Typewriting Centres are also being run at these places.

In addition, Hindi Typewriting/Shorthand training is also imparted through correspondence courses.

The aforesaid existing facilities for Hindi Typewriting/shorthand training appear to be adequate. However, the new proposals for support to Hindi Typewriting/shorthand training in North Eastern States would be considered keeping in view the needs of the region and also the available resources.

**Railway Projects in Punjab**

925. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for new railway projects submitted by the Government of Punjab during the last three years;

(b) whether some of the proposals have been found unremunerative; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Following were the proposals for new lines:-

- (1) New electrified BG link from Rajpura to Chandigarh;
- (2) Electrified double line from Rajpura to Patiala;
- (3) New BG link from Patiala to Jakkhal;
- (4) New BG link from Chandigarh to Sirhind/Sarai Banjara; and
- (5) Payal (Ferozpur) to Chandigarh.

(b) Surveys for new lines from Rajpura to Chandigarh and Chandigarh to Ludhiana carried out in the past have revealed inadequate traffic potential. No survey has, however, been carried out for the remaining lines. Lines at items (1) to (3) were also proposed to serve the proposed counter-magnet towns under the National Capital Region Plan.

(c) Railways are facing an acute resource crunch and, therefore, the proposed new lines have to wait till the resource position improves. However, in view of persistent demand, a survey has been ordered for Rajpura-Chandigarh BG line, which will provide a direct BG link with important towns of Punjab without involving a reversal of trains at Ambale. Further action on this would, however, depend upon the results of the survey and the availability of resources in the coming years.

[English]

**New Zones/Divisions**

926. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA  
PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to recommend the creation of new railway zones and divisions in the country;

(b) if so, when the Committee was constituted;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the places recommended by the Committee for the creation of new railway zones/divisions: and

(e) the details of recommendations accepted by the Government and the names of new zones/divisions proposed be created along with names of their headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) was set up in May, 1981 to undertake a comprehensive review of the working of the Indian Railways. In one of its reports, namely "Railway Regrouping", submitted in July 1984, the RRC recommended creation of (i) four new zones with headquarters at Jabalpur, Ajmer, Allahabad and Bangalore; and (ii) ten new divisions with headquarters at Ambala, Bhopal, Malda, Ahmedabad, Rourkela, Singrauli, Ghaziabad, Guntur, Chittorgarh and Usalapur.

(e) The Government have already taken up for implementation the recommendations regarding creation of new divisions at Ambala, Bhopal, Malda, Sambaipur (in lieu of Rourkela) and Nanded (in lieu of Guntur). Prevailing financial constraints have, however, precluded the possibility of going in for additional zones or divisions for the present.

#### **Railway Bridge at Varkala**

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to the Union Gov-

ernment after completing all formalities, for construction of railway overbridge at Varkala on Ernakulam - Trivandrum via Kottayam railway line.

(b) if so, whether the bridge has been approved and construction work of the bridge commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The State Government of Kerala has sponsored the proposal but has not complied with the requisite formalities.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Conversion of Allahabad City to Allahabad Junction Line**

928. SHRIMATI SAROJ DEBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the conversion of metral gauge railway section between Allahabad city and Allahabad Junction, into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) This is being done as a part of Allahabad-Varanasi gauge conversion project on which work is in progress.

[*English*]

#### **Change in Name of Gommo Junction**

929. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

change the name of Gommo Junction to Netaji Subhas Railway Junction;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the existing procedure, any change in the present name of a railway station can be made only on the recommendation of the State Government concerned and duly concurred in by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

No such proposal duly recommended by the State Government and concurred in by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has been received.

#### **Management of Youth Hostels**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the management of youth hostels to the voluntary organisations and cooperative bodies; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the scheme of Youth Hostels, construction of Youth Hostels is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments. The State Governments provide a fully developed plot of land, free of cost, measuring 1.5 to 2 acres. The Central Government

bears the full construction cost of the building and hands over the building to the State Governments on lease basis. The above scheme does not envisage management of Youth Hostels by voluntary organisation or cooperative bodies, but representatives of voluntary Bodies are on the Central Policy Committee as well as in the Local Management Committee.

#### **Railway Insurance**

931. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rail Insurance, in consultation with Gic and LIC, for rail Passengers;

(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) There is already provision of payment of a sum of Rs.2 lakhs in case of death or total disability and a minimum of Rs. 16,000/- to a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000/- for various kinds of injuries under the Railways Act, 1989.

#### **Grant for Calicut Stadium**

932. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to give grant for completion of Calicut Stadium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

**AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):** (a) and (b). The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports had sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Government of Kerala for construction of an Outdoor Stadium in Calicut. This is the maximum admissible Central assistance for this purpose. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been disbursed to Government of Kerala on 26.2.87 as 1st instalment. The balance amount will be released after Government of Kerala sent the Utilisation Certificate and the Progress Report in the prescribed manner in respect of the grant already released.

#### **New Trains on Southern Railways**

933. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new passenger trains on Southern Railway within the next six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increase in Fees By Indian Institutes of Management**

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

(a) whether the fees in various Indian Institutes of Management has been increased many times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme is being formu-

lated by the Government for providing financial assistance to the students in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA):** (a) and (b). The tuition fee in Indian Institutes of Management has been increased from Rs. 500 per annum, fixed in early sixties, to Rs. 6000/- from the academic session 1992-93 to enable the Institutes to meet a part of increased recurring expenditure.

(c) and (d). Banks are providing loans to needy students. The Institutes have also made arrangements to provide financial assistance to students of weaker sections.

[*English*]

#### **Afforestation Programmes**

935. **SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of afforestation programmes launched or proposed to be launched in various States, particularly in Kerala; and

(b) the fund allocated to the State Governments for 1991-92 and 1992-93 under afforestation programmes, programme-wise and State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) Afforestation/tree planting are continuing activities undertaken in the States, including Kerala, keeping in view the funds made available through the State and Central Plans. The main programmes include the externally-aided Forestry Projects, Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests, Strip Plantations, Farm Forestry, Production Forestry, Control of Shifting Cultivation, Fuelwood &

Fodder Projects Scheme, Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme, Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Schemes for Generating Rural Employment, etc.

(b) The Statewise allocation of funds for undertaking afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20 Point Programme for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in the attached statement.

### STATEMENT

*Statewise Allocation Of Funds for 1991-92 & 1992-93 For Afforestation/Tree Planting Activities.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. State/U. T. 's		1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2878.00	1327.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	624.64	978.60
3.	Assam	1848.84	1808.80
4.	Bihar	4245.00	2381.21
5.	Goa	104.65	168.00
6.	Gujarat	5819.69	4126.52
7.	Haryana	3937.75	2538.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2754.98	2943.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1997.00	1383.23
10.	Karnataka	5577.51	3708.65
11.	Kerala	1991.50	2230.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7031.00	3882.16
13.	Maharashtra	5177.51	7308.65
14.	Manipur	491.12	364.00
15.	Meghalaya	1407.37	980.00
16.	Mizoram	290.00	NA
17.	Nagaland	169.27	336.00
18.	Orissa	3669.36	3191.85

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Sl. State/U.T.'s</i>		<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
19.	Punjab	944.12	568.40
20.	Rajasthan	7703.66	4792.92
21.	Sikkim	494.73	344.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	1773.69	2841.04
23.	Tripura	1326.30	407.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9742.99	5421.51
25.	West Bengal	2740.31	1504.80
26.	A & N Island	120.00	350.00
27.	Chandigarh	30.00	NA
28.	D & N Haveli	93.54	118.83
29.	Daman & Diu	17.00	14.00
30.	Delhi	100.00	199.50
31.	Lakshadweep	8.50	11.20
32.	Pondicherry	88.57	35.00
		75198.96	52382.79 *

\* - Does not include Rs. 96.00 crores of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna funds. Alsdus not include Rs. 115 crores of NWDB budget. Total tentative outlay for point no. 16 of the 20-point programme is Rs. 735.00 crores.

NA- Not Available

#### Quota of Foodgrains of U.P.

936. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the quota of foodgrains for strengthening the Public Distribution System in States on the basis of the increase in the population at as per the 1991 census;

(b) if so, the details of the increase in the Quota of Uttar Pradesh during the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the increase in the Quota of foodgrains allocated to each State

during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; and the quantity of foodgrains proposed to be allocated during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The allocations of foodgrain (Rice and Wheat) to States/Union Territories from Central Pool the Public Distribution

System are not made on the basis of population.

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

(d) A Statement showing allotments of rice and wheat to various States/Union Territories during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached. Allotments are made on monthly basis. Thus information regarding allocations to be made during 1992-93 can become available only after the year is over.

## STATEMENT

*Allotments of Rice and Wheat to Various States/Union Territories during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92**(In '000 tonnes)*

S. No.	States/UTs.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.0	135.0	1555.0	370.0	2289.0	276.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	89.9	1.80	92.5	10.0	116.9	9.4
3.	Assam	420.0	190.0	431.4	240.0	460.0	341.0
4.	Bihar	143.0	651.0	109.0	520.0	152.0	501.6
5.	Goa	47.4	30.50	48.9	46.5	59.5	44.65
6.	Gujarat	343.0	740.0	318.0	810.0	336.0	879.6
7.	Haryana	30.6	250.0	36.0	160.0	40.0	294.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.0	120.0	78.0	124.0	80.6	123.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	280.0	255.0	420.0	240.0	459.0	236.0

S. No.	States/UTs.	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
10.	Karnataka	530.0	260.0	589.0	375.0	622.0	467.0			
11.	Kerala	1295.0	225.0	1652.5	255.0	1782.5	354.0			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	310.0	380.6	278.0	410.330	443.0				
13.	Maharashtra	652.0	1235.0	558.5	1200.0	702.0	1396.0			
14.	Manipur	82.0	30.0	84.0	36.0	100.5	34.4			
15.	Meghalaya	115.0	25.2	115.9	27.6	140.5	30.0			
16.	Mizoram	94.5	13.8	88.5	15.0	107.0	15.36			
17.	Nagaland	93.50	70.5	113.50	73.5	145.5	75.9			
18.	Orissa	298.5	265.0	257.50	310.0	370.0	315.0			
19.	Punjab	15.3	61.25	18.0	90.0	20.0	215.0			
20.	Rajasthan	38.4	800.0	38.4	880.1	43.6	930.0			
21.	Sikkim	54.0	5.75	54.0	6.7	58.0	7.08			

S. No.	States/UTs.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	600.0	360.0	761.8	360.0	948.48	354.0
23.	Tripura	152.68	30.0	169.20	30.0	196.50	28.5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	403	695.0	370.0	690.6	376.0	743.0
25.	West Bengal	809.0	1017.5	837.0	100.0	872.0	1082.0
26.	A & N Island	18.0	8.4	18.0	8.4	18.0	8.4
27.	Chandigarh	4.9	24.0	4.8	24.0	11.2	23.6
28.	D & N Haveli	6.0	1.2	6.0	1.7	8.0	2.36
29.	Damand & Diu	5.45	1.85	5.40	1.8	7.8	1.76
30.	Delhi	255.0	7.7.0	240.0	870.0	368.0	855.6
31.	Lakshadweep	5.5	0.1	5.5	0.1	6.3	0.2
32.	Pondicherry	24.5	3.0	24.0	7.0	28.0	6.54

S. No.	States/UTs.	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	CRPE/BSF	12.0	18.0	12.0	18.0	13.5	21.0
34.	Defence	198.0	160.67	1889.8	167.92	187.0	163.2
35.	Bhulan	22.20	20.4	22.20	20.4	22.2	20.4
	Total	8411.33	8805.52	9612.30	9499.62	11356.58	10364.11

[*Translation*]

**Air Conditioned Coaches to Maurya Express**

937. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air-conditioned coaches have not been provided to Maurya Express (Gorakhpur to Hatia) a long-distance important train; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). It has not yet been possible to provide Air-conditioned coaches on many important trains on the Railways including Maurya Express due to shortage of such coaches on account of limited production capacity. As a policy, however, it has already been decided to provide Air-conditioned accommodation on all overnight Mail/ Express trains in due course of time.

**Official Language Implementation Committee in Sangeet Natak Akademi**

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

(a) whether the Official Language Implementations Committee has been constituted in Sangeet Natak Akademi;

(b) if so, the number of meetings of the Committee held during the last two years; and

(c) if no meeting was held, the reasons thereof and action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps are underway to constitute an Official Language Implementation Committee in the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

[*English*]

**Storage Capacity in Pauri (Garhwal) and Chamoli Districts**

939. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDUR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ.No.5405 on 31st March, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to create any storage Capacity in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts which are prone to heavy snowfall and land-slidings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) are the main Central agencies engaged in storage construction. The FCI proposes to construct a godown of 10000 MTs capacity at Harawala and another one of 2500 MTs capacity at Gopesh-

war to meet the storage requirements of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli Districts respectively.

The CWC also has plans to construct a warehouse of 5000 MTs capacity at srinagar, in Pauri Garhwal District for exclusive use of FCI for storage of foodgrains.

#### Validation Tests for Higher Level Education

940. SHRIGURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government Proposed to introduce admission test at higher levels of education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof specifying the courses for which it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Programme of Action for the implementation of National Policy of Education, 1986 envisages development of entrance examinations for admission to institutions of higher education. According to the information furnished by UGC most of the Central Universities are conducting entrance tests for admission to post-graduate and professional courses.

#### Casual Labour

941. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labour employed on different Railway zones, during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the wages reach the worker who has put in the work and not cornered by middle-men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) the strength of casual labour employed on zonal Railways is as under:

1990-91	1.45 lakhs.
1991-92	1.08 lakhs.
1992-93 (so far)	1.08 lakhs approximately

(b) Wages are disbursed through the departmental staff directly to the workers in the presence of witnessing officials and no middlemen are involved.

#### Integrated Education for Disabled Children

942. SHRIGANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the government to promote education under the Integrated Education for Disabled Children Scheme; and

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to Non-Government Organisations thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India is implementing the Centrally

sponsored Scheme of IEDC with the objective of providing educational opportunities for disabled children in common schools. Under the Scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to states/Uts/VOs for creating necessary facilities for the disabled children in common schools and giving various allowances to them for books and stationery, transport, uniform, equipment etc.

Besides, the Scheme provides for meeting the cost of salary of special teachers; setting up of resource rooms; carrying out assessment of disabled children, training of special teachers; removal architectural barriers in schools and production of instructional material.

(b) A Statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

The following grants were released to the voluntary organisation through the State Government concerned for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children during the years 1989-90 to 1991-92

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Grant released				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1.	National Association for the Blind (NAB), Visnagar	5,31,875	4,94,140	4,99,070		
2.	N. A. B., Idar	2,91,597	93,534	7,91,836		
3.	N. A. B., Mehmedbad	33,502	-	-		
4.	N. A. B., Ahmedabad	-	-	4,76,360		
5.	N. A. B., Mehsana	-	-	7,78,260		
6.	N. A. B., Kheda	-	-	1,43,588		
7.	N. A. B., Panchmahal	-	-	97,356		
8.	N. A. B., Valsad	-	-	4,54,979		
9.	N. A. B., Junagarh	-	-	1,25,902		
10.	N. A. B., Rajkot	-	-	60,826		

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Grant released				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
Karnataka						
R. V.						
1.	Integrated Schools for the Deaf, Bangalore	90,850	-	-	2,92,846	
2.	Divine Light Trust for the Blind, Bangalore	71,500	-	-	60,102	
3.	J. S. S. Sahana Bangalore	86,450	-	-	2,90,427	
4.	Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind, Bangalore	3,95,550	-	-	9,71,962	
5.	Rural Education Trust, Koppa	-	-	-	1,11,677	
6.	Siddaganga Resource Centre, Tumkur	-	-	-	1,51,176	
7.	Navaprabha Rural Residential School, Belgaum	-	-	-	2,95,794	
8.	SECAB Central Hindi Primary School, Bijapur	-	-	-	1,98,208	
9.	MES Primary School, Chickmanglore	-	-	-	66,758	
10.	Seva-in-Action, Bangalore	-	-	-	5,30,628	
11.	National Association for the Blind, Bangalore	-	-	-	1,88,800	

## STATEMENT

## Grant released

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Grant released				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Siddhartha Education Society, Bangalore	.	.	2,42,636		
13.	Bijapur Disst. Physically Handicapped Welfare Association, Bijapur	.	.	6,32,360		
14.	Niveditha Manovikasa Kendra, Bangalore	.	.	95,815		
15.	Asha Kirana Education and Research Society, Kolar Dt.	.	.	2,31,420		
16.	Vishva Manav Jeevana Vikasa Sangha, Bangalore	.	.	83,500		
17.	MELIM - Higher Secondary School, K. G. F.	.	.	66,175		
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Gwalior	1,16,650	81,650	86,550		
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>						
1.	Holy Cross College, Trichy	.	5,76,000			

[*Translation*]

**Missing of statues of Mahabodhi Temple in Bihar**

943. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

a) whether most of the statues of Mahabodhi Temple of Bodh Gaya in Bihar have been stolen or are missing;

(b) if so, whether the Union government have received any memorandum from the state Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details therefore; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the information received from Central Bureau of Investigation and National Crime Records Bureau, no theft of statues of Mahabodhi Temple, Bkdodh Gaya has been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since Mahabodhi Temple of Bodh Gaya in Bihar is not a centrally protected monument, the question of taking any measures by the Government of India does not arise.

[*English*]

**Profitability and Economic viability of Shatabdi Express**

944. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will

the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study of the profitability and economic viability of the different pairs of Shatabdi Express;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce more Shatabdi Express especially one up to Patna; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) and (d). At present there is no proposal to introduce any additional Shatabdi Express.

**Aids Cases In Calcutta**

945. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "AIDS comes to Calcutta's doorstep" appearing in the "Indian Express", New Delhi dated June 23 1992; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to contain this growing menace and confront the problem head on before things get out of hand?

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

(b) The following measures have been taken to check the spread of AIDS in Calcutta:-

(1) Strengthening of the Blood Banks with facilities for testing of blood before transfusion in order to ensure the supply of safe blood.

(2) There are 7 Zonal Blood testing Centres in Calcutta and all the 33 Blood Bank in that Metropolis are lined to them for screening of blood samples for HIV infection.

(3) Designing of Intervention strategies in collaboration with NCOs for taking up information, education and communication activities amongst high risk group located in a specific area.

(4) Treatment of STD cases and supply of condoms for self protection among high risks groups.

(5) National AIDS Control Project is being implemented from the current year for prevention and control of AIDS. The project involved an outlay of Rs. 270 crores and will be implemented for a period of 5 years. Assistance both in cash and kind will be provided to state governments for carrying out AIDS Control activities.

[*Translation*]

**Accident of Bhagirathi Express Near Paranpur Village**

946. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of collision between Bhagirathi Express and the tractor in April, 1992 at

an unmanned railway crossing near Paranpur village falling between madhavganj Katka Railway Station near Varnanasi;

(b) the amount of compensation provided to those killed and injured;

(c) whether railway crossing has since been constructed at that place;

(d) if not, the reasons for not setting up a railway crossing there so far;

(e) whether the cause of the accident has been inquired into; and

(f) if so, the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 13 persons lost their lives and another 9 sustained injuries when their tractor trolley dashed against the locomotive of Bhagirathi Express at the unmanned level crossing No. 26 between Katak and Madhosing Jn. stations of North Easter Railway on 16.4.1992.

(b) No compensation is admissible as per extent rules.

(c) An unmanned level crossing already exists at the site of the accident.

(d) The level of traffic does not justify manning of this unmanned level crossing.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise as the accident was due to the negligence of the tractor driver himself.

[English]

**Population of Tibetan System of Medicine**

947. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have made any study on the Tibetan system of Medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these medicines have proved effective in curing many chronic diseases; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to popularise the Tibetan System of Medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATHI) D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) to (d). Yes Sir. the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has a research unit in Leh which has carried out research studies on Amchi system of Medicine, to find out therapeutic efficacy of medicines in peptic ulcer and Eczema. These studies have proved that some Tibetan medicines are effective in treatment of these diseases. The Council has edited and published one Tibetan manuscript.

**Facilities at Stations on Western Railway**

948. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no waiting and retiring rooms, benches on platforms and other passenger amenities on HAPA Railway Station on western Railway;

(b) whether there are demands from the public and their representatives for provision of the same at Hapa, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Rajkot and Porbander stations; and

(c) the details regarding other demands of public of that area, regarding railway facilities and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) All the required passenger amenities viz benches, waiting rooms, drinking water arrangements including water coolers, toilet facilities, booking/reservation office, shed over platforms, etc., are already available at Hapa. there is no proposal to provide a retiring room.

(b) and (c). No representation has been received recently. Adequate amenities/facilities such as as benches, latrines, urinals, water coolers, water huts, booking/reservation facilities, shed over platforms, waiting halls, etc., are already available at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Okha, Rajkot and Porbandar stations.

**Adulteration in Ground spices**

949. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground spices are made attractive by using tarcoal dyes which is harmful; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATHID.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The standards of spices and condiments prohibit the use of added colouring matter in the spices. Further, sale of ground spices with colouring matter is a punishable offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

### Supply of Rice to States

950. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the States to which rice is being supplied under the Public Distribution System and the States contributing rice to the Central Pool with quantity and quality thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union government to supply good quality of boiled rice to that

State from the nearby States like Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) all States/Union Territories are being supplied rice from Central Pool under the Public Distribution System.

A Statement showing the quantity of rice procured for the Central Pool during 1991-92 Kharif marketing Season is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Food Corporation of India is supplying good quality rice to Kerala and has been asked to make available as much boiled rice to Kerala as possible.

### STATEMENT

*Quantity of Rice (Including Paddy in Terms of Rice) Procured for Central Pool During 1991-92 Kharif Marketing Season (Upto 3rd July, 1992)*

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Quantity in '000 t Tonnes</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2229
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.
Assam	6
Haryana	918
Karnataka	110
Madhya Pradesh	403

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Quantity in '000 t Tonnes</i>
Maharashtra	49
Orissa	246
Punjab	4247
Rajasthan	20
Uttar Pradesh	831
West Bengal	71
Chandigarh	24
Delhi	5
Pondicherry	4
Total	9163

(Neg:Negligible below 500 tonnes)

**More trains on Bankura-Damodar  
Section**

951. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce more trains on Bankura-Damodar Railway section;

(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) Lack of commercial justification.

**Loan From Japan**

952. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMJAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is likely to provide assistance to India in the field of environment related schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Japan has shown interest in assisting India in the field of environment. In the Eighth Aid India Consortium meeting held in June

1992, Japan has pledged a loan of Yen 17,773 million for the Yamuna Action Plan, for pollution abatement and cleaning up of the River Yamuna. This is in addition to Japanese assistance for the ongoing afforestation projects in Rajasthan-viz-"Afforestation and Pasture Development along the India Gandhi Canal" and the "Afforestation Project for the Aravalli Hills."

### **Test Tube Baby**

953. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a test tube baby was born recently in a nursing home in Ludhiana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of places in India where this facility is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As per news paper report, a test tube baby boy was born at Iqbal Nursing and Hospital at club Road, Ludhiana.

(c) This facility is available in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore.

### **AD-HOC Appointments of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

954. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines prescribed and adhered to in respect of appointment of ad-hoc teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether some deficiencies/short-comings in the guidelines have resulted in the increase in litigation cases; and

(c) If so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per the provisions of the Education code for Kendriya Vidyalayas when an employee included in the select panel for regular appointment is not available or where such a select panel has not yet been prepared, and the appointing authority considers it necessary and expedient to do so, a vacancy in any grade of the service may be filled on ad-hoc and temporary basis by the appointment of a person or persons otherwise eligible for appointment thereto:

(i) for a period not exceeding six months; or

(ii) for the period for which a select panel in respect of the particular post/grade is not prepared whichever is less.

(b) and (c). The provision of the Education code regarding ad-hoc appointments have not been set aside by any court. In certain individual cases specific relief has been given by various Law Courts depending on the particular circumstances of the said case.

### **Joint Report of ICSSR and ICMR**

955. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Social Science Research and Indian council of Medical Research have prepared a joint report on the general health pattern in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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). Yes, Sir. IN 1981, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Indian Council of Social Sciences Research brought out publication entitled "Health for all-an alternative strategy". The report covered various aspects of the health delivery system and suggested changes to improve the health status of the people which inter-alia included integration of the promotive, preventive and curative function through greater community participation and special care of vulnerable groups. It also gave due emphasis to factors such as Nutrition, Education and Environment.

(c) The recommendation were considered when the Health Policy 1983 was framed and have been adopted in the formulation of health strategies, particularly at the grass-root levels from time to time.

#### **Review of Child Development Programme**

956. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the implementation of the Child development Programme;

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

(c) the significant achievement of the programme in the backward States; and

(d) the details of the comprehensive national programme of action on children drawn up for follow up by the government in that regard during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT THE (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A computerised MIS is functioning in the Department to monitor and concurrently evaluate the administrative, nutrition and pre-school components of the scheme every month. Detailed health and nutritional aspect of the beneficiaries are monitored by the Central Technical Committee of the ICDS. During 1980s, reviews were undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission and the Central Technical Committee (CTC). During 1991-92 a National evaluation of ICDS has been carried out by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development covering all aspects of the programme.

(c) The significant achievements of ICDS Programme as brought out by various evaluation and reviews are as follows:-

(i) This is a village-based programme conducted by workers who are normally residents of the same village;

(ii) The programme enlists the active help and participation of voluntary organisations, social

activities, academic institutions and professionals:

- (iii) There is a built-in scope for convergence of Health, Nutrition and Childhood Education Service at the Anganwadi level;
- (iv) Two-thirds of the population covered by the ICDS Programme comprised Scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward communities;
- (v) 62% of children benefitting from the programme are from the low income group households i.e. income below Rs.2000/-p.a.
- (vi) Studies in some ICDS areas by Central Technical Committee have been shown a decline in infant mortality rate, birth rates and greater acceptance of family planning than in non-ICDS blocks;
- (vii) The immunisation coverage of children in the ICDS areas is substantially higher, some times even 3-4 times higher than in non-ICDS areas. The incidence of severe malnutrition declined considerably in ICDS covered areas:
- (viii) Over 80% anganwadis are easily accessible.

(d) The priority with regard to ICDS is to expand the programme so as to cover as many Community Development Blocks as possible within the resources available during 8th Plan. In carrying out such expansion, efforts are being made to reach those who are at greatest need by first focussing on areas with concentration of population living below poverty and belonging to Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### Population Control Programme

957. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:  
SHRI SHRVAN KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government have arrived at a national consensus in support of Family Welfare Programme in the recent past:

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

(c) the incentives and disincentives proposed to make the population control programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). For the success of the Population Control Programme in the country, active involvement of all sections of the society is a vital importance. Transforming the population control programme into a national movement require a broad national consensus and commitment of people of all shades/opinion. During the past few months, the following steps have been taken to have a national consensus to meet the challenge of stabilising the population growth in the country:-

(i) The Population problem was discussed in the last meeting of the National Development Council (NDC), where there was unenimity that population control should be kept above party politics and should receive the highest national priority.

(ii) A committee of the National Development Council (NDC) has been constituted to go into all aspects of the Population control policy and strategies and made recommendations for formulating a National Population suitable strategies and interventions for implementing the population control programme on a holistic and multisectoral basis. the Committee has already met once.

(iii) In this Conference of Minister incharge of Health and Family Welfare of States/Union Territories held in January, 1992, there was unanimity that population control is of the urgent national importance. The Action Plan formulated by the Ministry of health and Family Welfare in close consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territories Administration, for giving a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, was unanimously endorsed for implementation.

(iv) Population Control has been identified as one of the thrust areas in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

As a result of the above initiatives, the Population issues have been brought to the Centre stage of the national agenda.

(c) In order to make the population control programme as success, a comprehensive package of incentives/disincentives is under formulation.

#### **Regional Offices of U.G.C.**

958. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the locations where the University Grants Commission has decided to set up its regional offices in the country during the Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): There is a decision of the UGC, in principle, to set up its regional offices in different parts of the country. However the commission has not taken a decision in regard to the location of these offices.

#### **Privatisation of Railway Product on Units**

960. SHRI RAMKAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to privatise always production units;

(b) if so, the production units which are listed for privatisation; and

(c) the companies which have offered their services in this connection along with the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The existing production units are not to be privatised.

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

#### **Constituency Cell for Pollution Abatement**

961. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up or proposed to set up a constituency cell for rendering advise to the small and medium scale industries on preventive aspects in air and water pollution abatement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are implementing a scheme to provide assistance for promoting combined facilities for treatment of effluents and solid wasters generated in clusters of small scale units. Steps have been initiated to promote the development and adoption of cleaner technologies in small scale industries.

**Alleged Sale of Adulterated  
Baby food**

**962. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:** Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of adulterated baby food has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI  
SIDDHARTHA):** (a) and (b). As per information received from States/Union Territories, a total of 128 samples of baby food were tested during the year 1990. Nine of these samples were found to be adulterated.

(c) The Food Health Authorities of States/ Union territories have been urged to keep a strict vigil on the quality of baby food.

**Withdrawal of Subsidies on  
foodgrains**

**963. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:** Will the Minister if FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to further withdraw the subsidies on foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN  
GOGOI):** (a) and (b). Food subsidy on rice and wheat distributed from the stocks in the Central Pool is continuing. There is no proposal to withdraw the same

**Electrification of Railway Lines in  
Andhra Pradesh**

**964. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects to electrify Hyderabad-Kazipat and Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam railway lines are under consideration of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the total estimates and the time schedule of these projects?

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

(b)	Total Estimated cost	Target for completion
Kazipet-Hyderabad	Rs.71.01 crores	Sept.,93.
Vijayawada-Vishakapatnam	Rs. 210.08 crores.	March, 97.

**Wheat Procurement Target**

965. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:  
DR. AISM BALA:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the wheat procurement target set by the Government agencies during the current procurement season state-wise;

(b) the percentage of shortfall in the procurement target in comparison to the previous year;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the overall buffer stock position with the shortfall in the targeted procurement;

(e) the estimated gap between demand and supply till the next procurement season; and

(f) the manner in which Government propose to meet the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The procurement of wheat under price support operation being totally on a voluntary basis, no target as such can be fixed.

(d) to (f). The estimated stocks of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1-6-92 were 71.75 lakh tonnes as compared to 113.08 lakh tonnes as on 1-6-91. Keeping in view, inter alia, the low level of stocks, Government have entered into a contract for import of 10.05 lakh tonnes of wheat. As regards further imports, if any, the decision will be taken at the appropriate time taking into account all relevant considerations.

**Medicinal Plants**

- 966 SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: (a) whether the medicinal plants are being planted adequately under afforestation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Forest Departments in the States are planting species having medicinal value like neem, aonla,bael,behera,etc. under the afforestation/tree planting programmes. This

activity is also encouraged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising Minor Forest Produce, including Medicinal Plants. The details of Central assistance released and the area covered under the scheme from 1988-89 to 1991-92 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Area Covered (in ha.)</i>
1988-89	101.00	269
1989-90	223.00	3804
1990-91	442.00	9833
1991-92	650.00	8300 (Tentatives)

The scheme is under implementation in the states of: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

(c) does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Gaya**

967. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to provide a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Gaya; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) and (b) . Stoppage of 2301/2302 New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express at Gaya has been provided w.e.f.1-7-92.

[*English*]

#### **National River Action Plan**

968. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the National River Action Plan to clean up to polluted stretches of major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated cost of the entire project;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has identified such polluted stretches of the rivers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments are to share any cost of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) (e) and (f). A National River Action Plan (NRAP) for the abatement of pollution in the grossly polluted stretches of major rivers of the

country is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out.

(c) and (d). The Central Pollution Control Board has been carrying out studies to monitor the pollution load in some major river, oceans of the country over the years. 19 grossly polluted stretches in 13 rivers and 7 less polluted stretches in 5 rivers have been identified according to their pollution load. The details of these stretches are given in the attached statement.

*Details of Polluted Stretches of Major Rivers Identified by Central Population Control Board*

S. No.	River	Stretches
1	2	3
1.	Sabarmati	(i) Immediately upstream of Ahmedabad City upto Sabar mati Ashram.
2.	Indus (Tributaries) Sutlej	Downstream of Ludhiana to Harika. Downstream of Nangal.
3.	Yamuna	(i) Delhi to confluence with Chambal. (ii) In the city limits of Delhi, Agra & Mathura.
4.	Subarnarekha	Hatia Dam to Baharagora.
5.	Godavari	(i) Downstream of Nasik to Nanded (ii) City limits of Nasik & Nanded
6.	Krishna	Karad to Sangli.
7.	Chambal	Downstream of Nagda & downstream of Kota (approx 15 kms. at both places).
8.	Damodar	Downstream of Dhanbad to Haldia.
9.	Gomti	Lucknow to confluence with Ganga.

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Grant released				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1		3	4	5		
10.	Kali					Downstream of Modinagar to onfluence with Ganga.
11.	Khan	(i)				In the city limits of Indore
11.	Khan	(ii)				Downstream of Indore.
12.	Kshipra	(i)				In the city limits of Ujjain
		(ii)				Downstream of Ujjain.
13	Hindon					Saharanpur to confluence with Yamuna

*Less polluted stretches.*

S. No.	River	Stretches
1	2	3
1.	Baitarni	Upstream of Chandbali.
2.	Krishna	(i) Dhom Dam to Narso Babri (Maharashtra)
		(ii) Tributary Streams (Maharashtra)
		(iii) Upto Nagarjun Sagar Dam and from that Dam to upstream of Repella (Andhra Pradesh)
3.	Bhadra	Origin to downstream of KICCL of Bhadra Dam (Karnataka)
4.	Brahmini	Upstream of Dharmashalla.
5.	Tunga.	Thirthahalli to Confluence with Bhadra

**Grants for Construction of Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Buildings in Orissa**

969. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide grants for construction of buildings of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa particularly at Balangir during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There are 23 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Orissa out of which 17 are in Civil/Defence Sector. Out of these, school buildings have already been constructed for six Kendriya Vidyalayas and two school buildings are under construction. Construction in respect of the remaining nine Kendriya Vidyalayas including Balangir could not be taken up due to non-completion of formalities namely transfer of land and completion of lease deed to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

As regard six project sector Kendriya Vidyalayas, the responsibility to provide school buildings is of the sponsoring agencies and not of the Sangathan.

**Drug Addicts and Aids Cases in  
Nagaland**

970. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical

Research in Nagaland on drug addiction and AIDS cases prevailing in that region;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes. National Institute for Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta an Institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research, has carried out an exploratory survey in Nagaland on prevalence of HIV among intravenous drug addicts. The survey has revealed that these HIV infection cases in the North Eastern States, including Nagaland, primarily due to a large number of intravenous drug users during the last two years.

In Nagaland, out of 181 serum samples screened, 72 are HIV positive.

(c) The National AIDS Control Programme was started in 1987 for prevention and control of AIDS in the country. The activities undertaken so far, include:-

- organising a surveillance system for determining the prevalence and infectivity trends in groups practising high risk behaviour.
- promoting safety of blood products by establishment of testing facilities for screening of blood in blood banks on a zonal basis.
- Health education.
- formulation of guidelines for hospital infection control.

- training of clinicians and para-medical staff in diagnosis and management of HIV infected patients.
- implementing focussed activity plans in States/UTs where a relatively larger number of HIV infected persons have been detected on the basis of surveillance.
- National AIDS Control Project is being implemented from the current year for prevention and control of AIDS. The project involves an outlay of Rs.270 Crores and will be implemented for a period of 5 years. Assistance, both in cash and kind will be provided to State Government for carrying out AIDS control activities.

mended by the Orissa Government are as under:-

- i. Daitari-Banspani Railway line-143 km.
- ii. Talcher-Gopalpur Port railway line-325 km.
- iii. Jeypore-Malkangiri railway line-100 km.
- iv. Rayagada-Gopalpur Port railway line-165 km.

(c) The position is as under:-

1. *Daitari-Banspani railway line (143 km.)*

Construction of this line can be up after the modalities of funding have been settled by the concerned Ministries.

- ii. *Talcher-Gopalpur Port railway line-325 km.*

- iii. *Jeypore-Malkangiri railway line-100 km.*

- iv. *Rayagada-Gopalpur Port railway line- 165 km.*

Railways are facing an acute resource crunch, as such the projects cannot be considered at present.

[English]

#### Technology Development Plan

972. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

[Translation]

#### Railway Projects In Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent proposals to the Union government in respect of new railway projects and the development extension of existing rail lines in the States.

(b) if so, the area-wise/work-wise details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard?

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

(b) The names of the rail links recom-

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways propose to involve industries and research institute in a big way in the technology development plan;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for the implementation of the plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A number of technology development groups at the Railway's Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), Lucknow, involving industries and research institutes, Indian Institutes of Technology etc. had been set up under the Technological Development Plan. The technology development groups, who have been given targets, cover the fields of locomotives, coaches, wagons, track structures etc.

#### Recruitment in Railways

973. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated a time bound action plan to curtail recruitment;

(b) if so, the rationale of this policy at this stage of high unemployment rate; and

(c) the expected number of additional

employment potentials in the Railways during the 8th plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been some improvement of manpower productivity over the last few years. This would have to be sustained to ensure financial viability of the system. Hence additional manpower for running the system during the 8th plan is not generally anticipated.

[*Translation*]

#### Railway Project in Uttar Pradesh

974. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects in Uttar Pradesh which were started prior to Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the projects completed so far the programmes of the remaining projects as on 30th June, 1992; and

(c) the total estimated cost of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):

(a) to (c). The details of the railway projects above 20 crores started before Seventh Five Year Plan in Uttar Praesh are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned in the year	Latest Anticipated cost	Position as on 30.6.92
1	2	3	4	5
<b>New Lines</b>				
1.	Mathura-Alwar	1983-84	69.43	Progress 40% Targetted for completion in 1993-94.
2.	Rampur-New Haldwani	1974-75	49.54	Rampur-Bilaspur (27 Kms) completed. Remaining work is targetted for completion in 1993-94.
3.	Bagaha Chitauni (Restoration)	1974-75	140.59	Valmiki Nagar Bagaha (9 Kms) opened. The work of guard bunds and sub-structure is bieng taken in hand in 1992-93. This project is sanctioned on cost sharing basis between the State Government of U. P. nad Bihar. Ministry of Water Resources and Railways. Completion will depend on cosharers providing their share of funds.
<b>Gauge Conversions</b>				
1.	Varanasi-Bhatni	1977-78	85.28	Opened in 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned in the year	Latest Anticipated cost	Position as on 30.6.92	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Doubling</b>					
1.	Rohtak-Jakhal (Ph. I) Sahibabad-Ghaziabad 3rd line	1981	67.21	Opened in 1990-91	
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of sanction	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of completion	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Railway Electrification</b>					
1.	Hodal (excl.) Jaju (excl) (part of Delhi-Jhansi)	1978-79	34.00	March, 87	
2.	Matatila-Dhaura and Jhansi-Bassi. (part of Jhansi-Itarsi)	1981-82	41.93	Jan., 88	
3.	barakalan-Mughalsarai (part of Sitarampur-Mughalsarai)	1981-82	45.39	Expected to be completed by March, 97.	
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Revised cost	Year of sanction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mughalsarai-Rep;acement of	12.10	23.97	1985-86	Expected to be completed by 31.12.93

[English]

**State of the Forests Report, 1991**

975. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether according to the State of the Forests Report 1991, the country's forest cover is no more dwindling and has in fact registered an increase during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details along with the precise period over which the aforesaid increase was observed;

(c) the actual forest cover according to the report, State-wise;

(d) the ideal forest cover in terms of area and the percentage of total landscape of the country and the percentage increase during the above period; and

(e) the target fixed to achieve the ideal

forest cover during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per the State of forest Report, 1991 there has been a net increase of forest cover of the country by 560 sq.kms. during the period 1987-89.

(c) A statement showing actual forest cover state-wise is attached.

(d) There are no such norms/global standards defined for an ideal forest cover in terms of area and percentage. However, the National forest Policy, 1988 envisages that the national goal should be aimed at having minimum of one third of the total geographical area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in the mountainous region, the aim should be to maintain two thirds of the area under such cover. The increase of 560 sq.kms. in forest cover during 1987-89 works out to 0.087% increase in forest cover of the country.

(e) the target proposed to be covered forest/tree cover during the Eighth Five Year Plan is eighteen million ha. depending on the availability of funds in the states/the Central Government.

*State-Wise Details of Forest cover 1991 Assessment (Revised)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in Sq.Kms.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,911
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68,518
3.	Assam	25,977
4.	Bihar	26,934

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in Sq.Kms.</i>
5.	Goa(Including Daman&Diu)	1,302
6.	Gujarat	11,656
7.	Haryana	563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13,377
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,424
10.	Karnataka	32,195
11.	Kerala	10,149
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133,191
13.	Maharashtra	44,058
14.	Manipur	17,885
15.	Meghalaya	15,920
16.	Mizoram	18,861
17.	Nagaland	14,278
18.	Orissa	47,115
19.	Punjab	1,166
20.	Rajasthan	12,971
21.	Sikkim	3,124
22.	Tamilnadu	17,715
23.	Tripura	5,325
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33,826
25.	West Bengal	8,394
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,624

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in Sq.Kms.</i>
27.	Chandigarh	8
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	205
29.	Delhi	22
30.	Lakshadweep	-
31.	Pondicherry	-
Total		640,694

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Railway Lines in Maharashtra**

976. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The metre-gauge railway lines in Maharashtra proposed to be converted into broad gauge during the current year and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(b) the locations where such work is in progress and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The MG lines to be converted into BG in Maharashtra during the current year are Aurangaba-Jalna and Parbhani-Parli Vajjnath. The likely expenditure thereon is Rs.50.00 crores.

(b) In addition to the above section work is also in progress on the following sections in Maharashtra:-

Gondia- Chandafort NG to BG

Daund - Baramati MG to BG

Jalna - Parbhani MG to BG

Adilabad- Mudkhed-Purna-Parbhani MG to BG

Miraj-Londa MG to BG  
(Partly in Maharashtra)

The completion of these works would depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

[*English*]

**Legislation for the Prevention of AIDS**

977. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors, jurists and sociologists have given different opinions on the rationale behind legislation to prevent AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There is a wide difference of opinion about a legislation on "AIDS" not only in our country but also internationally.

(b) The government had earlier introduced a legislation in Rajya Sabha called the AIDS Prevention Bill 1989. However, keeping in a view the wide divergence of opinion and the said Bill was withdrawn. Government do not propose any legislation on the subject at the present.

[*Translation*]

### **Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh**

978. SHRIMAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills and the number of such mills actually running in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of sick sugar mills in the State;

(c) the total annual revenue loss as a result thereof;

(d) the remedial steps taken to improve the condition of these sick mills;

(e) the expenditure involved therein and the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and

(f) the number of sugar mills proposed

to be set up in the State during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There are 8 sugar mills in the State of Madhya Pradesh. All these mills have worked during the 1991-92 season.

(b) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that reference regarding one sick sugar factory of Madhya Pradesh (Jiwaji Rao Sugar Company Ltd.) has been received by them. No information regarding sickness in any other sugar factory of Madhya Pradesh has been received.

(c) There is no direct loss of revenue to the Central Government as excise duty/cess is levied and collected on sugar produced by such factories.

(d) and (e). BIFR had passed orders for winding-up of the aforesaid sugar mill under the provisions of section 20(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(f) The Central Government does not propose specific locations for setting up of new mills in any part of the country. The applications for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for establishment of new sugar mills at specific locations are received through the Department of Industrial Development which are then considered by the Government as per the Licensing are then considered by the Government as per the Licensing Policy guidelines in force. As on 30-6-92, 10 applications for grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been received. However, in view of the large pendency of unimplemented letters of intent/licences al-

ready issued, proposals for setting up of new sugar factories have not yet been taken up for consideration.

[English]

### **Conversion of Mangalore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway Line**

979. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any representations from the public for conversion of Mangalore-Hassan-Arsikere metre-gauge line into broad-gauge; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Conversion of Arisikere-Hassan-Mangalore MG to BG has already been included in the Action Plan drawn by the Railways.

### **Express Train from Bokaro to Howrah**

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce a direct Express train from Bokaro to Howrah via Tupkadi-Talgo-ria;

(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 and lack of commercial justification.

### **Import of Wheat**

981. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI

ATHITHAN:

DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN

SINGH:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA

GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether short fall of food grains (wheat rice and pulses) are anticipated during the year 1991-93;

(b) the estimated stock of foodgrains in the country as on date, the estimated production during 1992-93 and the estimated demand during that year including the requirement of the Public distribution System;

(c) whether the Government propose to import wheat to augment the supply during the year;

(d) if so, the quantity thereof and the estimated landed cost per metric ton;

(e) the countries from where wheat is proposed to be imported; and

(f) the procedure adopted for the purchase of wheat from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). As the demand depends on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutes etc., precise estimates of requirements of foodgrains in the country are not available. The estimated stocks of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) with Public Agencies as on 1.6.1992 were 16.48 million tonnes. The target for production of foodgrains for the crop year 1992-93 (July-June) is 183.0 million tonnes.

(c) to (f). The Government entered into a contract with the Canadian wheat Board on 19 June, 1992 for import of 10.05 lakh tonnes of wheat. The landed cost of Canadian wheat has been estimated at Rs. 5260/- M.T.

#### **Employment Generation with Environment Protection**

982. SHRI V.S. VIJAYAR-  
AGHAVAN:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether the Union government have formulated any new scheme linking employment generation with environment protection;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the government proposed to provide financial assistance to the State Governments under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e). Afforestation, tree planting and Wastelands development activities, which improve the environment and as well as generate employment, are already being carried out. In addition, in the Eight Plan period it is proposed to set up "Vaniki Vahinis" for promoting the 'greening' efforts for ecological restoration and to motivate people for eco-development as well as provide employment to rural youth, ex-servicemen, etc. The Eighth Plan is under finalization.

#### **Compensation to Rail Accident Victims**

983. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether The amount of compensation paid to the victims of railway accidents is less than the amount paid to the victims of those killed in air accidents;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the limit of compensation amount to victims of railway accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) The fare paid by air passengers is much higher and quantum of traffic is very low as compared to those on Railways. Also the risk factor in air travel is much higher whereas it is very low on Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The amount of Rs. 2 lakhs as compensation in the case of death or total disability is considered adequate.

#### **Loan to Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra**

984. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHE TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of 27 newly licensed cooperative sugar Factories in Maharashtra is held up for want of funds from the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to expedite soft term loan to these factories alongwith incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, construction work of 27 newly licensed cooperative sugar factories is held up due to non availability of funds from the financial institutions.

(b) The financial institutions are not considering the loan applications of these 27

sugar factories as their viability is uncertain.

(c) Grant of loan to these units is a matter to be decided by the sugar factories with the financial institutions. Formulation of a new incentive scheme is under consideration.

#### **Black Marketing of Tickets**

985. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned "Railway reservation-Touts make hay in summer rush" appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated June 22, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof particularly the role of railway employees in this racket in the Capital itself;

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished for black marketing of railway tickets in Delhi and Bombay during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check malpractices in railway reservation in Delhi and Bombay and in other areas?

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

(b) In the Capital, no railway employee has been found involved in this racket.

(c) Number of touts apprehended and number of transferred tickets detected during the last three years throughout the country are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Touts</i>	<i>Transferred Tickets</i>
1989	2335	4325
1990	2927	7036
1991	2269	9153
1992 (up to May '92)	983	2796

The persons found involved in the sale of railway tickets reserved in fictitious names are sent for trial/conviction by the courts.

(d) Surprise checks and raids are conducted by the Vigilance organisations of all zonal Railways including Vigilance (Special Squad), Railways Board, throughout the country. These checks are being intensified to curb the activities of touts and also to educate the travelling public.

- (ii) Under the Railway Act, 1989, the punishment for touts who illegally purchase tickets in fictitious names and later on sell the same to other persons, has been substantially increased.
- (iii) Public are educated through Press, T.V., Posters, etc. not to buy tickets from unauthorised persons.
- (iv) Special concerted drivers to check malpractices in the reservation of tickets are undertaken at least twice a year during summer rush and during Durga Pooja/Dussehra/Deewali periods.

### Ozone Hole theory

986. DR. R. MALLU:  
SHRI BASUDE-  
BACHARIA:

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

(a) whether Ozone Hole Theory has been recently challenged in "The holes in the Ozone scare", a book released at Rio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian researchers and activities have done any original and independent studies on the subject; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Details of the Book titled "The Holes in the Ozone Scare" have not been made available.

(c) and (d). Indian scientists and researchers in the Indian meteorological Department and in the Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research have been conducting observations and measurement of Ozone for several years. These indicate that there has been no significant change in the Ozone over India.

**Assistance to States under national  
Cancer Control Programme**

987. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government provide financial assistance to the State Gov-

ernment/Institutions under National Cancer Control Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount provided during 1990-91, 1991-92; State-wise?

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

(b) A statement indicating the financial assistance provided under National Cancer Control Programme during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise is enclosed as Annexure.

## Financial Assistance Provided under National Cancer Control Programme during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92

## (A) Financial Assistance To Regional Cancer Centres:

S. No.	Name of the Institution	State/U. T.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
			1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, New Delhi	Delhi	55.00	30.00
2.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	20.00	25.00
3.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore	Karnataka	20.00	25.00
4.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	Kerala	20.00	30.00
5.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	25.00
6.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack	Orissa	20.00	
7.	Cancer Institute, Madras	Tamil Nadu	35.00	30.00
8.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.	West Bengal	204.70	250.80
	Total		394.70	415.80



Sl. No.	Name of District	States/U.T.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
4.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	15.00
5.	Balasore	Orissa	15.00
6.	Chengalpattu MGR Dist.	Tamil Nadu	15.00
7.	South Arcot	Tamil Nadu	10.00
8.	South 24 Parganas	West Bengal	15.00
9.	Midnapore	West Bengal	10.00
Total:			120.00

(C) *Financial Assistance for Development of Oncology Wings*

1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Derthenga Mdeical Collage, eahriasarai	Bihar	5.00
2.	Regional Medical College, Imphal	Manipur	50.00
Total			100.00
1991-92			
1.	Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	70.00
2.	Silchar Medical Collage and Hospital, Silchar	Assam	70.00
3.	Govt. Medium College, Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	70.00
4.	Jawaharalal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer	Rajasthan	70.00
5.	Baba Raghava Das Medical Collage, Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	70.00
6.	Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
7.	North Bengal Medical College, Silliguri	West Bengal	70.00
Total:			470.00

## (D) Financial Assistance for Cobalt Therapy Units:

1990-91

S. No.	Name of institution	State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Government General Hospital, Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	20.00
2.	Medical College Hospital, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	20.00
3.	V. S. S. Medical College, Buria	Madhya Pradesh	20.00
4.	Medical College Hospital, Patiala	Punjab	20.00
5.	Cancer Hospital, Agartala	Tripura	20.00
6.	NRS Medical College, Calcutta	West Bengal	20.00
Total:			120.00
1991-92			
1.	Government General Hospital Ernakulam	Kerala	20.00
2.	Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner	Rajasthan	20.00
3.	Cooch Behar Cancer Centre, Cooch Behar	West Bengal	20.00.
Total:			60.00

S. No.	Name of Institution	State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
(E)	<i>Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation:</i>		
1.	Dharamshilla Cancer Foundation,	Delhi	5.00
2.	Cancer Central & Welfare Home, Calcutta	West Bengal	5.00
	Total:		10.00
	1991-92		
1.	Charamshilla Cancer Foundation, Delhi	Delhi	5.00
2.	Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	Delhi	2.50
3.	Ashwini Rural Cancer Relief Society, Solapur	Maharashtra	2.50
4.	Cancer Relif Soceity, Nagpur	Maharashtra	2.50
5.	Lekmanya Foundation, Pune	Maharashtra	2.50
6.	Womerries Council, Gangtok	Sikkim	7.50
7.	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home, Calcutta	West Begal	2.50
	Total:		20.00

**Separate fund for Women's Development**

988. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have a proposal to create separate fund for the development of women particularly for rural women;

(b) whether world Bank has also given some suggestion in that direction;

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

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d). The Department of women and child Development is processing a proposal to set up a National Credit Fund for women for providing production and developmental credit to poor and needy women in rural and urban areas. Formal discussions are yet to take place with the World Bank in this regard.

**Kayamkulam-Alleppy Railway Line**

989. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Kayamkulam-Alleppy railway line has been completed;

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

would be commissioned for traffic; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay and the steps being taken for its early completion?

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

(b) Very shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

**All India Council of Culture**

990. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

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

(a) Whether the Government are considering any proposal for setting up of an all India Council of Culture as the principal agency for grants to cultural organisations and individuals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). As a first step towards drafting a National Cultural Policy, Government had organised ten regional seminars in 1990 at various places to elicit the views of Experts, Critics and Administrators working in the field of Culture. One of the views expressed in those seminars was setting up of National Cultural Council for funding Cultural Agencies. Details of such a Council are yet to be formulated.

**World Bank Assistance for Technical Education**

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

(a) the amount of world Bank credit assistance for modernizing and upgrading technical Education disbursed to various States, Statewise; and

(b) the amount of such assistance likely to be provided during the current financial year/?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The amount of World Bank credit assistance to each State under the projects on upgrading Technician (Polytechnic) Education depends upon the actual expenditure incurred on approved project activities and reimbursement claims filed by it. A statement showing the amount reimbursed to each of the participating States upto 31.3.1992 and allocations made in the budgets of the respective States for 11992-93 is given in the attached statement. The average rate of reimbursement by the World Bank is about 83% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States.

## STATEMEN

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount reimbursed upto 31.3.1992	Allocation for the project in the State/U.T. Budget for 1992-93
1	2	3	4
<b>A. First Technician Education Project (Date of Commencement: 5.12.1990)</b>			
1.	Bihar	1.58	9.67
2.	Gujarat	4.84	19.35
3.	Karnataka	0.26	7.00
4.	Kerala	3.13	9.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.91	16.58
6.	Orissa	11.58	7.40
7.	Rajasthan	5.55	12.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	16.50	45.00
<b>B. Second Technician Education Project (Date of Commencement: 29.1.1992)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.32	8.00
2.	Assam	1.38	2.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. T.	Amount reimbursed upto 31.3.1992	Allocation for the project in the State/U. T. Budget for 192-93
1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	4.36	32.04
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10	4.17
5.	Maharashtra	1.72	12.00
6.	Punjab	.	30.11
7.	Tamil Nadu	3.75	1.75
8.	West Bengal	0.54	6.00
9.	U. T. of Delhi	0.78	2.50

### Meetings of National sports Federations

992. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings between the Ministry and the National Sports Federations held during last one year;

(b) whether the Government propose to hold such meetings frequently and consult the Federations regularly;

(c) whether any consultative machinery between the sports departments and the Federations exists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) About ten meetings, both formal and informal, were held between the Ministry, Indian Olympic Association and some National Sports Federations during the last one year. In addition, Presidents of various National Federations have also been included in the various Committees of the Department which meet on a regular basis.

(b) Yes, Sir, as and when required.

(c) and (d). There is no permanent consultative machinery between the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports and the National-Sports Federations, but such consultations take place on a continuing basis, especially through the Sports Authority of India for preparation of Long Term Development Plan.

### Special Train for Bangalore

993. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during December, 1991 a special train for Bangalore was introduced;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the special train was given priority over other trains by adjusting the timings of the regular trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) In December, 1991 a special train was run for Bangalore.

(b) No separate account of expenditure by individual train is maintained on the Indian Railways. The said train was an Inspection Special, classified as Departmental train.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

### Litigation Cases Filled Against Andaman and Nicobar Island Branch of I.C.M.R.

994. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Island Branch of I.C.M.R. had filed legal suits against the said branch in the past;

(b) if so, the number of such suits filed; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard keeping in view of the such large number of cases?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have informed that Nine such suits have been filed during the last ten years which have been/are being defended by them.

[English]

### Special Area Games Scheme

995. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Special Area Games Scheme was introduced;

(b) the main objective of the scheme;

(c) whether any review has been made on the implementation of the Scheme in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the Scheme effectively in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The Special Area Games

was introduced in the year 1985-86.

(b) The main objective of the Scheme is to scout and nurture natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, hilly, rural and coastal areas of the country. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions which either have some genetic or geographic factors advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline.

(c) Yes, Sir. Talent scouting has been conducted in Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa in Athletics, Archery & Gymnastics and in Bihar in Hockey & Archery.

(d) A total of 45 boys and 31 girls have been selected in 3 disciplines and are undergoing training. In Athletics, 12 children have been selected from M.P. for the assessment coaching camp.

(e) Besides Bihar, Orissa and M.P. talent has already been scouted and selected from Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, H.P., J & K, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab & Sikkim. A total of 304 boys and 144 girls are undergoing training in 16 disciplines.

[Translation]

### Environmental award

996. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted any national prize in the field of environment;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the details of the recipients so far with their contribution year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government have instituted Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar in the field of environment since 1987, Indira Priyadarsh-

ini Vrikshamitra Award since 1986 in the field of afforestation and wastelands development, National Awards for industries since 1991 in the field of prevention and control of pollution and Awards Scheme for original writing in Hindi on subjects related to Environment and allied areas since 1987.

(c) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

I. *Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar*

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Recipient	Area of Contribution
1	2	3	4
1.	1997	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay	Outstanding, work to meter education research and conservation of the environment.
2.	1988	Kerala Sashtra Sahitya Panishad Trivandrum, Kerala	Significant services to the cause of environment protection through scientific analysis of environmental issues.
3.	1989	Samaj Parivarthana Samudaya Dharwad, Karnataka	Outstanding work for the conservation of the environment.
4.	1990	Sh. Sant Kumar Bishnoi, Abohar, Punjab	Outstanding contribution to the cause of nature protection.
5.	1991	Sh. S. P. Godrej, (Indivi-Bombay dual)	Promotion of environmental consciousness and contribution towards the protection of wildlife and conservation of nature.
6.	1991	Dasholi Gram (organi-Swarajya Mandal sation) Charmoli, (U. P.)	Promotion of environmental awareness and notable efforts in encouraging environmental consciousness with economic development.

II. *Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra Award*

1986

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Area
1	2	3
1.	Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation	Pioneering innovative work in the field of forestation and wastelands development
2.	Brukhy 'O' Jeevar Bandho Parisada	"
3.	Central Young Mizo Association	"
4.	Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad	"
5.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi	"
6.	School of Fundamental Research	"
7.	Shri Karbhari Kachinath Chavan	"
8.	Dr. Vishnu Mahadev Gogte	"
9.	Sh. Annasaheb Hazare	"
10.	Sh. Mitha Lal Mehta	"
11.	Sh. T. Govindakutty Menon	"
12.	Sh. Anupam Mishra	"

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Area
1	2	3
13.	Sh. Surinder Mahadeo Mohnot	"
14.	Sh. Devendra Singh Negi	"
15.	Sh. Gopal Krishna Panthuri	"
16.	Sh. Visheshwar Dutt Saktiani	"
17.	Smt Sugatha Kumari	"
18.	Gram Panchayat Bhustala	"
19.	Gram Panchayat, Kovilur	"
20.	Rabbani School, Susera	"
21.	Fadvel Tree Growers Cooperative Society Ltd.	"
22.	Vrikshmitra Sahayog, Sindhudurg	"
23.	Municipal Corporation, Visakhapatnam	"
24.	Karnataka Cooperative Land Development Bank	"
25.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	"
26.	Mahila Mangal Dals of Charmoli	"

Sl. No.	Name of the receipt	Area
1	2	3
1987		
1.	Forestry Project of Villages Urami, Chandmune, Majhigarh, Sakhisole, Jarakhandi and Mahisdubi, C/o. Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.	Pioneering innovative work in the field of forestation and wastelands development
2.	Bhagabantapur Social Forestry Group, Distt. Midnapore West Bengal.	"
3.	Panruti Village Social Forestry Distt. Chingleput.	"
4.	Tree Growers Cooperatives of Vadgam, Pandod, Golana, Gudel, Valli and Vainej. C/o. St. Xaviers College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	"
5.	Mahila Mandals of Mahi, Goykarawadi Patawadi, Bavi, Khandvi, Jawalke, Halraann and Jalgaon C/o. Dr. Rajanikant Arole, Jarnkhod, Maharashtra.	"
6.	Harekala Landless poor and Marginal Farmers Development Society Mangalore (Karnataka)	"
7.	Dalyon Ka Dagraya C/o. Deptt. of English University of Garhwal, Garhwal (UP)	"
8.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidhayalaya C/o. Principal, Urli Kanchan, Pune	"
9.	Krishi Vighyan Kendra C/o. Ramakrishana Ashram South 24 Parganas (W. B.)	"
10.	Halpati Seva Sangh C/o. Shri Arvind Desai, Bardoli.	"
11.	Forestry Board-Kerala Kuravankonam Trivandrum.	"

Sl. No.	Name of the receipt	Area
1	2	3
12.	National Institute of Rural Integrated Development Bombay.	"
13.	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation, Sringeri Chitradurga (Karnataka)	"
14.	Sh. Vajinath Bhav Darshan Trust Patanjabi Upvan, Ajod Baroda	"
15.	Sh. Arun Shim Rao Nikam Teacher Rashtriya Sahkari Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Chalisgaon.	"
16.	Sh. Den Soans G. G. Soans Memorial Farmers' and rural Afforestation Training Centre, Sira Gate, Tumkur	"
17.	Sh. Kishori Mohan Singh Mahapatra Kundulia, Taldangra Distt. Bankura	"
18.	Sh. V. M. Manohar Prasad, Girijan Coffee Development Corporation Visakhapatnam.	"
19.	Sh. VASANTRAO Thakre Dhule Sahakari Kharaddi Vikri and Prakriya Society, Dhule	"
1968		
1.	Sh. Mohan Dharja, Pune	"
2.	Dr. P. R. Mishra, Daitonganj	"
3.	Comprehensive Social Service Society Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	"

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Area
1	2	3
4.	Magra Mowar Vikas Sanstha, Ajmer	"
5.	Government Inter College, Chamoli	"
7.	Social Forestry Division, Surat	"
8.	Green Belt Division, Bangalore	"
9.	Prathabaramapuram Panchayat, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	"
10.	Sitarampur Panchayat, Midnapur, West Bengal,	"
1989		
1.	Sh. M. Padmanabha Reddy, Deputy Conservator of Forests Sangareddy (A. P.)	"
2.	Sh. Sona-Ujjah Banihalil Raloo, Banihal (J & K)	"
3.	Jungle Surakshya Samiti Sundargarh, Orissa	"
4.	Srirampur Village level protection Committee, Matha Forest, Purulia, West Bengal	"
5.	Brahmanand Mahavidyalaya Rath (Hamirpur) (U. P.)	"
6.	Sh. A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar Research Centre, Tharamani, Madras	"
7.	Rural Education Society, Koilhapetta, Andhra Pradesh	"

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Area
1	2	3
8.	Uttara Kannada District, Forest Department, Kanra Circle, Dhanwad.	"
9.	Howrah Social Forestry range, Howrah.	"
10.	128 Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army), Ecological, C/o, 56 APO.	"
1990		
1.	Sh. Vinayak Rao Patil Nasik	"
2.	Sh. Om Prakash Agrawal sarguja	"
3.	Sh. A. K. Upadhyaya Deputy Conservator of Forests World Food Programme, Jaisalmer	"
4.	Gram Vikas Mandal Pingot, Bharuch.	"
5.	Rakhiaval Primary Farm Forestry Cooperative Society Rajasthan	"
6.	Thirumala Tinupait Devasthanam, Thirupati.	"
7.	Social Forestry Division Sambalpur	"
8.	Ubeshwar Vikas Mandal Udaipur	"
9.	Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan, Durgarpur	"
10.	Sivagiri Srmarayana Sr. Sec. School, Varkala, Kerala.	"

**III. National Award for Industries for the Prevention and Control of Pollution**

1991

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Area of Contribution
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Bhopal Pesticides Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal	Measures to abate pollution by installing additional dust collector and negative pressure air system at every source.
2.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Gujarat	Innovative measures undertaken to check solid wastes generation as well as to stop deterioration of the mining environment due to physical, biological and socio-economic activities.
3.	M/s. Sirram Fertilisers and Chemicals, Kota, Rajasthan	Proper utilisation and re-use of waste material and development of greenary over the rocks in the area by using fly ash as top soil.
4.	M/s. Shri Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Limited, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Selection of environmental clean technology to manufacture Caustic Soda and development of method to recover Barium Sulphate as a by-product from the sludge to reduce solid waste generation.

## IV. Awards Scheme for Original Writing in Hindi

1987

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Books in Hindi
1	2	3
1.	Sh. Veerendra Chandra, Government servant, Lucknow & Sh. Naresh Chandra, Government Servant, Lucknow	Ushar Bhoom Par Vriksha Ropan
2.	Sh. Shyam Sunder Sharma Government Servant, Delhi & Smt. Mridula Gura, House-wife, Delhi.	Pradooshan : Karan Aur Nivaran
3.	Sh. Ghanshyam Saxena Government Servant, Bhopal	Jangal Aur Jindagi
4.	Sh. M. M. Husan Government Servant, Bhopal	Vanyaprani Prasang
1988		
1.	Sh. Rajiv Garg, Individual, Delhi	Paryavaran Aru Hum
2.	Dr. Suresh Chandra Government Servant, Kanpur	Paryavaran Pradooshan Avam Manav Swasth
3.	Dr. M. A. Haque Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi.	Jal Pradooshan Avam Niyantram
1989		
1.	Dr. Jagdish Singh Government Servant, Gorakhpur	Vatavaran Niyojan Avam Vikas

Sl. No.	Name of the recipient	Book in Hindi
1	2	3
2.	Sh. Dharmvir Kapil Forest Officer, Bhopal	Vanya Prani Sanrakshan Avam Prabandh Taknik.
3.	Sh. Daleep Kumar Markandey Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi. & Neelma Raj Vaidhya House-wife, Delhi	Parchayatmak Paryavaran-Eak Smt. Samanya Vishleshan
4.	Sh. Shyam Sundar Sharma Govt. Servant, New Delhi & Dr. Ashok Kumar Malhotra, Zoological Park, New Delhi.	Pravasi Jeev Jantu
1990		
1.	Sh. Harish Chandra Vyas Individual, Bikaner & Sh. Kailash Chandra Vyas individual, Bikaner	Jansankhya Visphot Aur Paryavaran
2.	Sh. Shakti Kumar Trivedi Retired Govt. Servant Bharatpur.	Jeevon Ka Sansar Anokha
3.	Dr. Rajeshwari Prasad Chandola, Retired Government Servant, Jaipur.	Aaj Dharti Hoti Hai.

[English]

### Handling of AIDS cases

997. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some guidelines have been issued by the Maulana Azad Medical College to its associated Hospitals for proper handling of cases testing Human Immuno deficiency virus causing AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to issue similar guidelines to other Hospitals in this regard; 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.

(b) The guidelines issued by Maulana Azad Medical Collage are based on the guidelines issued by Government of India with the aim of providing information to health care workers for prevention and control of HIV infection both to Health Care Workers and the patients.

(c) The Government of India has already issued guidelines on Hospital acquired infection control in 1988 which were reviewed and revised in 1989 and 1990, with regard to prevention of HIV infection. In 1992, comprehensive guidelines for all the Hospitals in India, for prevention and control of Hospital acquired Infection including action, have been issued.

(d) These guidelines contain chapters on sterilization, dis-infection, discarding and disposal of Hospital wastes (reagents, chemicals, etc.) Special attention has been drawn to discarding of disposable materials. Certain procedures have been identified as high risk procedures and details for carrying out these procedures have been laid down in the guidelines. Emphasis have been given to management and control of Hospital acquired infections and frame work has been suggested for the same.

[Translation]

### Railway Projects in Maharashtra

998. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new railway proposals submitted by the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether Khamgaon-Jalna Railway route is also included in these proposals;

(c) if so, whether this project has been approved by the Government.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The proposals of New Lines/Gauge Conversion sent by Government of Maharashtra are as under:

### Gauge Conversion

1. Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad MG section into BG and subsequently extending it up to

Parli Vajinath and Adilabad.

2. Conversion of Latur -Barsi-Pandharpur- Miraj NG section and extending it up to Latur Road and laying a new railway line Joining Osmanabad with this line.
3. Conversion of Chandrapur-Gondia - Jabalpur NG to BG.
4. Conversion of Daund- Baramati NG line to BG.
5. Conversion of Yavatmal-Murtijapur -Achalpur Railway line.

#### **New Line**

1. New BG line from Khamgaon to Jalna.
  2. New BG line Ahmadnagar- Bir-Parli Vajinath.
  3. Construction of Wardha-Yavatmal-Pusad—Nanded railway line.
- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) **Constraint of resources and the unremunerative nature of the Khamgaon-Jalna project as revealed by the survey carried out.**

#### **New Train Between new Delhi and Lucknow**

999. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PA-

THAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new train between New Delhi and Lucknow via Moradabad during the Eighth Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the time by which this service is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Introduction of new trains is a continuous process subject to traffic Justification, operational feasibility and resource availability but it is not finalised plan-wise. At present there is no proposal to introduce a new train between New Delhi and Lucknow via Moradabad.

[English]

#### **National Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research**

1000. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research has been newly established; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including its objectives?

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

(b) The Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research one of the Institutes under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, was established during April, 1988 located at Jodhpur.

The main objective of the Institute is to cater to the general research requirements of forests and forestry problems relating to the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Haryana and Punjab. The primary objective is to conduct at national level, research on greening the arid and semi-arid areas of the country and within the region on eco-restoration of the Aravali hills, development of agri-pastoral packages for the arid tracts and research on natural regeneration in the high forests.

Presently the institute is in the process of developing its own edifice and experimental areas.

[*Translatio* ]

#### **New Station at Bankarkudi on SER**

1001. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to State:

(a) the norms adopted for constructing a new railway station for the facility of passengers;

(b) whether the Government have received a demand from public to construct a railway station at Bankarkudi village on Tata- Barkakana section under the South Eastern Railway;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work in this regard is likely to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): (a) Normally opening of a new

station is considered if the same is financially justified and feasible both from the operating and engineering points of view.

(b) to (d). A proposal for opening of a halt at Bankarkudi between Tiruldih and Latemda Stations was received. This has been examined but found neither financially viable nor operationally feasible.

[*English*]

#### **Indians Deported by Foreign Countries**

1002. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians deported by the various foreign Government on their being found HIV-positive during the last three years; and

(b) the authority responsible for keeping track of such persons in the country including the coordinating machinery, if any, between the Union and the state Governments, therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the information available, a total of 14 Indians have been deported by various foreign Governments on their being found HIV positive during the last three years.

(b) AIDS affected Indian nationals, including deported ones are provided necessary medicare facilities by the State Health Authorities in identified hospitals. The National AIDS Control Programme which is being implemented from April this

year, with World Bank assistance, includes a component for Information strategy including 'Counselling' for the HIV infected persons and their families.

### **Contaminated Ground Water**

1003. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified locations having contaminated ground water due to industrial pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Central Ground Water Board has monitored ground water in some of the industrial areas in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The results of analyses have shown contamination in areas around industrial centres.

(c). The steps taken for the abatement of ground water pollution include:

- (i) The State Pollution Control Boards have directed the industries to comply with the prescribed effluent standards.
- (ii) Prosecutions have been

launched against the industries causing environmental pollution.

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

(iv) The Central Ground Water Board has been asked to monitor the quality of ground Water in critically polluted areas in the country.

### **Projects Undertaken by Irocon**

1004. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of the projects being executed by the Indian Railway Construction companies abroad and inside the country country-wise and state-wise;

(b) whether the projects executed abroad are making profits;

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

(d) the number of projects now under completion and the projects undertaken during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) Indian Railway Construction Company is at present executing 14 projects abroad. Country-wise details are as under:

Saudi Arabia	-	1
Iraq	-	1
Turkey	-	1
Nepal	-	1
Bangladesh	-	3
Malaysia	-	5
Indonesia	-	2

practice of awarding such contracts to private contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) As a matter of policy no items of regular track maintenance traditionally done departmentally is entrusted to contractors. Only such works which are of occasional nature like screening of ballast, and renewal of tracks are given on contract. While executing such works through contracts, the aspects of quality and safety are given due regard.

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

#### **Homoeopathy and Unani Medical Colleges**

1006. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHILIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Homoeopathy and Unani Medical Colleges in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number out of them are recognised, including the private medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). As per information supplied by States and Union Territories the details of Homoeopathy and Unani colleges as on 1.4.90 are given in the attached Statements I and II respectively. All these colleges are affiliated to respective Universities/State Boards/Councils.

The Company is at present executing 46 projects in India. Some of the projects spread over more than one state. State-wise position is not maintained.

(b) and (c). The profit made from foreign projects during 1990-91, the year for which accounts have been finalised, is approx. Rs. 5.82 crores.

(d) Two foreign projects are likely to be completed in 1992-93 and three projects have been undertaken during 1991-92.

#### **Elimination of Contractors System**

1005. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether contracts for maintenance/repair of tracks are awarded to private contractor who do not pay required attention to the job causing train accidents as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking such jobs departmentally; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop the

**STATEMENT-I***Statewise Homoeopathy Medical Colleges in the Country-1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the Colleges</i>	<i>Affiliated to</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	JSPS Govt. Homeo. Medical College, Ramanathpur Hyderabad-500013.	University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Dr. Gururaju Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Choivada-521301, Distt. Krishna.	Do.
3.	Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, 2/412-0, Nehru Nagar, Sankarapuram, Cuddapah-516002.	Do.
4.	Dr. Allu Ramalingaiah Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Near 'Y Junction, Door No. 26-1-11, Rajahmundry-533105, Dissitt. East Godavri.	University of Health Science, Vijayawada.
<b>Assam</b>		
1.	Assam Homoeopathic Medical College, Lakhinagar, Haidrgaon-782002, Distt. Nageon.	Board of Homeopathic System of Medicine, Assam.
6.	Dr. J. K. Saikia Homoeopathic Medical College, Jorhat Road, P. O. Cinnapara, Jorhat-785009.	Do.
7.	Swahid Javed Nath Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022.	Do.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
<i>Bihar</i>		
8.	R. B. T. S. Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Muzaffarpur-840002.	University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur
9.	The Sinha Homoeo. Medical College and Hospital, Laheriasarai-846002, Distt. Darbhanga.	Do.
10.	Diri Nath Hahnemannian Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Mayaganj, Bhagalpur.	Do.
11.	Singhbhum Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Jamsheedpur.	Do.
12.	The Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital of Mihijam, Distt. Santhal Parganas-815354.	Do.
13.	The Temple of Hahnemann Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Munger.	Do.
14.	Muzaffarpur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Khabra.	Do.
15.	Saran Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Chapra-841301. Distt. Saran.	Do.
16.	Yogoda Satsanga Homoeopathic Mahavidyalaya, Jagannathpur, Dhurwa, Ranchi-8340084.	Do.
17.	Magadh Homoeopathic Medical College, Station Road, Behar Sharief, Nalanda-803101.	Do.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the Colleges</i>	<i>Affiliated to</i>
1	2	3
18.	Gaya Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, P. O. Amwam, Via-Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya.	University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur.
<i>Gujarat</i>		
19.	Anand Homeopathic Medical College and Research Instt. Bharej Road, Near Sardar Baug, Anand-388001, Distt. Kheda.	Sadar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar
20.	Gujarat Homeopathic Medical College, Savli-39177 Distt. Baroda.	Council of Homeopathy of Medicine, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
21.	Homeopathic Medical College Poison Building, Polson Road, P. O. & At Anand, Distt. Kheda, Anand-388001.	Do.
22.	Smt. Amrutben Jayantilal Salva Homeopathic Medical College & Research Institute, Megpara, Opp. Jawahar Society-384002, Mehsana.	Do.
23.	Chandravatiiben Dhansuklal Pechchigar College of Homeopathic Medicine, Near Anand Mangal Society, Bhatar Road, Surat-395001.	Do.
<i>Karnataka</i>		
24.	Govt. Homeopathic Medical College, No., 867, West of Chord Road, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560086.	Bangalore University
25.	Hyderabad Karnataka Educations Society's Homeopathic Medical College, Gulabarga-585105.	Gulbarga University

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
26.	Fr. Muller's Homoeopathic Medical College, Post Box no. 501, Kankanady, Mangalore-575002, Distt. South Kanara.	Mangalore University
27.	A. M. Sheikh Homoeopathic Medical College, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum-590010.	Karnataka University Dhanwad
28.	Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical College, Corporation Building, Ganeshpeth, Hubli-580021.	Do.
29.	Bharatesh Homoeopathic Medical College, Dhanwar Road, Belgaum-590016.	Do.
30.	Maratha Mandal's Homoeopathic Medical College, 1007, Mamaruti Extension, Opposite Police Parade ground, Belgaum-590016.	Do.
31.	Maulana Azad Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, High Lands Anad Nagar Road Old Hubli-580024, Distt. Dhanwad.	Do.
<b>Kerala</b>		
32.	Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Iramuttom Thiruvananthapuram-695009.	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
33.	Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Karaparamba, Calicut-673010, Distt. Kozhikode	University of Calicut
34.	Shri Vidyadhiraja Homoeopathic Medical College, P. O. Nemom, Thiruvananthapuram-695020.	Board of Examiners in Homoeopathic Medical and Surgery, Kerala State.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
35.	Dr. Pediar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Chittanikkara-682312, Distt. Ernakulam.	Do.
36.	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Chottanikkara-682312, Distt. Ernakulam.	Do.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
37.	Vasundhara Raje Homoeopathic Medical College, and Hospital, Kala Shinde Ka Beda Janaganj, Lashkar, Gwalior-474001.	State Council of Homeopathy, Bhopal
38.	Swami Premananda Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Meogate, Chattarpur-471001.	Do.
39.	Kamia Nehru College and Hospital, Delite Compound, Civil Lines, Jabalpur-482001.	State Council of Homeopathy Madhya Pradesh Bhopal.
40.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Near Post Office, Jinsi Jahangirabad, Bhopal-452008.	State Council of Homeopathy Madhya Pradesh Bhopal.
41.	Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, 102, Kedev Ghat, Indore-452002.	Do.
42.	Raipur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ramkund, Near Shitla Mandir, Choube Colony, Raipur-492001.	Do.
43.	District Homoeopathic Medical College, 102, New Road, Ratlam-457001.	Do.
44.	Hahnemann Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Shoukat Mahal, Adjacent to Iqbal Maidan, Bhopal-462001.	Do.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
45.	Nagpur College of Homoeopathy and Biochemistry and Hospital, 543, Azemahah Leyout, Great Nag Road, Nagpur-440009.	Nagapur University
46.	Smt. Chandaben Mohanbhel Postal Homoeopathic Medical College, Natakkar R. G. Gadkari Marg, Irla, Vile Parle (W) Bombay-400056.	University of Bombay
47.	Dhonduman Sathe Homoeopathic Medical College, F. P. No. 23, Off Karve, Road Pune-411004.	University of Pune
48.	PECT's Homoeopathic Medical College, Tarerani Chowk, Kohapur-416003.	Shivaji University Kolhapur.
49.	Venutai Yashwantrao Chavan Homoeopathic Medical College Dasara Chowk, Kolhapur-416002.	Do.
50.	Adarsh Shikshan Sansiha's Sonajirao Kshirsagar Homoeopathic Medical College, Barshi Road, Beed-431122.	Marathwada University Aurangabad.
51.	Shri Bhagwan Homoeopathic Medical College, CIDCO, N-6 Aurangabad-431001.	Do.
52.	Purushottambhal Chavan Homoeopathic Medical College, Near Collector's Bungalow, Civil Line, Chandrapur-442402	Nagpur University
53.	Lokmnaya Medical Foundation's Homoeopathic Medical College, Chinchwad, Pune-411033.	Poona University.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	2	3	Affiliated to
1				
54.	Kaka Sahab Mhaske Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune.			Do.
55.	Shree Janata Homoeopathic Medical College, Tower Jatharpeth Road, Friend's Colony, Akola-444005.			Maharashtra Council of Homoeopathy, Bombay-1.
56.	Homoeopathic Medical College, Kelanagar, Khamgaon-444303, Distt. Buldana.			Do.
57.	Takhataamal Shrivallabh Homoeopathic College, Homoeo Sadah, Rajapeth, Amravati-444606.			Maharashtra Council of Homoeopathy, Bombay-1.
58.	State Homoeopathic Medical College, Akot Road, Akola-44401.			Do.
59.	Kissan Dnyanodaya Mandal Gudhe Sanchalit Homoeopathic Medical College, Shirpur-425405, Distt. Dhule.			Do.
<i>Orissa</i>				
60.	Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Kharavels Nagar, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar-751001, Distt. Puri.			Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
61.	Mayurbhanj Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Daribada, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Pin: 757001.			Do.
62.	Cooperative Homoeopathic Medical College, Behrampur-760001, Ganjam.			Behrampur University.
63.	Utkalmani Homoeopathic Medical College, Bungalow No. 7, Sector-3, Rourkela-7690 Distt. Sundergarh.			Smbalpur University

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Collages	Affiliated to
1	2	3
64.	Orissa Medical College of Homoeopathy and Research, Sambalpur.	Do.
65.	Cuttack Homoeopathic Medical College, At-Didya-Dhapital, P. O. Nayabazar Cuttack, Pin: 753004.	Utkal University Bhubaneswar.
<i>Punjab</i>		
66.	Lord Mahavir Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Opp. Kitchlu Nagar, Ludhiana	Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Punjab, Chandigarh.
67.	Homoeopathic Medical College, Street No. 6, Patel Nagar, Abohar-152116, Distt. Ferozepur.	Do.
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
68.	Dr. Madan Pratap Khuntata Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research, Station Road Vanasthli Marg, Jaipur-302006.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
69.	Yuvraj Pratap Singh Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Shivaji Park, Alwar.	Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathy, Jaipur.
70.	Bhartiya Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital B-Narain Gate, Bharatpur-321001.	Do.
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
71.	Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Tirumanglam-626706, Distt. Madurai.	Dr. M. G. R. Medico University Madras.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	2	3	Affiliated to
1				
72.	The White Memorial Homoeo. Medical College, Attor, Kanyakumari Distt Pin:629191.			Tamil Nadu Homoeopathic Council.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>				
73.	Govt. Lal Bahadur Shastri Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital 24, Chaitam Lines, Allahabad-211002.			Agra University
74.	National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1, Cantt. Road, Lucknow-226001.			Agra University
75.	Govt. Ghazipur Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Ghazipur-233001.			Do.
76.	State Kanpur Homoeopathic Medical College G. N. K. Building, Civil Lines. Kanpur-208001.			Do.
77.	State K. G. K. Homoeopathic Medical College Moradabad-244001.			Do.
78.	States Mohan Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, 2, Nabi Ullah Road, Near City Station, Licnow-226018.			Do.
79.	State Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Tigri Mankawala, Nagina, Bijnor-245762.			Do.
80.	Govt. Sri Durgaji Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Chandesar, Azamgarh			Do.
81.	State Dr. Brij Kishore Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Deokali, Faizabad-224001.			Do.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
82.	States Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Jaunpur-222002.	Do.
West Bengal		
83.	The Calcutta Homeopathic Medical College 265 & 266, Acharya, Pratulla Chandra	Calcutta University.
84.	D. N. De Homeopathic Medical College Hospital, 12, G. K. Road, Calcutta-700046.	CALcutta University.
85.	Mahesh Bhattacharya Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, 1, G. T. Road (South) Howrah-711101.	University of Calcutta
86.	Midnapore Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Midnapore-721001.	Do.
87.	Pratap Chandra Memorial Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 14/1, Norkeidanga North, Road Calcutta-700011.	Council of Homeopathic Medicine West Bengal, Calcutta.
88.	Kharagpur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Kausaliya P. O. Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapore-727301.	Do.
89.	Metropolitan Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital 77 & 160, Bipin Bihari Gangully Street, Calcutta-700012.	Do.
90.	Birbhum Vivekananda Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Sainthia, Distt. Birbhum-731234.	Do.
91.	Bardwan Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, P. O. Nutanganj, Distt. Burdwan, Pin: 713102.	Do.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Colleges	Affiliated to
1	2	3
92.	D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical College, 63, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-700009.	Council of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal, Calcutta.
93.	Bengal Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and Hospital, Ismile, P. O. Asansol Disst. Burdwan, Pin. 713301.	Do.
94.	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Bloci GE, Sector-III, Bichannagar, Calcutta-700091.	Calcutta University for BHMS Course.
<i>Delhi</i>		
95.	Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, B-Bank, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.	Board of Homoeopath System of Medicine, Delhi.
96.	Dr. B. R. Sur Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Near Nanakpura Surdwara, (Reing Road), Moti Bagh, New Delhi-110021.	Do.
<i>Chandigarh</i>		
97.	Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, M-671, Sector 26, Chandigarh-160019.	Punjab Homoeopath Council, Chandigarh.

**STATEMENT-II***State-wise Unani Medical Colleges in the Country-1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name &amp; Address of the college</i>	<i>Affiliated to</i>
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Govt. Nizamia Tibbi College, Charminar, Hyderabad-500002.	University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada.
2.	Dr. Abdul Huq Unani Medical College and Hospital, Park Road, Kurnool-518001.	S. V. University, Tirupati.
<i>Bihar</i>		
3.	Governemnt Tibbi Copleges, Kadam Kuan, Patna-800003.	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.
4.	Z. H. Unani Medical College and Hospital, Siwan, P. B. No. 12, Siwan-841226.	-Do-
5.	Salfia Unani Medical College and Hospi al, Lehersarai, Darbhanga.	-Do-
6.	Nizamia Unani Medical College and Hospital, Gaya.	-Do-
<i>Karnataka</i>		
7.	Govt. Unani Medical College, No. 26, Indian Red Cross Society Building, Race Course Road, Bangalore-560001.	Bangalore University.

(a) the quantity of Sandalwood seized by forest personnel during the last three months;

(b) the number of such cases detected and the persons arrested; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such cases?

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.

#### **Conversion of Purulia-Howrah Express Into a Fast Passenger**

1011. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to convert the Purulia-Howrah express into a fast passenger train; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Yuvak Kendra in Sindhudurg**

1012. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the Sindhudurg District;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set

up a unit of Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Sindhudurg district; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) There is no Nehru Yuva Kendra in the Sindhudurg district.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up a Nehru Yuva Kendra in Sindhudurg district during the course of the Eighth Five Year Plan as per policy.

#### **Feroke Railway Bridge**

1013. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule fixed for completion of the Feroke railway bridge in Kerala; and

(b) the estimated total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) The Feroke bridge is targeted for completion by June, 1993.

(b) Sanctioned Cost of the work is Rs. 5.96 Crores.

#### **Budgetary Allocation for Youth Affairs and Sports**

1014. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation for Department of Youth Affairs & Sports during the current year;

(b) whether there is any reduction in budgetary allocation to Sports sector in the current plan as compared to previous year and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) An allocation of Rs. 112.80 crores (Rs. 74 crores under plan and Rs. 38.80 under Non Plan) has been made for the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports during the current financial year.

(b) Yes Sir, There is a reduction of Rs. 12.10 crores in the Plan budget of sports sector compared to 1991-92.

(c) The reduction is on account of relatively less funding for central sector schemes and corresponding increase in the State Sector share, as also additional allocation for Youth sector activities.

#### **Electrification of Erode-Cochin Line**

1015. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Survey has been conducted on the electrification of Erode-Cochin line; and

(b) the estimated cost of this project? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 167.76 Crores.

#### **Bangalore-Kurla Superfast Train**

1016. SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangalore-Kurla Superfast Train has been introduced;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the above train upto Bombay Central or Dadar to meet the demand of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). A daily train between Kurla and Bangalore has been introduced w. e. f. 1.7.92.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

[*Translation*]

#### **Consultative Committee**

1017. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zones and divisions where railway consultative committees have been constituted so far and the zones/divisions where these are yet to be constituted; and

(b) the time by which the consultative committees are likely to be constituted in the remaining zones/divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

**MALLKARJUN):** (a) All the Divisional and zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees have been constituted for a two-year term with effect from 1.4.92 and 1.5.92, respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Aulenda Flag Station in Agra**

1018. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:** Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the demand for conversion of Aulenda flag station in Agra into a regular halt station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI MALLKARJUN):** (a) The demand has been examined but not found financially justified.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Official Languages Implementation Committee in KVS**

1019 **SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee are being held quarterly in the headquarters of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held during the last two years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE (**KUMARI. SELJA**) (a) to (d). The guidelines issued by the Govt. for quarterly meetings of the official language Implementation Committee have been followed as far as possible in the Sangathan. The Sangathan have intimated that they were able to hold only five such meetings three meetings in the Headquarters of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the last two years from June, 1990 to June, 1992. The remaining could not be held on schedule due to disturbances caused by anti-Mandal agitation and Non-availability of members.

[English]

#### **Position Paper for UNCED Held AT RIO**

1020. **SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national position paper, on the stand proposed to be taken by the Indian delegation at the UN Conference on Environment and Development was prepared on the eve of the said conference;

(b) if so, the details of its contents; and

(c) whether the perceptions, observation and suggestions made therein reflected in the final outcome of the Conference and the Conventions, if any, evolved at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

**FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) and (b). A National Report outlining the Traditions, Concerns and Effort in India connected with the environment and development issue was prepared for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio De Janeiro in June, 1992. 5 copies of this report have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

A part from bringing out broad features of the conservation tradition in India, and the overall concerns about living in harmony with nature, the above mentioned report highlights some of the activities undertaken by the State, by the people and by the Non-Government Organisations in India, in addressing the environmental issues and in correcting the imbalances between environmental and development. The report also seeks to bring out the overall dimensions of the problems which India faces and those in which the international community needs to participate in solving for the future.

(c) The main concerns put forward by India and other likeminded developing countries included an effort to secure a greater understanding of the issues of environment and development, the over-riding priority of poverty eradication, measures for prevention of pollution, national sovereignty over natural resources, community participation for the management of these resources, better access to environmentally sound technologies, etc. These concerns have been included in the final outcome of the Rio Conference and the Declarations and Conventions adopted/signed at the Conference.

#### **Vocationalisation of Secondary Education**

1021. **SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education;

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

(c) the number of Joint Councils of Vocational Education established so far, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment opportunities to such candidates who received training under the programme?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA)** (a) and (b). According to the information available, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of secondary Education, surveys have been conducted in the following States/UT's:

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of districts surveyed</i>
Assam	5
Bihar	20
Goa	2
Gujarat	3
Haryana	3
Himachal Pradesh	11
Karnataka	20
Maharashtra	30
Mizoram	3
Orissa	13
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamilnadu	20
Uttar Pradesh	9
Chandigarh	1

The results of the survey are being mainly used for identifying based vocational courses and job opportunities for the vocational students.

(c) The Joint Council of Vocational Education (JCVE) was envisaged at the National Level and has been set up. At the State level the counter part of JCVE is the State Council of Vocational Education (SCVE). So far the following 12 States/UT's have constituted the SCVE:

Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

(d) The States/UT's implementing the Centrally Sponsored Vocational Education Programme have been urged to take the following steps for facilitating employment for vocational students:

- (i) Modify the Recruitment Rules in Govt. Departments for giving preference to vocational students.
- (ii) Provide Apprenticeship Training.
- (iii) Organise loan facilities through Banks and other schemes for encouraging self employment.

Job linked courses have also been started in collaboration with General Insurance, Life Insurance, and Ministry of Railways

[*Translation*]

#### Aids Detection Facility in Delhi

1022. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARES be Pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS Patients in the Country till May, 1992, State- wise;

(b) the total number of AIDS detection centres set up in various hospitals in the country; and

(c) the names of the hospitals in Delhi wherein AIDS detection centres are functioning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The State-wise number of AIDS patients in the country is as follows:

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of AIDS cases</i>
1. Jammu & Kashmir	1
2. Himachal Pradesh	1
3. Punjab	8
4. Haryana	1
5. Rajasthan	1
6. Gujarat	1
7. Maharashtra	74
8. Andhra Pradesh	1
9. Goa	2
10. Kerala	14
11. Tamil Nadu	52
12. Uttar Pradesh	1
13. Delhi	17
14. Pondicherry	3
15. West Bengal	1
16. Manipur	4
	182

In remaining States/UTs in the country, no AIDS case has been reported.

(b) 128 AIDS detection Centre in various hospitals in 68 cities in the country,

have been set up which include 62 surveillance Centres and 66 zonal Blood Testing Centres. In addition, 52 Centres in 44 cities have been identified to be set up as zonal Blood Testing Centres.

(c) Following hospitals/ institutions in Delhi are detecting HIV infected people;

- 
1. Safdarjung Hospital
  2. Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital
  3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
  4. Hindu Rao Hospital
  5. Maulana Azad Medical College
  6. National Institute of Communicable Diseases
  7. India Red Cross Society
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[English]

#### Train Accidents

1023. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents during last two months, zone-wise;

(b) the causes of those accidents;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured and the loss suffered by the railways; and

(d) the details of the compensation paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) Railway-wise number of train accidents during the period 1.5.92 to 30.6.92 is as under:

Central	—	11
Eastern	—	7
Northern	—	13
North Eastern	—	9
Northeast Frontier	—	13
Southern	—	8
South Central	—	14
South Eastern	—	21
Western	—	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104</b>

(b) The accidents took place mainly due to failure of railway staff, equipment failure, negligence of road users, sabotage, etc.

(c) 51 persons lost their lives and 146 persons sustained injuries in these accidents. Out of these, 38 and 79, respectively were road users. The cost of damage to railway property has been assessed at Rs. 1.71 crores.

(d) No compensation has been paid during the period in respect of above accidents.

**Purchase of Tendu Leaves**

1024. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether millions of tribals in several districts of Madhya Pradesh are struggling for survival because of State Government refusal to purchase tendu leaves from the tribals;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

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

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

(c) A new scheme entitled, "Eco-development of Areas In and Around National Parks and Sanctuaries" has been launched to achieve sustainable development and improvement on the quality of life of the local people. Other centrally sponsored schemes for afforestation and nature conservation also provide new avenues of employment to local people.

[*Translation*]

**Death of Deer in National Zoological Park, Delhi.**

1025. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDELWAL:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):  
SHRI M.V. CHAN <sup>DR.</sup> SEKHRA MURTHY;  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHI LIA:  
SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether a few deer died in the National Zoological Park, Delhi in June, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons held responsible therefor; and

(e) the measures taken to prevent such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). 4 deer and 21 black bucks died in the National Zoological Park, Delhi, during June, 1992.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) while one female sambhar died due to drowning, three other deers died to tuberculosis, rupture of rumen and septicaemia.

None of these deaths were attributed to any negligence on the part of the staff.

The death of 21 black bucks was due to injury and shock caused by the stealthy entry of dogs in the black buck enclosure on two occasions between 8th and 9th June, 1992. Enquiry has revealed certain laxity on the part of security staff. Disciplinary action has been ordered against the persons concerned.

(e) Measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future include:

(i) elimination of stray dogs from zoo premises;

(ii) Strengthening of the barriers of the animal enclosures and the boundary wall of the zoo; and

(iii) tightening up of the security in the zoo.

[English]

#### Job-Oriented Education

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1026. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
NAYAK:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI  
PAWAR:  
SHRI MAHENDRA  
KUMAR SINGH  
THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to lay emphasis on the joboriented education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review has been made of the implementation of the existing schemes drawn up in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There is already considerable thrust in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as modified in 1992 on vocational education with the objective of enhancing individual employability, and reducing the mismatch between and supply of skilled man-power (Paras 5.16 to 5.23 of the policy). The need to have a large number of teachers and professionals in vocational education has been recognised (para 6.9). Technical demand and management education have been dealt with at length in Paras 6.1 to 6.11 in the NPE, 1986 as modified in 1992. There is stress also on work experience organised as an integral part of the learning process (para 8.14 of the policy). All aspects of a possible joboriented education policy are, thus, already enshrined in the NPE, 1986 as modified in 1992.

(c) and (d). The implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocation-alisation of Secondary Education has been reviewed in consultation with States /UTs/ NCERT and other experts. Based on these discussions and the experience gained in implementation over the last four years, certain modifications are proposed to be made, including enhancement of the financial ceiling for various components of the scheme. The revisions will be taken up for implementation after necessary approvals have been obtained.

The UGC's scheme of Restructuring of

Courses at the first degree level has been reviewed by an expert Committee which suggested modifications keeping in view the present manpower needs. In addition, the UGC is also preparing curricula for vocational courses to be introduced at the first degree level for enhancing vertical mobility of the vocational stream students.

### **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

1027. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL  
BHARGAVA:  
MAJ. GEN.(RETD.)  
BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for setting up of new regional Offices of Kendria Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) the places where these are likely to be opened in 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). New Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are set-up as and when considered necessary keeping in view the increase in number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the geographical/contiguity, administrative expediency transport and communication facilities and financial implications. The Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its 55th meeting held on 12.1.1992 has approved creation of 3 additional Regional Offices provided the expenditure is met from within the approved

budget estimates. No further decision has been taken.

### **Literacy in Districts**

1028. SHRI SATYAGOPAL  
MISDRA  
SHRI CHHEDDI PASWAN:  
SHRI RUPCHAND  
MURMU:  
SHRI UPENDRA NATH  
VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA  
MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the districts which have achieved total literacy till June, 1992 statewise;

(b) the specific steps taken by those districts to achieve such success;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken, if any to continue education in those districts;

(d) the number of districts selected for the achievement of total literacy; and

(e) the number of districts which have not achieved total literacy so far, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). As of May 1992, 95 Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs) had been approved covering 156 districts in the different States/UTs. In some of the districts, the TLC has only a partial coverage. The TLC projects have been approved in successive meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission

Authority (NLMA), and each of the TLCs has its own time-frame, number of targeted learners and target age-group. Subsequent to the approval of each TLC, the number of targeted learners is revised on the basis of a literacy survey of the TLC area, and the proposed time-frame may also require some adjustments as necessitated by topical and local circumstances. The TLCs are generally implemented by the ZSS (Zilla Saksharata Samitis/District Literacy Societies) registered under different names and usually headed by the District Collectors.

The TLCs are conducted to cover a 3-part Literacy Primer through teaching for about 200 hours spread over 6 months.

Owing to several self-evident factors governing the organisation of a mass social programme like literacy campaign, the number of learners successfully completing the entire 3-part primer falls short of the targeted coverage. Accordingly, making pragmatic allowances in this regard, some of the districts which have concluded the TLCs have been formally declared as having achieved total literacy, though such formal declaration is not made for every TLC district.

The districts which have thus been deemed to have achieved total literacy are indicated below:-

<i>Andhra Pradesh.</i>	Chittoor. Nellore.
<i>Gujarat</i>	Bhavnagar. Gandhinagar.
<i>Kerala</i>	All the 14 districts.
<i>Karnataka</i>	Dakshina Kannada.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	Sindhudurg. Wardha.
<i>West Bengal</i>	Birbhum. Burdwan. Hooghly. Midnapore.
<i>Pondicherry UT.</i>	All the 4 districts.

The TLCs in the remaining 127 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, and the UT of Delhi, are in various

stages of implementation.

*Specific steps taken to achieve total literacy*

The campaigns approach to eradication of illiteracy has evolved since 1988 with a

time and area targetting and a methodical Plan preparation, which includes (1) registering a zilla Saksharta Samiti under the Chairmanship of the District Collector; (2) involving all organised and unorganised sections of the community to volunteer for literacy work (3) conducting a door-to-door literacy survey of the area; (4) environment building for literacy through Jatha and cultural activities and by availing of media and other kinds of publicity; (5) preparation of teaching-learning materials (6) imparting of training at different levels for literacy activists (7) conduction teaching for a period of 200 hours spread over 5-6 months; (8) monitoring and evaluation.

Central to the campaigns approach is the large scale mobilisation of people from all walks of life through a multifaceted communications strategy launched with the help of folk and traditional media, street theaatre and electronic media. Person to person contact, lectures, group discussions which are an essential part of the campain The communication strategy comprises repetitive conveyance of common messages built around literacy, girls' education, primary education, as also messaages related to small family, national integration, women's equality etc. The Communications campaign exposes the vital linky between literacy and basic problems of life, thereby showing that literacy is the tool to better the conditions of life. It also brings learners together in dialogue, so that they understand their predicament, develop a feeling of solidarity and hove towards the solution of their problems in an organised maner.

#### *Post Literacy Campaign (PLC)*

At the conclusion of the TLCs, the campaigns are continued to the second phase, namely, the Post Literacy (PLC) & Continuing Education. The PLC is intended to consolidate the gains of the TLC, and as

a mopping up operation in respect of those not covered by the TLC. The PLCs have accordingly been taken up in the following districts:-

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#### *Andhra Pradesh*

1. Chittoor
2. Nellore
3. West Godavari

#### *Gujarat*

1. Bhavnagar
2. Gandhinagar

#### *Kerala State*

#### *Karanataka*

1. Dakshin Kannada
2. Bijapur
3. Mandya

#### *Tamil Nadu*

1. PMT Sivaganga
2. Pudukkottai

#### *West Bengal*

1. Burdwan
2. Midnapur
3. Hooghly

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#### *Pondicherry UT*

On the conclusion of TLCs in other districts, the PLC proposals would be considered as and when received.

#### **Action Plan on New Education Policy**

1029. SHRI SOBHANADREES-

WARA RAO VADDE:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated an action Plan on the New Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir Action is on to revise the Programme of Action (POA) in the light of the revised policy formulations and the developments since 1986. The endeavour is to place the revised POA on the table of the House during the current session.

#### National Environment Tribunal

1030. SHRI R. SURENDER  
REDDY:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHONSLE:  
KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a National Environment Tribunal;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Tribunal is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a National Environment Tribunal to provide strict liability for damages arising out of any accident involving hazardous substances and also to provide for compensation and interim relief to the affected persons is under the consideration of Government.

#### Late Running of Intercity Express:

1031. SHRI. RAM KAPSE: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intercity Express between Varanasi Junction and Allahabad city always runs late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Punctuality of the train has been averaging between 93.1% and 100% on account of alarm chain pulling on the section.

(c) Regular checks are being conducted against alarm chain pulling on these trains.

#### Wage Settlement of FCI Employees

1032. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wage settlement has been signed with the representatives of the Food Corporation of India Employees on February 28, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the terms of the settlement have been enforced and the wages revised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time which the wages are likely to be revised?

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

(b) to (d). The proposal regarding wage revision of category III and IV employees on IDA pattern of the Food Corporation of India is actively being considered by the Government and shall be implemented as soon as a final decision is taken.

#### **World Bank Loan for Import of Railway Equipments**

1033. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to take loan from the World Bank for import of railway equipments/rolling stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof including terms and conditions suggested by the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the need of the railway equipments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is a continuing activity and steps are taken on a case to case basis.

#### **Functioning of Spinal Injuries Ward in Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi**

1034. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spinal injuries ward in the Safdarjung Hospital has proper equipments and trained staff;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of spinal/ neck injuries cases admitted and the number out of them survived between July-December, 1991 and since the beginning of 1992 till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to augment the better health care facilities in the spinal injuries ward of the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The facilities in the spinal injury ward of Safdarjung Hospital are considered to be fairly adequate, and these are augmented from time to time within the overall priorities of the hospital and the availability of resources. Both Medical and para-medical staff have been trained in managing spinal injury cases. From July, 1991 to December, 1991 out of 100 patients admitted in the ward, 79 survived and from January 1992 to June, 1992 out of 86 patients admitted in the ward, 73 survived.

[Translation]

### Contaminated Cold Drinks

1035. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned, "sheetal pey ki botlon mein chhipkali fafund makhi " appearing in the newspaper "Rashtriya Sahara" of June 9 1992 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the erring companies?

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

(b) Complaints regarding contaminated cold drinks received from time to time are investigated and appropriate action is taken against the erring companies by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries who are the licensing authority of such drinks under the Fruit products Order, 1955.

### Barwadih to Vishrampur line

1036. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:  
Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for laying of a rail line from Barwadih (Distt. Palamau, Bihar) to Chirmiri (MP) via Hurar, Binda, Bhandaria, Bargarh (all in Distt. Palamau, Bihar) and Vishrampur (MP) to provide direct rail link between eastern and western region and between the tribal areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A survey carried out in 1983- 84 for Barwadih Bishrampur (202 km) line revealed inadequate traffic prospects. In view of the unremunerative-ness of the Project and acute constraint of resources the same could not be taken up.

However, owing to persistent demand the updating of the survey carried out in 1983-84 has been taken up for Bishrampur-Ambikapur (23 Km) section only. Further action would depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

### Acquisition of land for Railway Projects in Exchange of employments.

1037. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN  
SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railways have acquired land from the people for its operational uses;:

(b) if so, the total land acquired during the last three years, zone-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the people whose land have been acquired for this purpose have not been rehabilitated and provided employment so far; and

(d) if so, zone-wise details of those who have been rehabilitated and provided employment and those who have not been

rehabilitated and provided employment so far, separately ?

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

[English]

**Extension of Sambalpur-New Delhi Superfast Train Upto a Titlagarh:**

1038. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to run the Sambalpur-New Delhi Superfast train upto Titlagarh;

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

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

(b) A tri-weekly express train between Sambalpur-Hazarat Nizamuddin has been introduced on 1.7.92. It is not feasible to start the train from Titlagarh due to lack of facilities. However, a through coach has been provided between Titlagarh and Nizamuddin by 334 Titlagarh-Jharsuguda Passenger/8448 Hirakhand Express & 8301/8302 Sambalpur-Nizamuddin Express with shunting at Sambalpur.

[Translation]

**Renewal of Railway Lines**

1039. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Railway Lines in Zones covering Orissa are old and in deteriorated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such Railway Lines;

(c) whether there is any scheme for their renovation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Tracks warranting renewal on age-cum-condition basis are renewed through regular annual Track Renewal programmes.

(e) Does not arise.

**Conversion of Railway Lines in UP**

1040. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH::

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the metre gauge and narrow gauge railway lines in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be converted into broadgauge lines;

(b) whether any survey has been

conducted in this regard and schemes and estimates have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Following are the railway lines in UP, which are proposed to be converted into BG lines:-

- (1) Burhwal- Sitapur (98 kms)
- (2) Allahabad City- Varanasi (123 kms)
- (3) Aunrihar-Ballia (106 Kms)
- (4) Ballia- Chappra Jn. (65 km in UP)
- (5) Mankapur-Katra (30 Km)
- (6) Lalkuan Kashipur (60 km)
- (7) Katra- Faizabad (with new bridge on the Saryu (7 km)
- (8) Kanpur- Kasganj (245 km)
- (9) Narkatiaganj- Gorakhpur (95 km in UP)
- (10) Mau- Shahganj (100 km)

(b) Survey as required is taken up as a preliminary part of the execution of the work. Estimates are prepared once the works have been approved by Parliament in the Railway Budget.

(c) Works at Items 1 to 7 are already sanctioned and in progress. Other works will be taken up in the remaining years of the 8th Plan.

[English]

#### Mobile Police Stations

1041. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether some of the Zonal Railways have decided to set up mobile police stations in the interest of security of passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Policing, being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to decide on which trains and on which sections, mobile police posts are to be introduced in the interest of security of passengers. All important trains are escorted by GRP personnel in crime prone areas. A few State Governments have made such arrangements that the escorting GRP Personal will also work as mobile police post for accepting complaints from the travelling public. As per information available in Ministry of Railways, the number of trains in which mobile police posts are working are as under.

<i>Railways</i>	<i>No. of Trains</i>
Central Railway	54
Eastern Railway	.
Northern Railway	58

<i>Rilways</i>	<i>No. of Trains</i>
N.E. Railway	110
N:F. Railway	-
Southern Railway	10
S.C. Railway	2
S.E. Railway	3
Western Railway	103

### **Birth Anniversary of Emperor Akbar**

1042. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to celebrate the 450th birth anniversary of Emperor Akbar during 1992-1993 and a national committee has been formed for organising this celebration;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) the tentative programme for the celebration and funds allocated therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The 450th birth anniversary of Emperor Akbar is proposed to be celebrated in 1992-93. No national committee has yet been formed for the purpose. An international seminar is proposed to be organised later this year by Indian Council for Historical Research. The other programme for the celebration and

other details will be worked out in due course.

### **Financial Assistance to Calicut University**

1043. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has agreed to provide financial assistance to the Calicut University, Kerala to set up an Audio-Visual Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which assistance is likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has decided to set-up five Audio-Visual Research Centres (AVRC) in different States, including one in Kerala, during the Eighth Plan. Proposals have

been received in this regard from Calicut and Cochin Universities. UGC has constituted an Expert Committee to visit these Universities to examine their proposals and to make suitable recommendations regarding the location of the proposed AVRC.

### **Conversion of Aurangabad-Parli Railway Line**

1044. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of Aurangabad- Jalna- Parbhani- Parli metre-gauge railway line into broad- gauge, has been taken in hand in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the funds allocated therefor during 1992-93;

(c) the progress made in the work so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Rs. 50 crores

• (c) Aurangabad -Jalna-5%

Parbhani -Parli Vajinath -5%

(d) Does not arise.

### **Supply of Foodgrains to Andhra Pradesh**

1045. SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of food commodities have been irregular from the food Corporation of India to Andhra Pradesh for the last several months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOLI): (a) and (b). As a result of low level of stocks in the Central pool there was shortage of wheat (February to May, 1992) in certain districts of Andhra Pradesh, as a result of which the supply in some pockets was reported to be irregular.

(c) Food Corporation of India was advised to ensure adequate availability of stocks and the position is reported to have since improved.

### **Bridge Over River Ajoy:**

1046. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Management has undertaken to construct a bridge over river Ajoy linking Chittaranjan with Santhal Pargana in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the progress of construction of the bridge and when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) About 85 per cent progress has been achieved and construction of the

bridge is likely to be completed by September, 1992.

**Additional Rakes and Coaches for Suburban Trains in Bombay and Virar**

1047. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned additional rakes and coaches for increasing Suburban train service on Central and Western Railways in Bombay and Virar; and

(b) if so, the number of additional trains and the number of rakes and coaches sanctioned for each railway?

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

(b) Central and Western Railways have been allotted 14 EMU rakes/ 166 coaches and 7 EMU rakes/ 89 coaches respectively. This includes coaches meant for replacement of overaged stock.

**Archaeological Circles**

1048. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Archaeological Circles opened in Madhya Pradesh and the Headquarters thereof;

(b) the zones/districts under those circles;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some new Archaeologi-

cal Circles in Madhya Pradesh and in other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Area of Madhya Pradesh falls in two archaeological Circles. One Circle comprises districts of Bilaspur, Bastar, Durg, Raipur Raigarh, Rajnandangaon and Surguja districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa State with its Headquarters at Bhubaneswar. The other Circle covers the remaining districts of Madhya Pradesh with its Headquarters at Bhopal.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal so far for setting up a new Archaeological Circle in Madhya Pradesh. The proposals for creating other Circles are at a preliminary stage. Feasibility of opening new circles in the present circumstance of resource crunch is being examined.

**Shortage Wagons in Orissa:**

1049. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of wagons especially in South Eastern Railways;

(b) whether the shortage of wagons has affected the movement of foodgrains to Orissa; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage?

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

LIKARJUN): (a) Shortage of wagons is felt particularly during the peak season.

(b) Movement of foodgrains to Orissa has been satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of CGHS Dipenarles

1050. SHRI KAMAL  
CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI MAHESH KANO-  
DIA:

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

(a) whether the Government contemplate to open more hospitals and dispensaries in the country in view of the difficulties faced by the patients; and

(b) if so, the places where such hospitals and dispensaries are likely to be opened during Eighth five Year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Health is a State subject and the decision to open new hospitals and dispensaries is taken by the State Government keeping in mind the needs of the patients.

As far as the Central Government is concerned, steps are being taken to expand and improve facilities in the existing hospitals. More than 40 dispensaries are planned under the Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurveda system of medicine under Eighth Five Year Plan subject to availability of resources. The locations are yet to be decided.

#### Doubling of Shoranur- Mangalore Railway line

1051. SHRIMTI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:  
SHRI K. MURALEE  
DHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for doubling of Shoranur- Mangalore railway line was stopped recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the work has since been restored; and

(d) if so, when and the time by which this project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (b) Doubling of the section has not yet been sanctioned. Survey for the same has been taken up. Further consideration of the work will depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources.

#### Project Tiger Reserves

1052. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news item captioned "Government figures on tigers misleading" appearing in the Times of India, Bombay dated April 3, 1992;

(b) if so, whether many a wild life

experts have questioned the official figures on the tiger population;

(c) whether there has been a large scale destruction of forests in most of India's 19 Project Tiger reserves; and

(d) the measures the Government propose to undertake to save the project tiger reserves from the threat of encroachers and poachers?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. However, some destruction of forest cover had taken place in Manas Tiger Reserve and Kanha Tiger Reserve during the period of local unrest.

(d) Intensive patrolling is done by the project Tiger staff to protect the Park and the wild animals against the activities of the encroachers and the poachers. Central Governments has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments for improvement of the communication system and protection infrastructure in the tiger reserves, by providing them with arms,

vehicles, modern communication systems, etc.

Services of para military forces have also been made available for the protection of the Project Tiger areas as and when asked by the State Governments.

#### Grants to Central Universities

1053. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Grants released to the Central Universities during each of the last two years, University-wise; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by each of these Universities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the information furnished by the University Grants Commission and Indira Gandhi National Open University a statement showing the Plan and Non-Plan grants released to and utilised by the Central Universities during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is attached.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Non-Plan Grant		1990-91		1991-92	
				Released by UGC	Utilised by University	Released by UGC	Utilised by University
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alligarh Muslim University.			3385.27	Fully utilised	3603.60	Fully utilised
2.	Banaras Hindu University.			4102.32	-do-	4444.07	-do-
3.	University of Delhi			2408.37	-do-	2501.41	-do-
4.	Hyderabad University			677.12	-do-	735.22	-do-
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia			671.46	633.66	1403.28	1400.59
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University.			1304.62	Fully utilised	707.03	Fully utilised
7.	North-Eastern Hill University			982.57	-do-	1077.77	-do-
8.	Pondicherry University			267.52	265.35	258.01	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of University	Non-Plan Grant			
		1990-91	1991-92	Released by UGC	Utilised by University
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Released by UGC	Utilised by University	Released by UGC	Utilised by University
9.	Visva Bharat.	950.64	Fully utilised	1041.75	-00-
		14749.89		15772.14	
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University.	900.00	720.00	550.00 (Released by Central Govt.)	-00-
		(Released by Central Govt.)			

Sl. No.	Name of University	Plan Grant					
		1990-91			1991-92		
		Released by UGC	Utilised by University	Released by UGC	Utilised by University	Released by UGC	Utilised by University
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Aligarh Muslim University.	92.72	92.71	108.02	107.49		
2.	Banaras Hindu University.	17.75	Fully utilised	141.81	Fully utilised.		
3.	University of Delhi	151.18	-do-	81.41	-do-		
4.	Hyderabad University	76.42	-do-	130.91	-do-		
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	49.20	2.60	68.43	33.86		
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University.	206.14	Fully utilised	224.40	184.39		
7.	North-Eastern Hill University	199.69	-do-	223.58	Fully utilised.		
8.	Pondicherry University	21.06	21.05	105.12	103.27		
9.	Visva Bharat.	29.40	58.40	58.72	Fully utilised		
		844.06		1142.40			
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University.	501.00	Fully utilised.	650.00	-do-		
		(Released by Central Govt.)		(Released by Central Govt.)			

**Railway Lines in Kerala**

1054. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to: state.

(a) the time by which the Guruwayoor-Trichur and Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway lines are likely to be opened to traffic:

(b) the progress made so far in the doubling of Kayamkulam-Quilon line; and

(c) the details regarding other Railway lines on which works are in progress in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Within 1992-93.

(b) 40%

(c) Doubling of Quilon -Trivandrum section.

**Allocation of Funds for Tribal Culture**

1055. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which were provided funds for the preservation, expansion, development and promotion of tribal cul-

ture during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount provided to Government, semi-government and voluntary organisations, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of private and voluntary organisations through which these funds were utilised in Bihar during the above years;

(d) whether the Government propose to hold an inquiry into the utilization of the Grants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Grants are given to various organisations/institutions/ individuals and not to the States.

(b) Information is given in the attached statement -I

(c) Information is given in the attached statement -II

(d) No, sir.

(e) Department gets utilisation certificates from the organisations audited by Chartered Accountants.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Yearwise and Statewise grants sanctioned to organisations/institutions and individuals under the scheme for Promotion and Discernation of Tribals and Folk Art and Culture*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institutions</i>	<i>Total amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1988-89		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Centre for Social Development, Secunderabad	Rs. 41,000
<i>Bihar</i>		
2.	Bhagalpur Viklang Seva Kendra, Bihar	Rs. 20,000
3.	Kamala Devi Memorial Institute, Kamala Bhavan, Bihar	Rs. 1,00,000
4.	Nirmal Kumar Verma, Executive Magistral, Bihar	Rs. 50,000
5.	Netaji Subhash Chander Dalit Shoshit Peedhit Manav Seva Sangh, Bhagalpur.	Rs. 20,000
6.	Sanjai Gandhi Panch Sutri Anath Shishu Samajik Shiksha Prathishthan, Bihar	Rs. 20,000
<i>Chandigarh</i>		
7.	Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chnadigarh	Rs. 50,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
<i>Delhi</i>		
8.	India International Rural Cultural Centre, New Delhi	Rs. 50,000
9.	Srinivas Mallah Memorial Theatre Crafts Trust, New Delhi.	Rs. 1,00,000
<i>Gujarat</i>		
10.	Valsad Jil Kukna Samaj Vikas Mandal, Gujarat	Rs. 75,000
<i>Goa</i>		
10.	Mohan Orhestra, Goa	Rs. 14,000
<i>Kerala</i>		
12.	Myghri Kala Samshrika Vedi	Rs. 50,000
13.	Vettiyar Premnath Samaraka Fokore Academy, Kerala	Rs. 50,000
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
14.	Indian National Theatre, Bombay	Rs. 75000
15.	Palekar Chitra, Gamdevi, Bombay	Rs. 1,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
<i>Manipur</i>		
16.	Mutua Museum, Imphal	Rs. 50,000
17.	Tribal Dance Centre, Imphal	Rs. 25,000
<i>Orissa</i>		
18.	Council of Professional Social Workers, Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 1,00,000
19.	Craft Council of Orissa Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,00,000
20.	Folklore Academy, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,00,000
21.	Institute of Oriental and Orissan Studies, Cuttack,	Rs. 1,00,000
22.	Institute of Orissan Culture, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,00,000
1989-90		
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Institute of Social System and Development Itanagar.	Rs. 50,000
<i>Karnataka</i>		
2.	Dhalitha Samskrutika Sanghane, Hodepur Bangalore.	Rs. 50,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
3.	Janapada Nrutya Sangeetha Tara Delhi Kala Kendra, Ankola (U. K.)	Rs. 1,00,000
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Karnataka.	Rs. 1,00,000
<i>Kerala</i>		
5.	Hari Sree Arts Club, Vazhakkade, P. O. Trivandrum.	Rs. 15,000
6.	Natana Kairali, Trichur.	Rs. 50,000
<i>Meghalaya</i>		
7.	U-Hynniew Tred Cultural and Welfare Organisation, Shillong.	Rs. 50,000
<i>Nagaland</i>		
8.	Chizami Youth Society, Chizami, Phek	Rs. 25,000
9.	Haaleni Club, Chzuba, P. M. K.	Rs. 25,000
10.	Kantsunyu Villages Students Union, Tsemuiya B. P. O.	Rs. 45,000
11.	Merangkong Cultural Club, Mokokebung	Rs. 25,000
12.	Pullebadze Club, Jolsoma, Kohima.	Rs. 25,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institutions</i>	<i>Total amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
<i>Orissa</i>		
13.	Sri Jegnath Research Institute, Bhubneswar	Rs. 50,000
14.	Bhartiya Lok Kaka Mandal, Udupur	Rs. 50,000
15.	Veena Pani Kala Mndir, Jaipur	Rs. 25,000
1990-91		
<i>Delhi</i>		
1.	Tamasha, New Delhi	Rs. 1,40,000
2.	Dishantar, New Delhi	Rs. 2,00,000
<i>Karnataka</i>		
3.	Leading Organisation for Rural Development (LORD), Bellary	Rs. 60,000
4.	Ranga Puthali	Rs. 84,000
<i>Kerala</i>		
5.	Malayam Lexicon Deptt., Kerala University	RS. 96,000
6.	Kerala Institute of Folklore & Folk Arts, Mamady	Rs. 2,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
7.	Natana Kainall, Iriujalakuda	Rs. 55,000
8.	Vettiyar Premnath Samarak Folklore Academy	Rs. 2,00,000
9.	Kadathanad Chekor Kalari Sangam, Puthupanam	Rs. 2,00,000
10.	Mythri Kala Sanskarika Vedi, Kozhikode	Rs. 1,00,000
11.	Swathi Thirumaki Malakshetam, Aaleppuzha	Rs. 2,00,000
12.	Vayalas Memorial Youth Club, Puthu Palam, Eriyanad	Rs. 1,50,000
13.	Folkland, Elambachi, Kasarajod	Rs. 1,00,000
<i>Lakshadweep</i>		
14.	National Institute of Science, Technology and Developmental Studies, New Delhi	Rs. 2,00,000
<i>Manipur</i>		
15.	Manipur Ensemble, Imphal	Rs. 50,000
16.	Kuki Cultural Research Institute, Ukhrul	Rs. 1,90,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
<i>Orissa</i>		
17.	Together, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,75,000
18.	Pragati Seva Sangha, Jgdalpur, Puri	Rs. 2,00,000
19.	Sri Bhabani Charan Biswal, Lecturer, Orissa Dance Akademi Bhubneswar	Rs. 2,00,000
20.	Prakalpa, Jyotipur, Keonjhar	Rs. 1,50,000
21.	Kalyatan School of Art, Sundagarh	Rs. 1,42,00
22.	Social Science & Development Research Institute, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,92,000
23.	Institute of Oriental & Orissan Studies, Cuttack	Rs. 1,50,000
24.	India Academy of Folk Tribal Culture, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 2,00,000
25.	Chakradharee Village Welfare Club, Shairaiwalia, Dhenkanal.	Rs. 2,00,000
26.	Bijaya Sanskratika Pathagar, Sadanjoi, Puri	Rs. 1,05,000
27.	Jagannath Kriyanusthana Navagarh, Puri	Rs. 2,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
28.	Orissan Centre for Oriental Research, Balasore.	Rs. 1,99,000
29.	Sinduragwra Yubak Sangha Rural Developmental Action Cell, Mayurbhanj.	Rs. 2,00,000
30.	Centre for Rural & Urban Development, Jagawa, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 50,000
31.	Shri Manmatha Kundu, Reader, Language, Teaching Institute, Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 2,00,000
32.	Anchalika Grama Vikash Parishad, Nilgiri, Balasore	Rs. 1,00,000
33.	All Orissa Adivasi Cultural Association, Sambalpur.	Rs. 2,00,000
34.	Anchalika Mra Indira Club, Belapara, Dehankanal	Rs. 64,000
35.	N. K. Institute of Advanced Studies, Tulsipur, Cuttack	Rs. 1,65,000
36.	Sunanda Pathy Foundation Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 1,00,000
37.	Academy of Trilects & Culture Bhubaneswar	Rs. 1,00,000
<i>Punjab</i>		
38.	Punjab Natak Academy, MOHALI	Rs. 38,000

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
1	2	3
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
39.	Sangeet Kala Kendra, Bhiwara	Rs. 66,000
40.	Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur	Rs. 2,00,000
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
41.	Principal, Sri Vasevi College, Erode.	Rs. 2,00,000

**STATEMENT-II**

*Details of Private & voluntary organisations through which funds were Utilised in Bihar during 1988-89, 89-90, 90-91*

**1988-89**

1. Bhagalpur Viklang Seva Kendra, Bihar
2. Kamala Devi Memorial Institute, Kamala Bhavan, Bihar
3. Nirmal Kumar Verma, Executive Magistrate, Bihar.
4. Netaji Subhash Chander Dalit Sheshit Peedhit Manav Seva Sangh, Bhagalpur.
5. Sanjai Gandhi Punch Sutri Anath Shishu Samajik Prathishthan, Bihar

**1989-90**

NIL

**1990-91**

NIL

**Alleged Misuse of Manpower In Railways**

1056. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether misuse of manpower by the railway officers for their personal work, especially in the Railway engineering and

commercial wings, has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of corrective measures taken by the Government for removing such malpractices besides taking administrative action against the officers engaged in such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). By and large, there is no misuse of railway manpower for personal work, though a few isolated cases have come to notice. Statistical records of such cases are not maintained separately.

(c) Vigilance Organisations at the Railway Board's level and the Zonal levels investigate complaints of such nature and conduct Preventive checks in order to curb the misuse of manpower for personal work. Deterrent action is taken in established cases against those who indulge in such malpractices.

**Wastelands Development**

1057. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European countries have expressed their inability to undertake greening programme because of shortage of land;

(b) whether India offered its vast areas of wastelands to European countries for afforestation programmes at a price;

(c) if so, the total acres of land to be provided under this programme;

(d) whether proposals or modalities on which this programme will be implemented have been discussed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No such formal proposal has been put forward.

(c) to (e). Do not arise. It may, however, be mentioned that the European Economic Community (EEC) is providing assistance for the project titled "Rehabilitation of Common Lands in the Aravali Hills of Haryana State". The total cost of the project is Rs. 48.15 crores. The life of the project, which was approved in March, 1990, is eight years. The aim of the project is environmental protection and restoration of the green cover in the semi-arid Aravali Hills in Haryana, which are subject to degradation.

#### Problems of Railway Commuters, Thane

1058. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Thane Maharashtra regarding various problems of railway commuters there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A number of representations have been received from passengers of Thane regarding stoppage of some Mail/Express trains there.

(b) Thane station is served by 32 Mail/Express/Passenger trains at present. Stoppage of more trains at this station is not operationally feasible at present.

[Translation]

#### Damage to Paddy in Punjab

1059. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50,000 tonnes of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India during 1989-90 in Punjab has been damaged due to improper storage in the godowns

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of loss sustained on that account so far;

(c) whether the said stored rice still by the retains its essential nutritional value; and

(d) if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government to supply nutritional quality of rice to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) About 31,200 MTs of paddy has become sub-standard during cover and plinth storage in open.

(b) The paddy became substandard due to long storage in open. The Food Corporation of India had contracted for milling of 2.50 lakh tonnes of paddy, but the miller could not fulfil its full contractual obligations. The extent of loss sustained would be known only after sale/disposal of the substandard quantity of paddy. However losses on all account of non-fulfilment of the contractual obligations are recoverable from the miller.

(c) Substandard paddy is not converted into rice by the Food Corporation of India.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Commercial use of Railway land around Bangalore**

1060. SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have prepared a pilot project for the commercial use of the fairway land in and around Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the extent of land proposed to be put to commercial use;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted about the total extent of vacant land available with the railways in and around Bangalore;

(d) if so, the extent of vacant land available; and

(e) the amount estimated to be generated from the sale of surplus lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a feasibility study for commercial exploitation of airspace over a plot of railway land measuring about 4 hectare at Bangalore

Cantonment Station has been taken up.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no surplus land with Railways at Bangalore and as such the question of its sale does not arise.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Sports Akademi**

1061. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on sports in India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Sports Akademi for the development of sports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI. MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Details of the amount spent on sports by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports of Govt. of India during the last three years is as under:

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>			
PLAN	47.96	52.57	47.67
NON PLAN	15.15	15.15	15.86
TOTAL	63.11	67.72	63.53
GRAND TOTAL	194.36		

(b) and (c). The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is in dialogue with public and private sector undertaking and the National Games Federation to set up the Sports Academies for different disciplines of sports by joint efforts. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of Government of India will consider the requests for financial assistance for creation/promotion of sports infrastructure by the Academies.

### **Yuva Vikas Kendras for Villages**

1062. SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Yuva Vikas Kendra for every ten villages;

(b) if so, the teals thereof and the functions likely to be carried out in these Kendras; and

(c) the names of the villages proposed to be included therein from Orissa?

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 (KUMAARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The Government has a proposal to start during the Eighth Five Year Plan, 18,000 Youth Development Centers, one each for a group of 10 villages.

(b) The Yuva Vikas Kendras will have facilities for information, sports, training and youth programmes for rural Youth. The land for the kendra will be donated by the respective Panchyats. Through contributory labour and supply of material, building/sports infrastructure for each centre would be under-

taken. Each centre will be managed by the Youth Committee drawn from the youth of the constituent villages. Operational and maintenance expenses will be raised by the Committee.

(c) No decision has been taken on the number of Youth Development Centres to be set up and the villages where these would be started, as this is linked to availability of financial resources. The Government is, however, anxious to make a beginning this year. It would be ensured that the Youth Development Centres are equitably distributed among all States and Union Territories.

[English]

### **Export of Sugar**

1063. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of sugar proposed to be exported during the current year;

(b) the rates at which sugar is proposed to be exported;

(c) the estimate production and internal consumption of sugar during the current year;

(d) whether the export of sugar is likely to affect its availability and price in the domestic market; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) A quantity of 5.72 lakh tonnes has been allocated till yet for commercial export and preferential quota to USA/EEC

from 1991-92 season's production. Further allocation for export would be considered after assessing the likely production, requirements etc. for the next season. Due to fluctuations in the rate of sugar, total value of exports cannot be assessed till the entire allocated quantity is contracted/ shipped.

(b) Government has not fixed any rate at which sugar is to be exported.

(c) The estimated production of sugar during the current 1991-92 season is about 132 lakh tonnes and the the estimated consumption for the season is about 113 lakh tonnes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing one after the other. Please do not get up at one and the same time.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, one of the motor men in Bombay was brutally killed at Badlapur Suburban Railway Station on 10th July, 1992 in the early morning hours due to which all the motor men and Railway Drivers have gone on lightning strike since morning. As such, all the Railway lines

(a) From Bombay to Pune and South India,

(b) From Bombay to Calcutta and other parts of the country;

have been completely stopped.

Also the Central Railway Lines from Bhusawal to Nagpur have been paralysed since yesterday due to the accident between Badnera Wardha track. As such, at the moment, all the trains are stopped or re-routed or cancelled, putting lakhs of Railway passengers in horrible difficulty.

I urge upon the Government and specially the Railway Minister to look into the matter very sincerely to give full protection to all Railwaymen on duty and to protect tracks and maintain the Railway tracks so that no such incident will take place again.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Sir, through you I went to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister for Human Resources. There are 25,000 students all over in Delhi who are without admission. This is one of the most terrible things that is happening to the youth because they do not find their future. It is very difficult to get admission for them. Their family, their fathers, and mother keep on running from one place to another to get recommendation letters to get admission. There is so much of capitation fee to be paid. Even to become a doctor, you have to pay a capitation fee of Rs. 10 lakhs. How many people are there who can pay Rs. 10 lakhs in our country, to get admission of their children to medicine? For engineering colleges also, the condition is the same.

Therefore, I feel that instead of making temples, we must make colleges and schools where our children can go and study and have a better future.

It is very important the Ministry of Education and especially, the Ministry of Human Resources, thinks how when the student passes from one class, had can get admission to upper classes.

This is one of the most important things and we must give a total emphasis to this. Otherwise, it is very very difficult. There will be unemployment. There will be crime and crime is increasing only because of this. Youth is becoming violent in all the States only because they are not finding their future. We must think of the future of the people of our country than the future of temples and mosques and other things.

### SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEJEE

(Dolpur): Sir the Chitranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) was established as the major Locomotive Manufacturing Undertaking of Indian Railways and since 1950, has been one of the best Public Sector Undertakings making important contribution towards self-reliance. CLW has become a principal manufacturer of not only various types of locomotives (Steam, diesel and electric) but also a principal manufacturer of various components and parts for traction equipment and rolling stock. It can manufacture electric locomotives of 5000 HP with electronic control system.

CLW employs about 18000 workmen and employees. But the future of CLW's workmen and employees has become uncertain because of the recent decision of the Central Government to import electric locomotives from abroad. The landed cost of the imported locomotives will be several times more than cost of similar units manufactured by CLW. Further, a decision has been taken to phase out the production of diesel locomotives of CLW which will immediately render 700 workmen surplus.

It is against the national interest to allow imports of locomotives when excellent facilities and production capacity exist in the CLW.

The labour union of CLW is justifiably

agitated over this decision of the Central Government, since such imports are unnecessary because indigenous manufacture of such locomotives is feasible in the country. The recent decision to import 40 locomotives at a cost of Rs.520 crores is covered by the fund (in foreign exchange) secured from Asian Development Bank. Instead of import of Locomotives, foreign exchange could be utilised to import essential items which are not manufactured within the country.

The recent decision of import of locomotives appears to be nothing but surrender under IMF-World Bank pressure to Multi-national interests and is a retrograde step, which will result in redundancies of massive investment and trained manpower. The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has already written to the hon. Prime Minister to review the decision and to take necessary steps for the proper utilisation of the capacity and manpower at CLW and cancellation of the policy of import of locomotives.

I call up the Central Government to take immediate steps in the matter to stop this importation and utilise our capacity for our own sake. This is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scam was being discussed in the House. That discussion is inconclusive. In today's agenda...

MR. SPEAKER: We may not discuss it today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am drawing your attention to this very issue. It is not being discussed in the House. But there is turmoil in economic field. The Stock Exchanges are closed for more than one

and a half month. Those who had deposited foreign exchange with here, are with drawing it. As per today's information, foreign exchange Rs. 500 crore is being taken back by the N.R.I.S. The Minister of Finance is not saying anything in the House. One of the Ministers has resigned, and there are rumours about other Ministers also. This uncertainty must come to an end.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is need to postpone the discussion. Whatever steps the hon. Minister of Finance has to take, he should take those measures immediately. How can this anarchy be allowed to continue? In no other country the share markets are closed in this manner. In America, share markets were closed just for half a day on the sad demise of John Kennedy, otherwise share markets cannot be closed. But here the speculators are playing their own games. The Government too is not certain or has not been able to decide what to do. The Government must clear this uncertainty. You must allow a discussion in the House. The hon. Minister of Finance should come out with a statement in the house as to, what he is doing to end this state of anarchy.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would finish my submission within a minute. I agree with Shri Vajpayee on this point because at present there is uncertainty not only in the economic field and stock markets but common people too are deeply worried. The reason for this is that the manner in which the speculative activity increased in the last few days and the prices of ordinary shares shot up never before the common man in free India was so much interested in share market and the people purchased shares. **The hon. Minister of Finance made a statement outside the House that no Minister is involved in it. I myself have read his**

statements twice in newspapers, but I came to know later on that one of the Ministers resigned taking his dignity into consideration. When a Statement was made in the House, the hon. Finance Minister remained silent, quite silent. Why the Government have created a situation in which a particular minister or Ministers how become suspect.

Sir, one of my friends has just arrived from abroad, I am finishing very shortly. He stated that there is a feeling among the foreigners that.

[English]

"unless and until this dust fully settles down, we are not going to look at India..." This is the situation.

[Translation]

I think that the hon. Minister of Finance should give a serious thought to it. The Government should look into it and the hon. Minister of Finance should clarify the position by making a statement in this regard. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thought you, I draw the attention of the Government to the serious drought situation in Andhar Pradesh. The other day when the hon. Minister for Agriculture made a statement in this House, we were surprised to find... (Interruptions)

(Translation)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here. He should at least say something as to what he is going to do

in this regard? (*Interrptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is wish of the entire House that the Government should be asked to make a statement on the issue raised by Shri Vajpayee. The whole country is concerned about it. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): The Minister should make a statement about the NRI deposits which are going out of the country because of the current situation in the share market. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have no objection if the Finance Minister wants to reply. But then we are going to discuss this issue. If shortly, he wants to reply and without any notice, I shall have no objection. But I would not ask him either to do it or not to do it. (*Interruptions*)

(*Translation*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandi Nagar NAGAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the information, I have it was decided in the morning that discussion on the scam will take place on Tuesday.

(*English*)

This has an immediate bearing on the financial situation and, therefore, I would think that it is imperative for the Government itself to see that at the earliest opportunity that is available to the government, it says what it wants to say.

(*Translation*)

As to what they want to do. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of finance wants to say something and he should be allowed to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The hon Minister of Finance, is right but I will conduct on his behalf.

(*English*)

I know how the proceedings are going on. He does not know it.

(*Translation*)

I will speak in his place and not he, Sir, the issue of scam was raised here, it was discussed and the hon. Minister of Finance replied to it, thereafter the House asked for a full fledged discussion on it and on behalf of the Government we agreed to hold a full discussion on this issue and the discussion was started, but again another issue regarding Ayodhya was raised by the opposition and we did not stop discussion on Ayodhya. It was again stalled from that side It could not be discussed for three days. On our part, we take in that the issue is open and it can be discussed any time. There is no change in our stance. It is wrong to say that the Government is not interested, it is concealing something and it is not coming forward. All these charges are baseless.

A meeting was held with the opposition parties for today's agenda and it was decided in that meeting that the Ayodhya issue be taken up after Kashmir issue. We did not say that it should not be taken up today and the no-confidence motion is to be moved by them tomorrow only. So, it is wrong to blame us. We agreed to their every demand whether it was a discussion on

Ayodhya or on scam or on no confidence motion. In spite of this the Government is accused that we do not discuss, this is not fair. This issue cannot be discussed in tit bits. It is not fair on their part to say that this Minister or that Minister should make a statement as and when they desire. Whatever discussion is going on we shall continue with it.

[*English*]

we have not stopped the discussion. You have stopped the discussion (*interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Mr Speaker, Sir, I can understand the reason for the displeasure of the hon. Minister but neither Shri Vajpayee nor I am responsible for it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Personally, I am not against you or any other person, nor I have said anything against anybody. I have talked in general terms.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the reason for which I or Shri Vajpayee have spoken was not that we were insisting for a discussion. This was not so. We were stressing the point that the entire economic system is being adversely affected by the present situation and it needs to be checked. We do not know whether the Government realises it or not and if does it should say something as to what measures are going to be taken in this regard.

Discussion will take place certainly. It may take place on Tuesday, but the silence of the Government is responsible for this. Names of several persons are being mentioned that this person or that person is guilty and is involved in it and have

purchased shares. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not correct. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am repeating it again and again because the suggestion made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is in the interest of the country as well as of the Government. If you do not want to admit it, I cannot force you (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERIEE (DUMDUM): Sir, let him answer that. The newspaper reports are not quite clear.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarur): The question raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not related to the functioning of stock exchange. There is no link between the working of stock exchange which is closed at the moment and the debate which is going on here. The brokers of the stock exchange indulged in such a \*\* since March-April that had they not done it the scam would not have been brought to the limelight. We would thank them for keeping the Stock-exchange closed. I had told the Minister of Finance that under the stock-exchange Act. The Government had the authority to either suspend or supersede or reconstitute a new governing body of the stock exchange. Why is it not being done? Whom are you afraid of? About 1.5 crore people have invested their money. There are sixte crore families in the country out of wh 1.5 crore/ people have invested th money in the Stock market. There a

many people who would not have liked to be trapped in these activities.

Now, would like to tell you the reason for the closure of Stock exchange. As long as Stock exchange remain closed there will be no transactions. In the process some people will earn interest on money they have held up and other will try to hide facts to. Cover up illegat activites The hon. Minister is saying that he did not make an attempt to stop the discussion on this subject. The question is not of stopping the debate but a matter of routine working of the Ministry of enconomic affairs whose responsibly it is to monitor and regulate the working of stock exchange of the country. It has full authority under law to suspend or supersede the Governing body of the stock exchange. Previously there was no law but now we have the Securities Exchange Board of India Act. Why is it not being invoked? I presume that the matter of scam is related to the securities exchange board also and when the whole matter is exposed only then will everything become clear. It is not good to keep one crore families in trouble by maintaining stark silence in the House about the matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to urge you that it is a very urgent matter. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that Government has agreed to all what had been submitted by opposition in the House. But I don't think it is necessary for us to submit again and again and remind the Government of its responsibility. This is not your responsibility as you are not incharge of the Finance Ministry. The Government should discharge its duty by ordering Bombay Stock exchange and other exchanges t start their opetrations immediately and complete the transactions regarding outstanding payments. If this is not done within twenty-four hours then orders

should be issued to superede the Govern- ing body of stock exchanges in the country. If you do not take these steps we would charge you of covering up the securities scam scandal.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPUCHAND PAL: Sir, the Minister is sitting very much here. The Minister should make a statement about the continuous outflow of foreign deposits of the NRIs. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If you do not force the Government to discharge its duty and fulfil its responsibility it would be an inJustice to the House (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please utilise the time available with you for drawing the attention of the Government towards the critical issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is why the whole debate remains incomplete. When you are given an opportunity to discuss you do not raise the matter but later on you demand a reply. You have drawn the attention of the Government in the best possible manner. When reply to the debate would be given these points would be dealt with. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he was ready to reply to these points but he was interrupted by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who said that he did not know the facts, you must not have listened to him carefully. He was absolutely ready and was on his legs. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please do not mislead. You cannot always\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir,\* is unparliamentary (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi please sit down. Why are you rising again and again without any reason. This is not good.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): The hon. Minister for Agriculture the other day has made a Statement ...

MR. SPEAKER: May I bring to your notice that he has agreed to discuss the drought conditions in the country, so that you can be brief?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: But he has not mentioned at all about the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. The Government has got minute details regarding the precipitation in different parts of the country. In Andhra Pradesh the rainfall is very very minimal compared with the normal rainfall. As a result the seeds could not be sown. It is most unfortunate that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not reported the drought situation to the Central Government and seek necessary assistance. The Government is very vigilant otherwise. But what I submit to the Government is that the farmers and the people Andhra Pradesh should not suffer for the fault of the State Government. I urge upon the Union Government to take all necessary steps to make available assistance to meet the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I want to draw your attention towards the problem of farmers. Twenty five thousand farmers have gathered at the Boat Club. Majority of the population lives in rural India. Very rarely anything is said about here miserable plight of the farmers. Farmers from Meerut have reached here. Thousands of acres of rural land belonging to hundreds of villages has been acquired without payment of proper compensation. Their houses are being demolished. Farmers are in great distress. We would like to demand that the government should give compensation at the rate of Rs.500 per sq. Yard and the land should not be acquired till the compensation is paid. Income tax should be withdrawn from agricultural land and Urban Land Ceiling Act should not be enacted on agricultural land. Through you I demand from the Government that each family whose land has been acquired should be provided with jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very important to introduce Jammu and Kashmir Bill today. You will be given time to speak tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, for the last two days I have not been getting sleep because there are a number of telephone calls from all over India saying that the attitude of the Opposition in the matter of bank scandal is not understandable. When, from the Government's side, the Prime Minister came prepared to discuss threadbare the bank scandal, a discussion had started. Shri Jaswant Singh has already spoken on that matter. Certainly I do not understand this.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

They have dramatically changed, shifted and diverted the attention of the House, not to discuss this scandal. That means that the opposition parties are also involved in the scandal. Hon. Prime Minister has given a questionnaire to all the Members of the Council of Ministers. I want to know from the opposition leaders- Shri Advaniji, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singhji and Shri Chandra Shekharjias to whether they have given any questionnaire to their Members, to know whether they are involved in the bank scandal or not.

So, it is the intention of the Opposition not to bring out the truth- the relation between the bureaucrats and the politicians. They have ransacked the country for the last so many years. Therefore, if they are courageous enough, they should stop discussing the Ayodhya issue and Rajasthan issue; and start forthwith the discussion on the bank scam. Let us see whether they have got courage or not. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Tomorrow I will give you more time to speak.

SHRIRAM NIHEOR RAI (Robertsganj): I am greatly thankful to you. I would like to narrate the condition of Sonbhadra district, which is the most backward area of U.P. there Kamoor Survey settlement is being done under the supervision of the Supreme Court. In 1960, when Rihand Dam was being constructed, the local residents were uprooted from there. Adiwasis, and Harijans were uprooted not only once, but three or four times. They settled in Babhni, Pokhra, Chaipur, Bator, Nalmati, Kheirahi Chapki, Saura, Bhawar and Sindur villages of Babhani and Miyorpur blocks. The U. P. Government allotted them three or three and a half to ten bighas of Government land.

Today several projects are being established there. Power city is there. Anpora thermal Power station is there. The coal mines are also there. The land was given to them on lease and since then they had been farming on that land. But now Kamoor Survey settlement has given this land to the big land lords.

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : I am being very brief. I want to inform that the land which was allotted to the poor living below the poverty line, has been included in forest department. And 30 bighas of land belonging to Reserve Forest in village Dareba has been given not to the peasants but to the big land lords in exchange of money.

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: On 9.6.92 the high officials arrested the local M.L.A. Shri Vijay Singh Gaur under National Security Act in Jorukharu Barekhar and Ghaghari because he is an advise and was fighting for the cause of adivasis

Sir, you would be surprised to know that G. M. A. Plot No. 956 on oddi station road of village Anpara in Block Miyorpur.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not give you time in future if you continue like this.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: The additional judge appointed for settlement has shown his sons and daughters as unmarried. One more officer has allotted seven and a half bighas land on Pabni crossing to his own wife.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not conclude, it will not go on record.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: When our adivasi M. L. A. raised this matter he was handcuffed and arrested on 9th June and imprisoned. This Government is responsible for it because he is an Adivasi and he fights on behalf of adivasis.

MR. SPEAKER: Please see, I will not allow more than this to go on record.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: People of high castes were committing atrocities on Harijans. So he has been arrested under NSA. It is an atrocity on the scheduled caste. So I would like that I should also be arrested under National Security Act provided the allotment made by the concerned survey officer and judge should be cancelled.

I would like to say that I am ready to be arrested.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not it is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*

12.31 hrs

[English]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Reports, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur for 1989-90 and statement for delay in laying these papers, etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College Jaipur, for the year 1989-90

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account, (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College Jaipur, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College Jaipur, for the year 1989-90

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2158/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College Silchar, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering Col-

lege Silchar, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1989-90.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2159/92]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2160/92]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2161/92]

- (9) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Educational Consultants India Limited and the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the Year 1992-93

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2162/92]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of on the Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1990-91.

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2163/92]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of on the Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1990-91 .

- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2164/92]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under section 21 of the Delhi Public Library Act, 1969.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi for the year 1989-90.

- (15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2165/92]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2166/92]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2167/92]

- (19) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2168/92]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training

- in Industrial Engineering, together with Audit Report thereon. Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering. Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2169/92]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2170/92]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2171/92]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, for the year 1989-90.
- (27) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2172/92]
- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (29) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2173/92]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2174/92]

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1990-91.

- (32) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2175/92]

- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 1990-91.

- (34) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2176/92]

- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, for the year 1989-90.

- (36) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2177/92]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the year 1990-91.

- (37) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2178/92]

- (39) A copy of the Annual Accounts\* (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audited Report thereon.

- (40) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2179/92]

- (41) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educa-

tional Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2180/92]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (42) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2181/92]

- (43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (44) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (43) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2182/92]

- (45) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (46) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2183/92]

- (47) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1990-91.

- (48) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2184/92]

- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1989-90.

- (50) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2185/92]

- (51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

- the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1989-90.
- (52) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2186/92]
- (53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1990-91.
- (54) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (53) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2187/92]
- (55) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (56) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (55) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2188/92] ○
- (57) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Madras, for the year 1990-91.
- (58) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (57) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2189/92]
- (59) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi

- and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1990-91.
- (60) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (59) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2190/92]
- (61) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (62) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (61) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2191/92]
- (63) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (64) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (63) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2192/92]

- (65) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.
- (66) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (65) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2193/92]
- (67) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audit Accounts.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
- (68) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (67) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-2194/92]

- (69) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audit Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (70) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (69) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-2195/92]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

- (i) Statement No. XXX –Sixth Session, 1986  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2196/92]
- (ii) Statement No. XXX–II Part of Eighth Session, 1987  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2197/92]
- (iii) Statement No. XXIX–Ninth Session, 1987  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2198/92]
- (iv) Statement No. XXIX–Tenth Session, 1988  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2199/92]
- (v) Statement No. XXIV–Eleventh Session, 1988  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2200/92]
- (vi) Statement No. XXI–Twelfth Session, 1988  
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 2201/92]

*Eighth Lok Sabha*

(vii) Statement No. XXI—Thirteenth Session, 1989

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2202/92]

(viii) Statement No. XVIII—Fourteenth Session, 1989

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2203/92]

(ix) Statement No. XIV—First Session, 1989

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2204/92]

(x) Statement No. XV—Second Session, 1990

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2205/92]

(xi) Statement No. XI—Third Session, 1990

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2206/92]

(xii) Statement No. IX—Sixth Session, 1990

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2207/92]

(xiii) Statement No. VIII—Seventh Session, 1991

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2208/92]

*Ninth Lok Sabha*

(xiv) Statement No. VII—First Session, 1991

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2209/92]

(xv) Statement No. IV—Second Session, 1991

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2210/92]

(xvi) Statement No. II—Third Session, 1992

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2211/92]

*Tenth Lok Sabha*

**Notification under Railway Claims Tribunal Act.**

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

**LIKARJUN):** I beg lay on the table a copy of the railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th

April, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act. 1987.

[Placed in Library See No. LT- 2212/92]

**Notifications under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, Annual Report and Review on the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum for 1990-91 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948:-

(i) The Pharmacy Council of India (Amendment) Regulations 1991 published in Notification (No. 11-1/80 PCI/pt. I in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2213/92]

(ii) The Pharmacy Council of India (Pension/Family Pension-cum-General Provident Fund-cum-Retirement Gratuity) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. 26-11/83- PCI in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2214/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Institute of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1990-91 along with Audit Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1990-91.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2215/92]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India for the year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon..

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the Medical Council of India for the year 1990-91.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2216/92]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India for

the 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council for the year 1990-91.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2217/92]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1990-91.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2218/92]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the

Central Council of Homoeopathy New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2219/92]

12.31. hrs.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that consequent upon his appointment as Minister, Col. Rao Ram Singh has ceased to be a Member of the Panel of Chairmen. Under rule 91 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have nominated Shri Peter G. Marbaniang to fill his vacancy.

12.31 1/4 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Sixteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to present the

**Report**  
Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

12.31 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCE

## Fifth Report

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA  
(Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to pres-  
ent the fifth report (Hindi and English Ver-  
sions) of the Committee on Government  
Assurances.

12.31 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION

## Fourth Report

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth  
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the  
Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.32 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND  
AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Insertion of new Part IX and addition of  
Eleventh Schedule.)

## (i) Report of Joint Committee

[English]

SHRINATHURAM MIRDHA (Nagaur):

Sir, I beg to present the Report (Hindi and  
English versions) of the joint Committee on  
the Bill further to amend the Constitution of  
India *viz* the Constitution (Seventy-second  
Amendment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of new  
Part IX and addition of Eleventh Schedule*).

## (ii) Evidence Before Joint Committee

SHRI NATHURAM MIRDHA (Nagaur):  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the record of  
evidence tendered before the Joint Commit-  
tee on the Bill further to amend the Constitu-  
tion of India *viz* the Constitution (Seventy-  
second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of  
new Part IX and addition of Eleventh Sched-  
ule*).

12.32 1/2 hrs.

[English]

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD  
AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Insertion of new Part IXA and addition  
of Twelfth Schedule)

## (i) Report of Joint Committee

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I  
beg to present the Report (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) of the Joint Committee on the  
Bill further to amend the Constitution of India  
*viz* the Constitution (Seventy-third Amend-  
ment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of new Part IXA  
and addition of Twelfth Schedule*).

## (ii) Evidence before Joint Committee

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I  
beg to lay on the Table the record of evi-  
dence tendered before the Joint Committee  
on the Bill further to amend the Constitution  
of India *viz* the constitution (Seventy-third  
Amendment) Bill, 1991 (*Insertion of new*

*Part IXA and addition of Twelfth Schedule.*

12.33 hrs

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Derailment of of 8033 Ahmedabad-  
Howran Express on 9th July, 1992 at  
Badnera-Wardha Section of Central  
Railway***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): It is with deep anguish that I apprise the House of an unfortunate train accident involving train No. 8033 Ahmedabad-Howrah Express at 4.05 hrs. on 9.7.1992 on the Badnera-Wardha section of Nagpur Division of Central Railway. While the Train was on run in the block section between Dhamangaon and Talni stations, 11 coaches of the train derailed, of which 5 capsized. As a result, 15 persons lost their lives and another 29 sustained injuries including 8 grievous. The injured were admitted to Sevagram Medical hospital at Wardha and Yavatmal Government hospital.

According to the information received from the site of the accident, fish-plates and bolts on Up and Dn. tracks near the site of accident were found removed. Some fish-plate bolts have also been found scattered on the way to a nearby village. Emergency socket installed for communication was also found damaged. Prima-facie, the accident has been caused by suspected sabotage. However, a thorough statutory inquiry of the accident has been started by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, since 10.7.92 and is in progress.

Immediately on receipt of information

about the accident, medical relief trains alongwith doctors from Wardha, Ajni and Badnera were despatched which arrived the site of accident at 6.55, 8.00 and 8.30 hrs. respectively.

Some doctors from Dnamangaon were also rushed by a 'light' engine which arrived the site of accident at 6.05 hrs. Army jawans from Pulgaon rendered valuable assistance in relief operations. Stranded passengers were cleared from the site by buses and a special train from Pulgaon to Howrah.

Divisional Railway Manager and other officers from Nagpur left for the site of the accident at 5.05 hrs. The General Manager, Central Railway, from Bombay also proceeded to the site of the accident and supervised the rescue and relief operations.

I had been to the site of the accident and inspected the site of accident along with Chairman, Railway Board and Member Mechanical.

We also visited the injured passengers at the hospital at Wardha.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured has been arranged. This will be in addition to the compensation payable under the Railway Accidents Compensation Rules, 1990. The amount of compensation payable in case of death and injuries which deprive a person of all capacity to do any work is Rs. 2 lakhs. For other injuries, the amount varies from Rs. 16,000/- to Rs. 1,80,000/-.

Shri C.K. Jaffer Shariefji, all railway workers and I extend our heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the persons who lost their lives in this tragic accident and sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extend-

ing heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

#### (i) Joint Committee on Offices of profit

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Som Pal from Rajya Sabha and to communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Som Pal from Rajya Sabha and to communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted*

#### (ii) Central Advisory Board of Archaeology

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 32/33 /88-M, dated 17 March, 1992, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 32 /33/88-M, dated 17 March, 1992, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said resolution."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.37 hrs

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 323 B)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg

to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

12.39 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I introduce the Bill.

12.38 hrs.

INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to amend the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I introduce the Bill.

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Dr. Manmohan Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRIDALBIR SINGH: I introduce \*\* the Bill.

12.40 hrs.

CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL) REPEAL BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14.7.1992.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

WAR THAKUR) On behalf of Shri Manmohan Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Capital issues (Control) Act, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Sir, this Bill replaces an ordinance. Now, Rule 71 (1) of *Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* says:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance."

Now, this particular explanatory statement has not been circulated to us in advance. I want to submit that when an ordinance is placed before the House, at that time itself, the statement should also be presented to the House, because even at that time, the Government can very well give the reasons for issuing the ordinance. If that could not be done, the explanatory statement should be circulated along with the Bill at the time when the Bill is circulated to the Members in advance. If the explanatory statement also comes to us in advance, we can see whether the reasons given in the statement are correct or not and whether they are according to the Constitution or not. That is why, it is necessary to circulate the explanatory statement also in advance along with the Bill. I know that the explanatory statement is the next item on the agenda.

But I feel that this practice should be changed as per Rule 71 (1). Otherwise we will be in the dark because we do not know what the explanation is. So, from this point of view, it should be made obligatory that in the first place, whenever an ordinance is presented to the House, the explanatory statement should also be presented to the House along with the ordinance. If that cannot be done for any reason, at the time when the Bill is circulated, the explanatory statement should also be circulated so that we can express our views on it from the constitutional point of view.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mere reading of the rule will explain the situation. We have no objection. We obviously get these papers ready earlier. May I read the rule, with your kind permission? Rule 71 (1) says:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace and Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance."

Here, I would like to emphasise words whenever a Bill is introduced'. It is being interpreted till now by practice that at the time of introduction, we place the explanatory statement also. That is how it is being introduced. If another interpretation is to be given, we are agreeable and there is no problem. But this is the practice that is being followed till now. May be, we have to look at this rule to see whether a real amendment to the rule is required or not. We have no

objection to change the practice. This is the practice and this is the interpretation of the rule as it stands now.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Now that the matter is raised, which interpretation is better?

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):** Apart from the procedural objective, what my colleague has mentioned is a very practical proposition. And Mr. Speaker Sir, you should consider it. It should be possible to circulate the explanatory statement along with the Bill itself when the Bill is circulated before being introduced. Otherwise, the purpose is not served. We are only going through a ritual.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM:** I do not disagree with the hon. Member of the opposition, so far as the objective is concerned. I do appreciate his point of view. But the interpretation till now has been what it is. If we have got to change the procedure, maybe, we will have to look whether within the rule itself it can be done or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a valid point. Yet, I will not pronounce any final decision on it. I will go through the issue.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947."

*The motion was adopted*

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I introduce the Bill

12.44 3/4 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL) REPEAL ORDINANCE 1992

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): On behalf of Shri Manmohan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Ordinance, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2157/92]

12.45 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to Provide Incentives to SC/ST students educationally backward states to check drop out rate among them**

[English]

**SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):** Since economic backwardness has been one of the important factors contributing to low enrollment and high drop-out rate among the SC & ST students in Orissa and some other States, it is essential that certain incentive schemes should be introduced at least in low literacy area with a view to ensuring retention and to reduce the rate of drop-outs. Such incentives may be in the form of mid-day meals, supply of free text books, supply of school uniforms to girls, enhanced scholarships etc. It has not been possible for the State Governments to provide funds in these

schemes under the State Plan owing to constraints of resources. This is despite significant step up in the plan outlay for education over the last few years. It would be extremely helpful if the centrally sponsored schemes or Central Sector schemes are introduced to provide them incentives in educationally backward states like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan. Such a scheme would go a long way in helping the States to achieve total literacy and universalisation of elementary education. As such, I request the Central Government that adequate funds should be earmarked under these schemes and released to the State Governments in order to enable them to implement the schemes effectively so that the drop-out rate among SC & ST students is checked substantially.

- (ii) **Need to take steps for the proper maintenance of Tamil Nadu section of the Trivandrum - Kanyakumari National Highway No. 47**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Tamil Nadu section of the Trivandrum Kanyakumari Highway, N.H. 47, is in a very bad condition; the road is severely damaged due to monsoon rains. There are pot holes, pits and cracks and formation of deep trenches on both the sides of road. There are frequent accidents due to them. It has become a matter of continuous concern that the Tamil Nadu part of the road is always kept in bad condition. To fit in with the frequent rains there and to suit the terrain, the method of maintenance of the road adopted in the Kerala part of the road may be followed in Tamil Nadu part too. I request the Central Government to carry out immediate maintenance works for the improvement of the roads at the earliest.

- (iii) **Need to ensure that Raichur Thermal Plant is not closed**

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI

(Bellary): The Raichur thermal plant which has been contending with severe coal shortages is on the threshold of another crisis with miners working in the Singareni coal fields threatening to go on strike if they are not paid their wages by July 8th.

The Karnataka Power Corporation which runs the plant owes Rs. 18 crore to Coal India Limited. The fear expressed by the management is that it may not be able to pay dues. The management has warned Karnataka Power Corporation that the supply will be stopped completely.

Hence I request the Central Government to consider the matter seriously and settle the whole issue before the plant is closed.

- (iv) **Need to set up an electronic, telephone exchange at Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the disorder prevailing in the Communication Department in my Parliamentary Constituency of Pilibhit (U.P.). My constituency is terrorism prone area in tarai region. What to talk about rural area even telephones of D.M., S.P. do not work in cities. My own telephone is out of order for the last two months. The fault has not been repaired despite repeated complaints. So I request the Union Government that an electronic Exchange should be set up immediately in view of the situation prevailing in my constituency.

- (v) **Need to take steps for madifecing the Police Act to cope up with the worsening law and order situation in the country**

[English]

SHRI SHYAMLAL KAMAL (Basti): The

[Sh. Shyam Lal Kamal]

Police in India is governed by the Police Act of 1861 which was enacted by the British rulers just after the so called mutiny of 1857 to suppress the publish who tries to raise their heads against the British rule. Since then, the Indian Police Act has proved out-moded.

Increasing crimes, rising population, growing pressure on living accommodation, violent outbursts, students unrest, cult of extremism, growing economic and social crimes have added new dimensions to the security and law and order problem, which calls for immediate re-orientation of Police Act.

National Police Commission 1980-81 made far-reaching recommendations in the national interest but these recommendations have not been implemented. The Government should discuss various recommendations in the House and implement them without delay.

Politicalisation of Police is cutting the very roots of Indian democracy.

It is urged upon the Government of India that immediate steps are taken to:-

1. Discuss the matter in the House and implement Sarkaria Commission Report.
2. Implement National Police Commission 1980-81 Report.
3. Replace Police Act 1861 and rules and regulations framed therein at once.
4. Police Commissionership should be set up in all the cities in India with a population of 5 lakh or more.

5. The objectives and responsibilities of Police should be re-drafted to cope with the demands of 21st century.

6. The Police Budget should be a planned one for ensuring its update on a regular basis.

(vi) **Need for special assistance to Government of Bihar to meet the drought situation**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the lack of rainfall there is drought situation in the entire country but condition in Bihar has become dreadful. The crops have been damaged due to insufficient rainfall. Sowing of Kharif has not been done. Electricity supply position in Bihar is very critical, so even partial water supply for irrigation can not be provided. Lack of diesel, non-repairing of tubewells and drains have made the situation more critical. The farmers are in a pitiable condition due to the loss of cash crops like sugarcane etc. The Union Government should meet this situation on a war footing in the entire country. Especially Bihar should be given Financial assistance and a special quota of electricity and diesel should be provided from the national grid. The drought situation can be contained and the difficulties arising out of this situation can be solved provided the Central Government tackles the situation on a war footing under a coordinated action plan.

(vii) **Need to resume the construction of broad gauge railway link from Malda to Guwahati**

[*English*]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Malda district of

North Bengal, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of North Bengal are very backward in respect of rail communication. The people of these districts are deprived to modern railway facilities. There is no rail link with the Balurghat district the headquarters till today. There is no double line and, the people are not getting the electric train facilities in this region. Practically, nothing has been done so far to improve the railway facilities for the people of North Bengal. There is a Head in the Railway Budget for construction of Eklakhi-Balurghat Railway line only for consolation of the people of that area. Construction of double line from Malda to Guwahati has been undertaken but construction work has been stopped suddenly for reasons known only to the Railway Ministry.

I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to resume the construction work on double line form Malda to Guwahati , to start construction work on Eklakhi-Balurghat Railway line, to extent electric train facilities, to undertake conversion of Kathahar-Raiganj and Siliguri-Alipurduar rail, line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(viii) **Need to pay compensation to the farmers of Tamil Nadu whose Crops had been destroyed by Virus**

[English]

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): In Tamil Nadu, particularly Arakonam Constituency, Cheyyar Taluka, all standing crops (sugarcane and paddy) have been destroyed due to crop virus causing great loss to the cultivators. The farmer have undergone undue hardships and lost the money in the cultivation of the crops. Although the Government of Tamil Nadu had exempted them from payment of land tax that step will not suffice. They should be

given compensation in the form of cash for the loss suffered by them.

I request the Central Government to give directives to the Tamil Nadu Government to send their report on this and intimate the Centre the extent of losses suffered by the cultivators due to the crop virus and they should come forward to extend financial help to the poor cultivators for the loss sufferer by them.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, today, it has been possible for us to complete business before time. We now adjourn the House. We will meet again at 2 P.M.

Today, we have to pass Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation Powers) Bill. We have time to do it.

12.57 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

14.05 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now let us take up the Legislative Business: item no. 22 - Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation Powers) Bill. Shri Jacob.

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 beg to move:

"That the Jammu & Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1992 be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, *inter alia* provides that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Under article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution, it is permissible for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws and to authorise him to delegate subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority specified by him on that behalf. There are a number of legislative proposals pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir which are required to be re-enacted before 18.7.1992. In view of the otherwise busy Schedule of Business of the two Houses, it may not be possible for Parliament to deal with various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of 15 Members of Parliament (10 Members from Lok Sabha and 5 Members from Rajya Sabha) in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the Honourable House to

approve the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws, be taken into consideration."

Amendment no. 1 - Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat - Not present.

Amendment no. 2 - Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1992." (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment no. 3 - Shri Syed Shahabuddin

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Total time allotted is one hour - Congress Party 25 minutes; BJP 12 Minutes; Janata Dal; 6 minutes; CPM 4 minutes etc.

Prof. Prem Dhupal.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir keeping in view the present condition of law order and political situation in Jammu and Kashmir. I support Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of power, Bill 1992. As it has been stated in the Statement of objectives and reasons of the Bill keeping in view the circumstances prevailing in the state many

amendments have been made in the laws with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the President's rule. The validity of those amendments will cease this year on 18th July. This will be really a very serious and unfortunate situation if these powers are not conferred on the President and the time of the House is wasted due to repeated adjournments and due to which this House is not getting time to discuss important problems of the State and amendments in respect of the State.

At present there is not Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir. And this House has no time even to discuss the problems, laws and amendments made in those laws of that important state. For this very reason under sub clause (a) of the clause (1) of Article 357, the President is being conferred the power to make laws in respect of Jammu and Kashmir State. The hon. Minister has proposed that a Consultative Committee comprising of 10 members from Lok Sabha and 5 Members from Rajya Sabha shall be constituted.

You might remember that the Government had also constituted such a committee in respect of Punjab but how many times its meetings were Convened, you may see the record. Therefore, I will submit that at least convene the meeting of the Committee in respect of Jammu and Kashmir that its democratic character may be maintained and it may not remain merely an ordinance issued by the President.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is already complex and the policies of this Government have added fuel to the fire. In his statement the hon. Minister of Home Affairs says that the elections will be held soon in Jammu and Kashmir and a democratic set-up will start functioning there. While another Minister of this Government says that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is not fit for holding elections. The people are in doubt as to why

the two Ministers of this Government make separate statements. One said that the election will be held soon, while another said that circumstances are not fit for holding election there. I would like that the Government should clarify as to who is the incharge of Jammu and Kashmir affairs lest the conflict between the two Ministers further complicates the situation there. ... (*Interruptions*) They themselves will understand it.

The census of 1991 could not be conducted in Jammu and Kashmir while it has been completed in the rest of the country. The Government could not conduct census there. If the Government is going to hold elections there, then which census will be the base for preparing the voters lists. Will the Government make any arrangement for the two and half lakh migrants of Kashmir Valley for casting vote at Jammu? If the Government does so, will the seats of Jammu region in the Assembly be increased in that proportion. The Government is conferring the power to make laws for the State on the President or taking this right in its hands but it is not doing its duty regarding the migrants from Kashmir Valley. At present those migrants are suffering a lot but the Government has not taken any effective step to solve their problems. In last few days there has been great uproar and there was a news that the Government had send back some migrants to the Valley, whose number is approximately 16. One of the migrants Pushkarnath But, Mattu, has been shot dead by the terrorists in Barmula. Rest of the migrants have been threatened to leave the Valley otherwise they will have to meet the same fate which Pushkarnath, Mattu, met. I would like to tell the Government that the attempts should be made to improve the situation in the Valley so that people may return to their homes. The situation is not good there, even then the Government has taken such steps which will have bad effect and it will spread feeling of insecurity among the people there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lot of letters are being received by the leader of opposition Shri Advaniji and I have send many such letters to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and to the Hon. Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. Last time when a motion was introduced to extend the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir, while supporting the more I told Chavan Sahib that a Member wrote a letter to the state administration painting out a problem and requesting action to solve his problem. But since we have not even received acknowledgement from the State administration, then what action will they take. The Hon. Home Minister said that he would look into the matter, action would be take, so that, problems may be solved. Till now neither we have received acknowledgement of even a single letter and nor any action has been taken on any letter. In reply to the letters sent to the Union Ministers, specially to the hon. Home Minister, only this much has been conveyed that the matter is under examination. After that how many years will it take, is beyond our comprehension. Till date we have not received even a single letter that the problem mentioned by you has been solved. What are the problems? Some employees have retired and some have settled in Secunderabad or in different parts of the country, they are demanding their provident fund. Some students have appeared in the examination and their result has not been declared as yet. The employees of H.M.T. have been transferred from there to Kanpur. The employees of higher rank have been adjusted there but the employees of lower rank have been demoted by two ranks.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, personally your attention has been drawn to these problems. They wander here and there for L.P.G. gas connections, for admission of their children in the Central Schools. Has the Government no responsibility towards them. These

things have been repeated many times but till date the Union Government has not taken any action to solve the problems of these migrants. I would like to submit that the Government is taking power in its hands through Hon. President, so that it may make amendments in the laws in respect of Jammu and Kashmir State. If there will be no discussion in the Parliament then it will be the responsibility of the Government of solve the problems of the people of the State. I hope that benefiting from the past experience you will use these powers for necessary amendments and make sincere efforts for solving the problems of these displaced migrants.

With these words I thank you.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Bill that has been presented to the House by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. This Bill has been necessitated by the fact that a nominee of the BJP was appointed by the National Front Government, with the approval of the Communists, as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir in January, 1990 and in order to facilitate his arrival in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the elected State Assembly of that State was put into suspension.

We celebrate the birth anniversary of some of us. Mr. Jagmohan decided to celebrate the monthly anniversary of his arrival in Jammu and Kashmir by dissolving the elected State Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir entirely of his own volition, without consulting anybody, not the President of India, not the Prime Minister of India, not the Home Minister of India, not even the President of the party that was responsible for suggesting that he : go all the way to Jammu and Kashmir.

It is simply because the will of the people

of Jammu and Kashmir was aborted first by the suspension of their duly elected Assembly and then massacred and buried by Governor Jagmohan's unilateral and totally personal decision to dissolve that Assembly that today we are faced with the necessity of making suitable constitutional and legal provisions to deal with the continued administration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

This capacity to unilaterally determine the fate of a very large number of people arose out of a provision of the Jammu and Kashmir State Constitution, specifically Section 92, which empowered the Governor to undertake such an action. That Section did, of course, provide that he could not make such a proclamation dissolving the elected state Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir without the concurrence of the President. That concurrence was not obtained by Shri Jagmohan prior to dissolving the Assembly and, therefore, a request was made to the then Government of India by all the parties represented in the delegation that went to Srinagar in March, 1990 that the legal issues involved as to whether it was legal on the part of Shri Jagmohan to so interpret Section 92 as to dissolve the State Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir without the concurrence of anybody, should be expedited; we should find out from the Supreme Court or somebody whether this was right. The then Government of India, as was its wont, promised one thing and did something quite different. We were promised not only by the Law Minister of that Government but also by the Prime Minister of that Government that the Supreme Court's advice would be urgently obtained as to whether Governor Jagmohan's action was legal or illegal. That judgement never came to us. That advisory opinion never came to us. We were, instead, told that instead of discovering whether it was legal or not to dissolve the state Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India would have not one minister but two ministers to

deal with Jammu and Kashmir. And the fact that they were at loggerheads with one another is, perhaps, the reason why we have to continue the same tradition of having a certain amount of difference, Sir, between members of the Government as to what should be done exactly. It is an old tradition that was set up by Shri George Fernandes and we are, Sir, the humble people who walk in the footprints of great men like him.

It is absolutely true that it was by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir under Section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution that this became possible. How is it that Jammu and Kashmir has a Constitution of its own when Maharashtra does not have it, when Tamil Nadu does not have it and when West Bengal does not have it—much as it might wish to have it—and how is it that there is only one State of the Union of India that not only has the right to a Constitution of its own but actually has the Constitution of its own?

That, Sir, arises out of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. Since a deliberate attempt is being made to fan the flames of discontent in this country on the basis of a mis-interpretation of the purposes, objectives and rationale of Article 370, I think it is extremely germane to a consideration of whether or not to pass this Bill that has just been presented before us to understand why Article 370 came into existence and to understand to why close on 43 years after Article 370 was first moved as a draft Article in our Constitution, it still remains necessary for us to retain it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was on the 17th of October, 1949 that the Law Minister of India at that time, Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar was moving a discussion in this House on why it was necessary to have Article 370.

[Sh. Mani Sankar Aiyar]

And it is fascinating that it was not a representative of the saffron persuasion, but in fact a venerable Muslim gentleman, who was representing Uttar Pradesh in the Constituent Assembly and who was one of the great freedom fighters that India has had, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who interrupted Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar in the debate here in this very Chamber on the 17th of October 1949 and shouted out saying, "Why this discrimination please?" It was a Muslim gentleman who asked, "Why this discrimination in favour of Jammu and Kashmir?" So, when Mr. Advani tells us, I think he told us in an interview given to *The Indian Express* on the 4th of February, 1991, that the only reason why Article 370 exists is because there are appeasers wanting to appease the only Muslim Majority State in India, I wish to remind him that the first objection against discrimination in favour of Jammu and Kashmir in a Legislature of the Indian Union came not from the full-throated gullet of our saffron friends, but from a Muslim called Maulana Hasrat Mohani. He asked, 'Why this discrimination please?' And the answer to that was given by Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar.

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay North): Are you aware that in 1949 it is not the question of BJP, but even Jan Sangh was not there? So, there was no question of getting any representation here, but right from the day the Jan Sangh was founded, we have been saying that if you continue this Article 370, it is going to divide the country and this is what has happened now.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, in 1949 it is true that there was no BJP and it is equally true that there was no Jan Sangh. But there were gentlemen in little khaki shorts who were doing PT in all the shakhas that were around. The traditions of this party led to the disruption of the freedom move-

ment, and threaten now of the destruction of independent India.

[ Translation ]

SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA (South Delhi): At that time you used to wear shorts and undershirt. You were avoid then.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I fear, if I start wearing shorts now, I will also become short and narrow minded.

[ English ]

When Maulana Hasrat Mohani asked this question as to 'why this discrimination please?' there was a response given by the Law Minister of India on behalf of the Government of India and I would like to quote a few words from it.

Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that 'discrimination is due to the special conditions of Kashmir'. He said that 'this particular State is not yet ripe for this kind of integration. It is the hope of everybody that in due course even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States....

'Kashmir's conditions', he said, 'are special and require special treatment.'

This, I think, Sir was the unanimous consensus of everybody in the constituent Assembly that the conditions prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir in October 1949 were indeed special, they were different from those of any other State and every one shared the hope that as soon as possible, those special conditions would cease to prevail so that the integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian Union could take place on the same terms on which other Princely States had been integrated into the Indian union.

Now, the special conditions Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar referred to were three in number. The first of these was that there has been a war going on within the limits of Jammu and Kashmir. I am afraid, Sir, that war is still going on. It is undeniable that the war that started when the Pakistanis unadvised a part of Maharaja Hari Singh's Jammu and Kashmir State is a war that has not been brought to a conclusion, it is a war that is still on, which is why we do not have an international border between India and Pakistan in that part of India but a line of actual control and our claim Jammu and Kashmir extends even to those parts of Kashmir which continued to be occupied by the Pakistanis. Consequently, the first condition that was put down by Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar continues to prevail today 43 years later.

The second reason that he put forward for regarding Kashmir as special was that he said that "part of the State is in the hands of rebels and enemies" the same part of the State continues to be in the hands of rebels and enemies because the people of India in their lack of wisdom handed over the governance of India to the National Front Government and even a larger part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is now in the hands of our rebels and enemies.

Thirdly, he said :

" We have agreed that the will of the people through the instrument of a Constituent Assembly will determine the Constitution of the State as well as the sphere of Union jurisdiction over the State."

It was incumbent upon us when we ourselves offered the plebiscite in 1947 to find some method of ascertaining the will of the people when, in the face of Pakistani intransigence, it became impossible for us to carry out the plebiscite that had been recommended by the UN Commission on India and

Pakistan. The instrumentality then chosen was that Jammu and Kashmir would be permitted to have a Constituent Assembly of its own through which the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir would be expressed.

The first thing that the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution did was to proclaim that Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. Consequently, the one legal basis on which the integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India is founded is the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and that Constitution proclaims that Article 1 of the Indian Constitution defining what is the area of India, incorporates the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Consequently, for anybody to suggest today that the time is ripe - when a state of war is on in Kashmir, when there is a proxy war still being run by the Pakistanis, when it is necessary to keep the international community satisfied that there is a legal basis for the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India to abrogate the temporary and transitional provision of the Indian Constitution, that is, Article 370 with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is an act of high irresponsibility.

It is an act of high irresponsibility because basically the relationship between the people of India and the people of that part of India which is called Jammu and Kashmir is based on trust. And that trust, as Sheikh Abdullah himself said, in the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir on the 11th of August, 1952 when moving the Constitution is as follows:

" No definition of the rights and privileges of the residents of the State can afford to remain static; the need may arise at one stage or the other to liberalize such a definition."

He himself conceded that we needed

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

to move forward and we have indeed moved forward, but at the end of the day, it is a question of whether or not there is going to be trust between all the people of India irrespective of whether they are Muslims who happen to live in the valley or whether they are Hindus or people of other religions or even of the Islamic religion who live in other parts of India, because once again, it is the golden words of Shri Sheikh Abdullah which should lead us in the direction of where we should go forward. He said:

"The supreme guarantee of our relationship with India is the identity of the democratic and secular aspirations which have guided the people of India, as well as those of Jammu and Kashmir, in their struggle for emancipation and before which all Constitutional safeguards will take a secondary position."

So long as we remain a secular country in which every Indian is regarded as worthy for the reason of being an Indian and he is not required, as Mr. Advani requires the minorities of India to qualify themselves as Hindu Muslims, Hindu Buddhists, Hindu Christians, Hindu Sikhs, Hindu Jews and people like me as Hindu atheists, if he insists that it is not enough to be an Indian, if he insists that it is not enough to be a Bharatiya, if he insists that we must be Hindu....

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Will you yield for a minute? Have you ever heard Mr. Advani saying like that?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I refer you to an interview he gave to the *Telegraph* newspaper of Calcutta at the end of December, 1989 when justifying why—as Mr. George Fernandes today told us, they should enter into compact with you, how he is really a very nice chap - it is necessary for every Indian

first to call himself as a Hindu. He repeated this in his interview to the *Indian Express* on the 4th of February, 1991 which I have already cited.

I am amazed that in such a disciplined party as the BJP, we have such a senior leader who does not know what his leader has said.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We know it. At the same time, you are trying to misinterpret the whole interviews. That is the problem.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am merely concerned with the fact that the minorities of India have also misinterpreted it. I am terribly scared of what you people are up to.

In the light of that, I plead with you to help restore normally. The four centuries of communal harmony that existed in Kashmir was razed within by four days of your representative going there as the Governor. If we are going to do that, we will have to follow the Greek old statement: "Every individual has two daemons—one sitting on the right shoulder and the other sitting on the left shoulder". The daemon sitting on the right shoulder of Mr. George Fernandes is a secular daemon who knows that it is extremely dangerous to deal with communal forces like you. But on his left shoulder is another little demon which keeps asking as the article in today's *Indian Express* asks, how somehow or the other he can fall into your Saffron lied.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that in this House, we have to take up for discussion time and again the Kashmir problem and issues pertaining to Kashmir. Why is it so? It has got a few aspects. One aspect goes back to the days of the freedom struggle, when a movement

was going on in Kashmir and I would like to remind those of my friends, who call for the abrogation of Article 370, of the days when Mohammed Ali Jinnah in connivance with the imperialist forces was fanning the fire of Muslim fundamentalism or when the Muslim league was spearheading a sepaarist movement. At that time, Sheikh Abdullah and the National conference associated themselves with the nationalist forces and the nationalist movement and were fighting shoulder to shoulder with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Neheru. Consequently, when soon after independence Pakistan launched a proxy war on India by sending in armed tribals, India's link with Kashmir were established on a permanent basis and the National Conference and Sheikh Abdullah completely associated themselves with India. In this regard, I would like to quote from the speech made by Sheikh Abdullah, when the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly met for the first time on 1st October, 1951. Addressing the first session of the Assembly on October 31, 1951, Sheikh Abdullah said that in the four years since independence the Indian Government never endeavoured to interfere in the internal autonomy of the state and this has re-affirmed our faith in the Indian Government. He also added that Pakistan was not an Islamic state, rather it was a feudal sate. While India had a population of four crores Muslims, Pakistan's Muslim population was only 2.5 crore. If the question was of living with muslims, why not do it with the Indian Muslims? Now, the State of Jammu and Kashmir maintained an independent status from August 15, 1947 to October 27, 1947. he result was that our neighbour, with whom we had a standstill agreement, attacked us. Then, why did he situation deteriorate? It was because, on August 9, 1953, Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah was imprisoned. At that time, the present Bharatiya Janata Party was functioning in its earlier evatar as the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and was clamouring for 'one emblem, one Constitution and one head of state' and a movement

was also launched in this direction, during the course of which the murder of the imprisoned late Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very essential to give a serious thought to the situation in Kashmir and the clouds of terror that have enveloped Kashmir (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Shyama Prasadji was not imprisoned for his utterances in this regard, rather he was arrested for creating disturbances in Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Have you started repeating the history of 1942? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: We need a permit to go there. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the subject matter before the house.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: And you call the words of that person 'Golden' was arrested later on by Neheru.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Let us at least adopt the usual etiquette. When we intervene, we ask the speaker concerned to yield and if he yields, we intervene. This shouting

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

across should not be there. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Did you hear what he said?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I yielded when you asked. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam referred to etiquette. I would like to say that the same etiquette is expected from others also. When they refer to some of us in this manner, what do you expect from us? Do you agree with them? That is the problem.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not alleging that only the other side had done it. I appealed to all Members of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is regrettable is that a situation is sought to be created within the country wherein the people of Kashmir start feeling alienated from the rest of the country. I am saying this because the present international scenario is such that momentous changes are taking place, countries are breaking up, regional and parochial feelings are fast gaining ground, the Soviet Union has collapsed and Yugoslavia is awaiting the same fate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, ..., I have been very attentively listening to my friend and during the course of his speech, he also referred to the Articles of the Constitution and the Constituent Assembly. It was keeping in mind the problems that could arise out of parochialism in future that the founding fathers of our constitution thought of a solution for it and incorporated Article 370. I

would like to tell those of my friends, who call for the abrogation of Article 370, only this much that keeping in mind the fast changing world scenario and the emerging trend of parochialism and also the manner in which the makers of our Constitution thought of a lasting solution to the Kashmir problem by incorporating Article 370, they should not do anything that would stoke the fires of regional and separatist feelings. They should neither talk about 'one emblem, one constitution and one head', nor should they conduct any 'Ekta Yatra' as such 'Yatras' provide an impetus to separatist tendencies. A country's polity is structured on the basis of harsh ground realities and not wishful thinking. Today, our culture is symbolic of our diversity and we find unity in our diversity.

This is symbolic of our unity. Don't get too much into politics, talk about cultural unity. This country has remained as a single entity on the basis of cultural unity. It is a matter of sentiments. If we talk about the country unity, it is on the basis of a common culture. Now, there is no political unity in this country, the country, the country is breaking up into fragments. Please don't give an impetus to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say another thing. (Interruptions) Our leader Shri V.P. Singh did not give any certificate abroad to the effect that there has been no better Government than a particular Government. That statement was made by some other leader. Our leader Shri V.P. Singh did not say that there has been no worthy Prime Minister, after the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, Some other leader had said this in Washington. Kashmir is facing not only the problem of terrorism to face which the entire nation is braced up unitedly, but the State also faces the problem of regional imbalance. Moreover, Ladakh is a much neglected area. The Government should not turn a blind eye to the demands made by the Ladakh Buddhist Association. They Have demanded a Union

*(Delegation of Powers)*

Territory Status for the Ladakh region. The Government should take serious note of the fact that regional imbalance is much evident in the backward regions of Jammu and Ladakh and that the development process in these areas has been moving at a snail's pace. If the Government doesn't pay attention to this, it will give an impetus to undesirable movements, which would prove disastrous to the entire nation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something with regard to Pakistan, which also has international ramifications. Ever since our independence in 1947, the major world powers have never relished the idea of India occupying its rightful place under the Sun and Pakistan enjoys the patronage of one of these powerful nations. Pakistan has long been under the tutelage of that country and the latter by providing economic and military assistance to the former, has groomed it into a nuclear Power. Today, Pakistan is a Nuclear Power. The entire nation condemns the assistance provided by Pakistan to Kashmiri militants. There is a national consensus on it. Some of the other way should be found out to put an end to it. We can have negotiations with Pakistan in this regard. If this is not possible, we should resort to all possible means to put an end to this 'low-key' war which has been going on for a long time now and which is threatening our nation's unity and integrity. Along with this, Aiyar Saheb in his speech talked about two Ministers in the National Front Ministry, who always spoke against each other. What is happening today? Now also, there are two Ministers, of whom one publicly admonishes the other. One is the Minister of Home Affairs and the other is Shri Rajesh Pilot. So far as Mr. Pilot is concerned, one doesn't know which plane he is piloting... (*Interruptions*)

The Government should speak in one voice. The Government should not just talk of initiating the political process in the State, rather elections to the State Assembly should be held, but it should not be similar to the one held in Punjab, rather it should be on the

lines of the one held in 1977... (*Interruptions*)..The whole nation supports the Government in its endeavour to find a lasting solution to the Kashmir imbroglio, but, unfortunately, the Government lacks both the political will and farsightedness. Had they been there, the Farooq Abdullah Government would not have been dismissed nor would they have made an unholy alliance and ... (*Interruptions*) pushed him into political oblivion. You have ruined the image of Farooq Abdullah so much so that he has become a spent force for all practical purposes. Today, the Government should encourage the sane elements in Kashmir and find out a meaningful solution to the vexed Kashmir problem ... (*Interruptions*)

[ *English* ]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Power) Bill, 1992. It is a Bill to meet certain practical and constitutional difficulties which are before the Government. And, therefore, I wonder whether it is necessary on this occasion to generate heat in this House by beginning as to how the accession of Kashmir took place and what has happened all these years

I will confine myself to the provisions of the Bill and also to its objectives. Now this Bill, as I said, wants to meet certain constitutional and practical difficulties. On 19th January, 1990 the Governor's rule was declared and thereafter within one month, even the Assembly was dissolved in the days of the then Governor. Now during that period, the legislative powers were fully assumed by the Governor and several laws had been passed in his capacity as Governor. Now according to the Constitution, provisions of those laws will expire on 18th of July, 1992. And, therefore, it is necessary to make provisions to keep all those laws alive and to avoid further confusion as far as the legal matters are

concerned. I am told that several important laws are involved in this, for example, the Jammu and Kashmir (Disturbed Areas) Act is also one of those acts; the Public Safety (Amendment) Act which enables shifting of outside the State is also one of such acts; Jammu and Kashmir Representation of People's (Amendment) Act which deals with constitution of the Delimitation Commission and that also comes within the ambit of this mischief; and Mata Vaishnav Devi Trust would also lapse if these provisions are not made. Within this short time, it is not possible for this parliament to go through all these amendments, all those enactments and again make the provisions for keeping them alive. And, therefore, the Government had found out this way by resorting to Article 357 (1) (a) which gives powers to Parliament to delegate legislative powers, in these circumstances, to the president of India. And by exercising those powers, we are making these provisions under the Bill and we are delegating the powers to the President of India to enact or keep those laws alive, as far as those enactments or amendments are concerned. Now, the powers of this Parliament are fully protected by making two provisions in this Bill.

Firstly, a Committee - a sort of a consultative committee - would be there consisting of 10 Members of this House and 5 Members of the Upper House, which Committee will be consulted from time to time by the President before enacting any laws as far in exercise of these powers are concerned. And, therefore, this Parliament will be fully involved in this procedure of making laws as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Not only that, if we do not agree with the laws which would be enacted by the President, when they are laid on the Table of the House within 30 days, we have got the right of modification of those laws. If we do not agree

with those laws, a resolution can be moved in this.

House for modification of those laws.

Therefore, it is fully in spirit of the constitution; it is fully in spirit of the democratic principles and our rights are fully protected, as far as this Bill is concerned. Therefore, I welcome this Bill and, in fact, I congratulate the Government for taking this step so that very very good and some useful laws will be kept alive by this process.

Now, how long are we going to continue with this ad hocism? president's Rule is there and from time to time, it may be extended. But the question comes and I would like to know from the Government also as to what is the real position as far as this Kashmir state is concerned? Are we expecting any restoration of democratic rule in that state in the near future? As far as the reports go, I feel that there are visible signs of improvement which warrant cautious optimism. There is growing public condemnation of the mindless violence that is going on and repeated calls for *Hartals* have also been meeting with popular indignation. Therefore, there are rays of hope that the situation is changing, though, it is not changing with the speed with which we expect. And there is still a sense of alienation among the people of Kashmir. With the result, if the Government takes at present. Steps of declaring any elections, I do not think that it will be a wise step because most probably, it will be met with boycotts of contesting elections, boycott of going to the polling stations and it will be a farce of democracy as far as that state is concern need. Therefore, it will be wise to wait for some time, to wait for further change. There is a beginning of the end and some changes and some signs of good changes are being seen as far as this State is concerned, though we have not reached that stage when we can resort to

elections and to restoration of a popular Government in that State.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore such provisions are necessary. In the meantime some provision is necessary which will keep the enactments alive through some mechanism or machinery which will work as swiftly as possible. From this point of view this Delegation of power by Parliament to the President is very much welcome and I welcome and support this Bill.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I strongly feel that this type of enactments are repugnant to democracy. It was no doubt a blunder to promulgate the President's rule in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It was a far greater mistake to dissolve the State Assembly. When these acts were taking place we vehemently condemned them. Now everybody understand the bad impact of those acts on the people of Jammu and Kashmir and on the whole situation that is prevailing there.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

Through this Bill what is intended is that the power of the state Legislature that is vested in the Parliament will be given to the President. This is nothing but further curtailment of democracy. What will be the impact of this act on the people of Jammu and Kashmir and on the people who love democracy in this country? The Government's side will no doubt advance the argument of the ground situation in Jammu and Kashmir. But the point is that why this kind of measures have become necessary in the consideration of the Government. Why they could not take such steps that would really improve the situation in the valley and in the State. That is important. In which direction is the Govern-

ment moving? Now are they thinking to tackle the situation of terrorism that is prevailing there? What measures are they taking to remove the alienation of the people? What steps are being taken to win them over?

There is of course a very big necessity to tighten the administrative measures, to stop infiltration from across the border, to tackle the insurgency and the militant activities. For this hard actions are necessary. But on the other side where the question of people are concerned, we have to take a humane approach. We have to deal with their problems with compassion. There are many good and positive signs that are being seen for quite some time in the valley. I want to know the kind of success that is being reported in the national press that the surrender by the militants to the authorities and to the security forces are increasing. They are also successful to capture the militants more and more. They are getting more and more information from, the people.

Now there are reports that people are coming out in the streets to fight terrorist activities. There are indignant reaction of the people against the terrorist activities. How are we going to take advantage of the situation? We have to keep Kashmir within India. We have to win the people of Jammu and Kashmir. For that steps are necessary to be taken which will help that to happen. For this we have to think about a political package. It is not in a stray manner but to prove that we are committed to democracy. To prove our democratic *bona fides* we have to take real steps to improve the situation and not pronounce empty declarations about holding election. Untimely talks of election that will have the same impact as was there during the *Eka Yatra*. We have to prepare the grounds for an election and if we are lagging on that account, we have to face criticism.

Now, about the positive aspects that I

[Sh. Saifudin Choudhury]

have said, I want to know how did we try to consolidate them. I want to know how the Advisory Committee that has been set up at the State level is functioning. May I know whether any visible impact is there is this Advisory Committee on the administrative performance in the state, on the people at the district level? How the developmental works are going on? This is a very important question. In terms of having a dialogue again, I do not know and I cannot name any political party as to this party or that party, but the people are there and their representatives are there in the Valley. I want to know whether we are trying to have a kind of rapport with them. It may not be a formal dialogue, but it may be some kind of an interaction with them to win them over. We can hear from across the border, the kind of treatment being meted out by Pakistan to many such outfits whom we thought that they have totally gone over to the other side, the kind of treatment they are meting out to the JKLF and its followers. How are we going to tackle that? That is also very important.

I am very much concerned about the political package. Before talking about election, what is very necessary is to decide by way of a dialogue with all other political parties in the country, by way of a consensual approach. What are we going to give in terms of more autonomy? The question of autonomy is not a religious question or a communal question. the autonomy question is very vital in relation to Jammu and Kashmir. It is not only for Jammu and Kashmir that it is vital. The question of autonomy is vital for the polity of our country; for the Indian polity, it is vital. If we take the trend all over the world as to what is happening everywhere we cannot just shut our eyes; and we cannot dodge and any demand of autonomy as communal and say, wishfully 'Hindustan Ek Rahe'. That is not the question. In diversity, we are unified and we have

to maintain that. We have to respect the cultural diversity, the religious multiplicity, etc. we have to respect all this. I want to know the kind of political action that this Government is contemplating and how are they going to take other political parties into confidence in that. I do not find any activity in this regard. So, if you do not take those steps which are really necessary to tackle the situation there and if you do this kind of peace-meal and *ad hoc* arrangement, you are not going to help the situation to recover in the Valley, but it will further aggravate the situation.

I do not want to take much time. I only wish that you may start the dialogue, not in a very *ad hoc* manner, not in a very untimely manner, talking about holding elections there which will really add to the alienation. We have seen this that all the political leaders of the Valley - those who have become, may be, irrelevant today - have all given an opinion against holding elections there without proper grounds, without proper political package, without properly dealing with the situation. So, I must tell that you should, not in this way, out of convenience, come to the Parliament, make laws which are totally repugnant to democratic procedures and deal with this situation that is prevailing there. So, you take the political parties into confidence, take the House into confidence. We all will support, if the Government takes action in the right direction, to tackle the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

With these words, I only want to make one request. It is not only the question of Valley, an integrated whole. Jammu is there, Kashmir valley is there and Ladakh is there. We have to take into account the sentiments of every region also. Here, one very important thing has come - the representatives came from Jammu. They are demanding the recognition of Dogri language in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution. The Government has called a meeting and I was there

in the meeting. They are contemplating to take three languages. I believe and I request them to consider the case of Dogri also for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are again having a discussion on the issue of Kashmir. Kashmir is a name which is even older than India when Kashyap Meru (Rishi), the greatest patriot in the history of the entire Mankind as far as my knowledge goes, came here, then this place was named Kashyap Meru i.e. Kashmir, after his name. He was a great engineer of pre-historic period and he cut the narrow hills of this valley to dig the river Jhelum. It is a man-made river, it is an artificial river and even that valley is now living in. The centre of that oldest ancient civilization is in such a condition today that we are not even able to hold elections there, crisis after crisis is creeping up.

Some of our friends said that when Mr. Farooq Abdullah's Government was ruling there, then for the purposes of removing him and making Shah Sahib the Chief Minister of that state, the Congress Party motivated by narrow party considerations struck a blow to democracy there. All of us know as to what happened to Shah Sahib's Government. Unfortunately, another such blow was struck by that Government, which was supported by us and which sent Mr. Jagmohan there to compel Mr Farooq Abdullah to hand over his resignation and he had to resign. At that time, the State Legislative Assembly was also dissolved, because of which no democratic link between the people of Kashmir and centre was left. This was the second blow for them. Because of the conditions prevalent today we are pondering as to what should be done in regard to Kashmir issue. It is true that the conditions in Kashmir worsened today. Some people see it in a

communal light but unfortunately communalism is mingled with politics. Those who see it in this light, were earlier requested by me and I am again making a request to them that when Maharaja Hari Singh was not as agreeable to the state becoming a part of India, he had refused to do so and when Pakistani attackers seized valley Srinagar, Maharaja, Hari Singh left Srinagar and rushed to this side and he came to Jammu but even then he did not accept the idea of becoming a part of India. Although he was pressurised by the people but he did not agree, the national conference made a declaration for merging the State with India-Sheikh Abdullah had made such a declaration and thousands of their volunteers faced the Pakistani attackers after taking up arms, but Maharaja Hari Singh did not do so, and had gone to Jammu even from there he did not do so. After coming to Jammu when a lot of pressure was put on him, he agreed to become a part of India.

So, the grand tradition which prevailed there, is being subjected to attacks even today. When someone tells us to demolish the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, then the supporters of unity in Kashmir, even now display courage and manliness to say that they are with India, they are a part of India whereas we perform the work of cutting their tongue and demolished them because their antagonists say that how will they stay in the India where a mosque is being demolished. That is why it is my request. (Interruptions) You may openly say, I shall offer you sweets that you have abandoned the intention of demolishing the mosque. You may even speak right now. You can say it, you can say it right now, I said that I will offer you sweets, you may declare it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They say that temptation should be offered secret by , not openly.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Chair-

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

man, Sir, I would like to say that even if he says it right now, he will do a good deed in the service of the nation, because when a ball is hit against a wall, it rebounds and hits the opposite wall. That is why because of this issue of Ayodhya, the unity of Kashmir is threatened, whether your intention is to do so or not, whether you want it or not, but it has an adverse on Kashmir.

That is why it is my request to you not to take any such action, not to speak such words which are detrimental to maintaining peace in that heaven, but it is being done in Ayodhya by giving a wrong slogan. Even now you can abandon it, whatever happened in the past should be forgotten.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, because of the present situation today there, the situation in Kashmir is worsening today and because of you its solution shall not be found.

Lakhs of Kashmiris have fled, they are in Jammu, they are in Delhi and they are displaced in their own land. This is most unfortunate for all of us. It is the responsibility of the Government that such conditions should be created by taking political measures and also some security measures that those people are able to return to their homes.

Our Home Minister talked of the background of the election. It was discussed in consultative committee also and we were present there. It is my request that it is possible to prepare a ground. There has been some improvement in the situation but it has no been satisfactory of course some improvement is there. We should improve the position further. We should employ 10-20-50 thousand Kashmiries in other parts of the country so that an atmosphere of national unity is created, they should also consider themselves to be a vital part of India. The question of unemployment should

be solved, this is a big issue. In a country of 85 crores if 25-50 thousand people go over to other parts, then that shall not lead to the creation of a very great danger for us. They development work in Kashmir, production in cottage and small scale industries, well planned industries, should be given special impetus. I am no talking about charity, wherein so much irregularities and corruption took place, but by providing them well planned productive resources, they should be enabled to stand on their feet, so that in their own interest they get more in touch with their own native soil.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in this situation there is also a need for taking some political steps. It is my request that by way of a rehearsal, you should get an election conducted in Kashmir for the autonomous bodies. Free and fair elections to the village panchayats and the municipalities should be held. Even if the divisive forces win, that will not lead to the disintegration of the village panchayat. It is not their right, nor the right of the Municipal Corporation but some of our friends say that it is not an ideal democracy. It shall be painful to listen to or express that it is not ideal in other places also. In Bihar there have been certain irregularities at various places. The autonomous bodies should make a beginning by preparing for the elections to the village Panchayats and the Municipal Committees so that people feel that they are independent for the purpose of winning the elections, for the purpose of giving votes and also for soliations votes. The Government should not be a hindrance in that. There should also not be any Government sponsored party and even we people should also not be there. That is why I am saying that those people who are for the country are sacrificing their lives and while sacrificing his life, our freedom fighter comrade Ramju, who is a member of our party has become a martyr at the hands of those who wish to destroy the unity of the country. Where on the one hand, the number

of those martyrs who desire the unity of the country is increasing, the Indian Government should become an instrument of help and not an obstacle and should support it and the Bill which has been brought forward is exceedingly dangerous. I would like that all of us should examine some aspects of this Bill critically. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill *inter alia* says :

[English]

"Because of the large number of such enactments involved, it may not be possible for Parliament to find sufficient time to enact the same. It is, therefore, proposed that Parliament may in accordance .... to confer the power on the President."

[Translation]

Through this Bill, an attack has been made upon the Indian Parliament. The attack upon the Indian Parliament is that it does not have in this Government. That is why it wishes to give this right to the President. According to our constitution, the meaning of the President is the council of ministers, the Government in minority which seeks to grab that right from this Parliament, the Parliament which is unanimously keen to implement this.

The present Government is a minority Government. By giving in the hands of minority Government, the Parliament itself is killing its own rights. That is the purpose of his Bill. They have further made it clear in section 3. I shall request my friends to ponder over this issue. In Section 3 it has been stated :

[English]

"The power of the legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws, which has been declared by the proclamation to be exercisable by or under the author-

ity of the Parliament, is hereby conferred on the President."

[Translation]

Till now that Parliament enjoys many rights and it is relinquishing these rights and it is handing over these rights to the President. This has been elaborated further and it has been said that a consultative committee shall be formed consisting of 15 members. was astonished to learn that even now many of our friends are becoming martyrs there. This is also a fact that today we have parted company but there was a time when we were one. The Communist party of India, has been in the forefront in so far as struggle for unity of the country is concerned. I am unable to understand on whose advice and on what consideration this is being done. I make an appeal that the hon'ble minister should announce suitable modification of the provisions of the Bill. The provisions sought to be made are not proper.

[English]

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of ten members of the House of the people nominated by the speaker and five members of the Council of states nominated by the Chairman."

It means that whenever the President considers it practicable, he will seek the opinion of the Committee. At least this should be deleted.

[English]

Whenever he considers it practicable.

[Translation]

It is not practicable, at least for the Par-

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

liament because so many Bills will be presented and Consultative Committee will be constituted in which there will be 10 Members of the Lok Sabha and five of the Rajya Sabha. When it will not be practicable, he will do it by himself. Such things are becoming very serious. Foundation of such convention is being laid here for the future to spoil democracy in a democratic way. It may be that it is done in Kashmir today, tomorrow it may be done in some other State, the day after it may be done in West Bengal and then in Kerala. These things are becoming very terrible. Therefore, in spite of our willingness to support the Bill, it does not deserve our support. It is a heavy blow on democracy. We have not found opportunity to discuss it elaborately. Therefore, I think that this Bill deserves opposition and the Parliament should reject it. The President will take it up for his consideration in case it would not be practicable for him in certain terms to seek opinion the Consultative Committee. Generally the President, I mean to say the Government has right to promulgate ordinances. Where the Legislative Assembly is not functioning, the approval of Parliament is sought.

In addition to this, the Government wants to acquire full right through this Bill. The Government is already in minority. Our hon. Prime Minister always says that he will do it by consensus and seek the opinion of all. Here the Government wants to get it passed by us. When it is passed, the Government will not have to elicit our opinion and that too with regard to Kashmir— an issue on which 85 crore people of the country want to be united and there is need to get united as well. The Government is striking at that very root. It is getting this serious Bill passed by us lightly. Little time has been allotted to speak on it, so that it may be got passed in a hurry.

I have already said that we have not

been given opportunity to think over it. I oppose it and I would request all my colleagues of the House including the congress Members to oppose it. It would be better if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs withdraws it and presents it tomorrow in revised form. Two or three points in the Bill deserve opposition. They should be deleted so that it can be passed unanimously. The Government has first dissolved the Legislative Assembly and now it is depriving Parliament of all its rights. Even the right of Parliament is being given to the Cabinet of a minority Government in the name of the President and if it does not consider practicable to seek the opinion of the Consultative Committee consisting of 15 Members, then it is dangerous. It is such a case, whose responsibility should not be shouldered even by a majority Government while it a minority Government which is dealing a heavy blow to democratic tradition. I do not want to take much time and waste it by going into other issues, because I want the House to take this matter seriously and we should not pass it without making changes in it. Even now I would like from the Government that it should not reply straight way though the hon. Minister is nothing down something, he should take the opinion of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs or the Hon. Prime Minister and revise it and if it is not possible today, it should be presented tomorrow again so that we may pass it unanimously.

So far as the issue of election is concerned, it is all right in so far as it relates to Punjab. Since election was not held in the manner we like, nor was congenial atmosphere there, yet I would like to say that the situation today is not worse than what it was before the election. I do not know where an ideal democracy has been there in the world nor do I know where it will be. A democracy is always better than a dictatorship. It is one step better than dictatorship. Therefore, if election is held in future also, it is good. But it is not a preparation for an election by

dealing a blow to democracy, rather it is an attempt to do away with the electoral process. I do not know whether the Government has presented the Bill deliberately or in a haste without paying minute attention to it or merely an officer might have prepared its in present form but this Bill should not be got passed in the House. The House too should not pass it. Therefore, in the light of the particular point that despite our willingness to support this Bill, I oppose it and through you I am raised that all the friends and hon. Members of the House to oppose it. The Parliament should not take any suicidal step. This is not the requirement of the House also

(Interruptions).....

That is what I am saying. We should not do so and they do not have the power at this time to do that. I, therefore, realise that this issue is concerned with the issues of democracy, with the issue of Kashmir and with the future convention. once we started such process, it will be quite dangerous. Any future Government having majority may take as a Precedent and refer a State directly to the President without going to Parliament, his is quite dangerous.

While opposing it I request the House again to reject it or the Government should revise it and present it before the House after deleting those points.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that we are discussing this Bill in the Parliament, which is the highest legislative forum and which expresses the will of the people, at a time when Jammu and Kashmir does not even have a legislature neither it has Member of Parliament excepting in Rajya Sabha. So, I would not like to go into the post mortem as to what happened; why

Governor's Rule was brought in because I was not a Member of this House in 1990. I have been hearing speeches and most eloquent ones from both sides of the House as to how it was suspended on the 19th January, 1990 and how it was dissolved on 19th February, 1990.

Section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution does not have a specific provision for the break-down of constitutional machinery and I quote from section (1) :

"If at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Governor may by proclamation (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the state and all or any of the powers vested in or exercised by anybody or authority in the State."

It goes on further. The only thing is that it does not authorise the Governor to assume himself any of the powers vested in or exercised by the High Court.

There is no quarrel over that. There may be some reason at that time in 1990. Public memory is relatively short. So, instead of crying over spilled milk the fact remains that the democracy is not functioning, which my hon. friends from my right have been apprehensive. They were party to handing over the State to the Governor's Rule, that means killing of democracy and handing it over to the Governor to be ruled through bureaucrats. Now, Sir, the past experience also showed that when his very House in 1989 waned to give power to the people by means of constitution (sixtyfourth and sixtyfifth) Amendment and my friends who were waxing eloquent on democracy and functioning of democracy had resigned. One hundred and eighteen of them had resigned. They did not want to take part in the discussion. they did not muster strength in the Rajya Sabha.

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

Now, why has the Minister of state for Home Affairs brought the Bill before the Parliament? It is not that only sixteen Bills have to be enacted within the next three days. Sir, what is so sacrosanct about these three days? The fact is that this promulgation came on the 18th of July, 1990 and sub-section 4 of section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution says:

" If the Governor, by a proclamation under this section assumed to himself any of the powers of the Legislature to make laws or any laws made by him in exercise of this power shall subject to the terms thereof continue to have effect until two years have elapsed from the date on which the proclamation ceases to have effect unless sooner repealed or re-enacted by an Act of the Legislature and any reference in this constitution to any Acts or laws made by the Legislature shall be construed as including a reference to such law."

Sub-section (5) - No proclamation under sub-section (1) shall be issued except with the concurrence of the President of India.

Sub-section (6) - Every proclamation under this section shall, except where it is a proclamation revoking a previous proclamation, be laid before each House of the Legislature as soon as it is convened.

So, Sir, hon. Shri Jacob, by bringing this Bill, has only tried to follow the constitutional requirements as it is in the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution and as per Article 357(1) of the Constitution of India. But Shri Bhogendra Jha, with his fantasy and imagination, draw up a picture that democracy is being murdered; being assassinated; an end of democracy; we are delegating powers to the President from Parliament and all sorts

of things. Sir, it is this fear of the unknown which has brought insecurity in the minds of people of Kashmir. Now, there is an attempt to start the political process. Fifteen Members of Parliament are going to be in the Consultative Committee and I believe the Government is also trying to have an Advisory Council in the State, where prominent citizens, that is non-officials will be associated.

I do hope that this does not remain only as an ornamental Advisory body, as a panel to advise the Governor but will advise itself to the redressal of public grievances which is one of the points which has been acting as an impediment; which has been the one of contention between the people. It is because of an unresponsive administration. I hope this redressal of grievances machinery goes right down to the village level where ordinary people can get justice; can get their grievances redressed in a fixed time. In the event of the absence of this machinery, it is not surprising that people will fall prey to terrorism and extremism. When an unresponsive administration does not cater to the needs, they have no other alternative - as we have seen in other States - except this.

Now the other point I would like to emphasise is that we must be conscious of the fact that geo-political and geo-strategic environment has changed after the Afghanistan issue. And if one goes by the paper reports of the last few days, one will find that Pakistan's Intelligence service officers have been infiltrating into the Afghanistan's administration, into the police, into armed forces. And what effect it is going to have on our security in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is something I think the Government should take us into confidence. I would not say that they should go into the details of the measures they are taking; but at least, the Parliament can be taken into confidence that the geo-political and geo-strategic environment which is developing,

the Government is taking positive steps keeping that in view.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that although it is very desirable to have elections as quickly as possible, but the political process must be encouraged, political parties must be encouraged to develop and have a rapport with the people.

I do not know what security environment is there; whether it is possible or not; but it is heartening what the hon. Home Minister has said that there has been distinct improvement in the environment here, in the security environment, in the political environment. I think these processes which have been able to get people out of homes - one of the hon. Members was saying that people have started resisting the terrorists; people have started coming out of homes and are cooperating with the administration - these processes should be intensified so that people's involvement with the administration and the administration's involvement with the problems of the people can be intensified and encouraged; and thereafter, as quickly as possible as one of the hon. Members said - at the panchayat level as well as at the urban bodies' level, they could try to have their representatives, democracy at the grass-root level. And sooner if we have a Legislature and the Members of Parliament, I think, it will be a good day for democracy for which we are all committed.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[ Translation ]

SRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, sir, first of all I would like to have clarification from the hon. Minister, who has introduced this Bill.

[ English ]

It is written in the Statement of objects

and Reasons of the Jammu and Kashmir state Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1992, as follows:

"There are a number of amendments to various State enactments made during the Governor's Rule of the State whose validity is due to expire in July, 1992."

[ Translation ]

It has been said in it that the Parliament has no time for those Bills which have already been passed.

[ English ]

It is written further as follows :

"Because of the large number of such enactments involved, it may not be possible for Parliament to find sufficient time to enact the same. It is, therefore, proposed that Parliament may, in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 357 of the Constitution, confer by law on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws for the State."

[ Translation ]

My submission here is that the reasons for which this Bill has been introduced here is that the Jammu and Kashmir Government has passed so many laws and due to non availability of time those laws could not be presented and discussed in the House. I mean to say that the Government may give the power to the President in respect of the laws made up to July 18, 1992 in Jammu-Kashmir. But in future if a Governor takes any such action, will that law not come here for the approval of the Parliament? Therefore, the rights of the Parliament should continue to exist. In its statement of Objects and Reasons the Government stated that it did not have time, so this law was passed in

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

a haste, but if the Parliament does not pass it, it will do a lot of harm. We admit it. I, therefore, request the Government to validate all the laws passed till July 18, 1992 and the future orders of the Governor of that State, like the orders of the Governors of other States, it should be sent to the Parliament for its approval and the right of the Parliament should continue to exist. This is the first clarification that I want.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will it be a clarification or revision.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Term it as you like, it will be a revision. This is my first point. The remaining things which are attached to it such as — ten Members of the Lok Sabha and five of the Rajya Sabha — are different issues. If the hon. Minister agrees to my suggestions, there will be no disagreement. This is my request and I understand that the assurances that he has made in his statement of objects and Reasons will be fulfilled. Secondly, many of my colleagues have expressed their opinion on Kashmir issue. I want to submit only this much that after all Kashmir is an integral part of our country. Nobody can deny it. Everybody says so. Once the hon. Prime Minister had said that the Kashmir issue has been solved once and for all. Kashmir is an integral part of the country. Neither we nor the Congress is opposing it. But it is undeniable fact that a situation of isolation exists today. If one breaks one's bone and then that broken bone is bandaged, but the bandage cannot hide the fracture and when the patient is taken to a doctor, it will be called a fracture ultimately. My submission is that today Kashmir seems to be cut-off. For the sake of saying, we are saying that we are one but that is not so. A slogan was given. There should be one head of the State and one flag in a country. Two heads cannot be there. Previously the chief of the State was

called Vazeer-e-Azam (the Prime Minister). Ultimately that position has come to an end in the country. Now there is also a chief Minister, yet we cannot hoist our national flag freely there even today. For that we have to adopt agitational approach. Whether it is the 15th of August or the 26th of January, the national flag cannot be hoisted there without a controversy. So only the words will not do.

What is happening there today? The hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot went there. He had gone there to plead for Kashmir vehemently. But he was attacked. Do the people of Kashmir think that he was the Minister of a different country which is separate from Kashmir? From all these things it becomes clear as to what the position is there. Is Kashmir our integral part? Really, it is not in present circumstances. My submission is that the situation is not normal to hold an election. We cannot take people there. The former Governor of Kashmir had fared very well there. Today there are so many persons who are displeased with him. But if we go there even today, people appreciate Shri Jagmohan. Leave other things, when people visit the Vaishno Devi temple, they appreciate Shri Jagmohan after every five steps because previously, the path was very uneven that people remember.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The Legislative Assembly also was dissolved by him.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : You see, he has done many good deeds. Learn to appreciate good deeds. Do not see every thing with the same biased eyes. If he is on our side today, such things should not be said about him only for this reason. He should be appreciated. Moreover, it is not we but the Congress itself that sent him there. But today the members of the Congress are criticizing him.

Therefore, I feel we should not criticize

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bharḡava]

him. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are our brothers. The Congress party should think about the plight of these people. They should seek our co-operation to solve their problems. Today those people are living in a very miserable condition in torn tents. They are forced to live in tents in much greater a number than the actual capacity of tents. Have we ever thought about their plight? We should make every effort to make their living comfortable. They are our brethren. Have we ever thought of providing medical facilities to them? We have not been able to improve the lot of lakhs of refugees. Is the amount of Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 being paid to them per month as financial assistance sufficient for the maintenance of a family? I don't think anybody can maintain a family with such a meagre amount. I can challenge if a Minister can do so. We could think of them and increase their financial assistance.

Even in employment, they should get priority. They came here leaving everything in their native place. When they want to get their children admitted in schools, schools demand transfer certificate from them. When an engineering or medical student comes here being driven off from the valley, how can he bring his transfer certificate with him. This is not proper. Those people should be provided employment. Their children should be given admissions in Central Schools, gas and telephone connections should be provided to them. Their bank accounts should be transferred so that they are able to make use of their money. They abandoned their houses and come here. When we tune ourselves to morning news from A.I.R. or doordarshan, we always come across news about terrorism in Punjab and cases of abduction and murder in Kashmir. If Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, why such news are often broadcast or televised. My submission is that their children should be given admission and their bank accounts

should be transferred, they should be provided all such facilities.

If Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, Mr. Minister, I welcome your sentiments. The Act which is valid upto 18 July 1992, will be revalidated. But to do that the House should not be kept in dark. The State should not be placed under President's Rule for ever and its fate should not be decided by a selected few. A selected number of 5 to 10 persons should not enjoy the right of taking a decision to run the affairs of a state. Please validate all the Acts so that further harm is not caused to the State. I hope the Government would pay attention to all my concrete suggestions without making any discrimination on the basis of party affiliations.

[ English ]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill is one hour. We have already exceeded the time by fifty minutes. There are still about seven or eight Members to speak on this Bill. I propose to give a chance to each one of them. I request the Members to be brief.

SHRI CHITA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government certain infirmities, incoherences of conflicting signals which are the characteristics of the Kashmir policy of the Government of India.

As a matter of fact, I am inclined to remark that this Government has got no Kashmir policy at all. What is there is policy of drift, is a policy of procrastination, is a policy of drift, is a policy of adhocism. This Government lacks in formulating a comprehensive, well orchestrated, well integrated, well thought out Kashmir policy.

Sir, I will give only two or three examples. My grouse would be proved by two or three instances. Very recently the Prime

[Sh. Chita Basu]

Minister of our country is on the record to say that *Azadi* is not to be accepted. *Azadi* for the Kashmiri people is not to be accepted. He is also on the record to say that the demand of the BJP friends for the scrapping of Article 370 should also be rejected forthright. But, he is also on the record to say that the quantum of autonomy for Kashmir may be taken into consideration and naturally the question arises what is the autonomy; what degree of autonomy is being guaranteed today under the present Constitution of our country to all these States including Jammu and Kashmir. Have you re-evaluated it? Does the Government want to re-evaluate it? In addition to that whether any special degree of autonomy would be offered or given to Jammu and Kashmir in consideration of this special consideration prevailing there or in consideration of the historical results that has brought into the Constitution of our country the Article 370.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister owes an explanation and he should explain to this Parliament as to the intention of the Government. I lay emphasis on it because these words come from the Prime Minister of the country. He says, "He is prepared to consider a quantum of autonomy in case of Kashmir." What does really it mean? I take this opportunity to know about the Government's intention about this.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Kashmiri problem is not merely a problem of law and order. It is not the law books or statutes, not it is the trigger happy police or CRPF which can solve the Kashmir problem which is a national problem and solution should be sought from a national point of view and without resorting to any partisan approach. The Government of India's policy does not reflect that, of course. It continues to reflect a partisan approach to the problem and there lies the difficulty and there lies the

major problem.

One of the major problem is that the people of Kashmir feel alienated of the mainstream of Indian politics. We are to accept that the people of Kashmir has got the distinctive specifics, distinctive personalities of their own and if we are really interested to bring in the people of Kashmir into the mainstream of Indian polity, this distinctiveness is to be acknowledged, recognised and that very fundamental principle of India's unity in diversity is to be practised in all spheres of life.

Then, the question of election comes in. Again I see that there is dichotomy. Now, the Home Minister says that there should be an early election in order to see that the normal democratic process is allowed to function. The Prime Minister is also on record to say that "even if there is a little risk, we may have to take it. It is better to go in for election." He says, "There are risks but it is better to take the risks." But what his other Cabinet colleagues say. Our communication Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot says, "At the moment election should not be thought of in Kashmir." He openly gave a press conference. He told the press that the ground reality in Kashmir is much worse than in Punjab today. This he said in the month of June. Now the Prime Minister says that there is need for elections. He says there is a risk and the risk is worth taking and another cabinet Minister says the ground reality is not so that the election can be held. Then what is the signal you are giving?... ( *Interruptions* ). I hope that the Prime Minister prevails and in that case I ask the Home Minister to reply that is it that the Prime Minister prevails and if he prevails, are you going to fix up the date for election in Jammu and Kashmir? I have got no objection to the holding of election but the election should be fair and free. Can you say that the ground reality is really for a fair and free election? So far as my assessment is concerned, so far as my party's assessment

is concerned, the situation is not conducive for a free and fair election. You may have the election like you had in Punjab. You may go the Punjab way. You may have some more Members in this House to attain majority, as you did in the case of Punjab. There are also risks. You have won all the seats. You have increased your strength in the House and you want to increase your strength by some more from in Jammu and Kashmir. If that is your effort, you are free to go in for election and get it rigged, as you have done earlier also. A rigged election is the worst thing. That will bring grist to the mill of militants, the separatists, the secessionists. Therefore, if you feel that you have to increase your number in the House, as in the case of Punjab, you are free to go in for election. I want to know whether you have finally fixed up your mind to have the election and if so, that election will be in the Punjab way that you have felt recently.

The Kashmir problem has also external factors. I shall not take much of your time but just I want to draw the Government's attention through you to the fact that recently the Organisation of Islamic Conference has adopted a resolution condemning all the massive violations of human rights. In their document, the organisation of Islamic Conference has said that there has been massive violation by the Government of India and it calls for respect for human rights of the Kashmiri people, including the right of self-determination. Now Pakistan wants to internationalise the issue. The Organisation of Islamic Conference has also demanded that the demand for self-determination is to be conceded to. In this context, I simply want to know whether the Government of India has organised some kind of propaganda to educate the international community about the Government of India's position with regard to Kashmir and to prove effectively that Kashmir is an integral part of India and this is not a question related to self-determination, etc., etc.

Lastly, I would say that there are a large number of prisoners in the jails in Jammu and Kashmir. Recently I have got an information to say that a screening Committee has been set up there and this screening Committee considered 788 cases and recommended the release of only 97 prisoners. Such a vast number of 788 cases was examined and only 97 prisoners have been found fit to be released.

16.00 hrs.

Does this mean that the situation has improved? Does this mean that a normal condition is prevailing there and a democratic process can be resumed there by putting people inside the jails? Does the Government process to declare amnesty before declaring elections in Jammu and Kashmir?

Lastly I want to mention one thing. There is a newspaper report that the J.K.L.F. wants to have a conference. Earlier they wanted to have it in the Pakistan-occupied area of united Kashmir and now they have changed the venue to Geneva. Some Indian leaders are also willing to participate in that conference organised by J.K.L.F. founded by Amanullah Khan. What is the Government's decision in this regard? Would the Government allow those Indians to go and participate in that conference? These are the few questions which I want that I should be replied to.

So far as the Bill is concerned, I must say that it is a failure of the Government. Whatever the Government might say in this regard. These acts are to be revalidated time and again. I do not like to act as an irresponsible Member of this House. Therefore, with all responsibility I say that you have got no alternative than to say 'yes' so that the laws cannot be invalidated. Therefore, under compulsion I accept it.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

The provision which I find that even the scant democratic principle that is to seek the advice of a committee you formed, which is not going to be elected by any House, which you are setting up and you say that you may not even consider the findings of that committee which you yourself are appointing. I am sorry Mr. Home Minister but you can very well go on with whatever you like. This does not speak well of the intention of the Government.

I would, therefore, again request that that particular aspect that if there is any Bill or any Act etc. to be amended, it should first be referred compulsorily to that committee and then with the advice of that committee, the President should enact the law on behalf of Parliament.

SHRI E AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I am participating in the discussion on the Bill, I am speaking with mixed feelings. Mixed because on the one hand the Government, having placed in a situation, in a predicament to bring a piece of legislation like this, is invoking Article 357 and telling how it was necessitated to bring such a legislation and on the other hand the feelings of the people of Jammu and Kashmir that they have been denied their democratic right to exercise it for the functioning of the administration there.

I think this is the fourth or fifth time that the Government is coming here before this House to say something about Kashmir. This time a piece of legislation under Article 357 has come.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

It is a special kind of legislation. It has been necessitated by the acts of omission

and commission of those who ruled Jammu and Kashmir during the Governorship of Mr. Jagmohan. My friend from B.J.P. said that Mr. Jagmohan was liked by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Perhaps, may I say, that this was the most abnoxious comment which one will be able to make about the rule of Mr. Jagmohan, so far as Kashmir is concerned.

You are now praising the acts of omission and commission of Mr. Jagmohan during his term as Governor. Even now I remember what had been mentioned by a supporting party like C.P.I. at the time of Mr. Jagmohan's regime in Jammu and Kashmir.

I remember to have read a commend by one of the members of the CPI supporting the then Government of V.P. Singh that Jagmohan had committed crimes against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It was Jagmohan's action of dissolving the Legislative Assembly, an autocratic act, that not only has brought bad name to this country, but also put the subsequent Administration in a very delicate and difficult position. But, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of state for Home Affairs who brought his legislation : Would he kindly just take this House into confidence and inform us that what was the political process that the Government has initiated there in Jammu and Kashmir? It is an undisputed fact that the overwhelming majority of the people of Jammu and Kashmir believe is secularism and also identifying the democratic India. But you have been going in such a manner that every step of the part of the Government is only helping them to isolate from the rest of the country. When the people of India enjoy the democratic rights, the unfortunate people of Jammu and Kashmir have been denied that right for long time and even this legislation which I admit the Government are constrained to bring, would not give the right signal to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are living in a State

recognised by our constitution and also are given the so-called special status under Article 370. On the one hand the people of Jammu and Kashmir want autonomy and such powers, on the other hand, we are constrained to bring a legislation by which whatever is given by the right hand has been taken away by the left hand. Therefore, it is high time for the Government of India to initiate the political process of negotiation with the political elements in Jammu and Kashmir to bring them to the main stream of democratic India.

I hope the Government of India will bear in mind that Jammu and Kashmir is a state in the Union of India, not a mere municipality. In the matter of development, in the matter of educational facilities, in the matter of social welfare schemes, that part of this country is lagging behind. It is also the duty of the Government of India to make a comprehensive development scheme for the people of Jammu and Kashmir and I am sure that the Government will realise their onerous responsibility to bring to the people of Jammu and Kashmir their sense of belonging to the Union of India.

Sir, I may also just bring to the notice of the Minister that the provisions of this Act have already been brought into many of the legislations that this House passed till now, as for example, the Punjab Act in 1951 and also some other legislations. But in all those legislations a time limit has been provided. For example, the Punjab State Legislation (Delegation of powers) of 1951 or even in the case of Patiala and East Punjab states' Union Legislation (Delegation of powers) and Andhra state Legislation (Delegation of powers), Travancore-Cochin state Legislation (Delegation of powers), the Kerala State Legislation (Delegation of Powers) which are all under the Article 357, there a time limit has been fixed. But, in this Bill, the time limit has not been fixed. Then again, in the Punjab Legislation, it is said with respect to

the provision to lay the law on the Table of the House within seven days of the date on which the Act has to be laid before the House under sub section 3. But, whereas in this Bill, it is seen that either House of Parliament may, by a resolution pass within 30 days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub section 3. So, when the other legislation has provided 7 days, this legislation provides 30 days for the Government to lay the Bill on the Table of the House. I hope the Government will also make necessary amendment.

Sir, once again, I urge upon the Government that this is the time for the Government to bring the majority of Kashmiris into the mainstream of the Indian Union; it is time for the Government to take urgent and effective measures to redress the grievances of the Kashmiris and it is also time for the Government not to waste even a minute for starting or initiating the political dialogue so as to be unable to bring Kashmir along with the rest of the country with democratic rights as provided under the Constitution. With these few words, I support this Bill.

SHRI C. SREENIVASSAN (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Jammu and Kashmir state Legislature (Delegation of powers) Bill, 1992. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is under the President's rule for the past few years. The Legislative Assembly of the state has been dissolved. It is, therefore, the responsibility of Parliament to legislate for the state. Accordingly, the present Bill is brought forward for empowering the President to make laws for Jammu and Kashmir. The Bill also provides for a consultative committee of Members of Parliament, since there is no Member of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir. I feel that various leaders belonging to the state of Jammu and Kashmir should be included in The Committee, so that genuine problems are discussed and

[Sh. C. Sreenivassan]

the President is advised to make Acts whenever necessary.

Sir, I congratulate the Government for effectively controlling terrorism in Punjab and holding elections in the state. In the same way, the Government must create an atmosphere for holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir. The terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir are getting assistance from Pakistan. There are reports that arms in three ships are being supplied to the LTTE by Pakistan. In this connection, we should welcome the Prime Minister's talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Rio. We should try all the channels to stop the supply of arms by Pakistan to the terrorists in India.

The tourism industry is the worst affected in Jammu and Kashmir. Many people are out of employment. The tourists have stopped coming to the state. The young and the old are taking to terrorism. It is therefore essential that the central Government should take some steps to tackle unemployment problems in the Valley. When people are assured that the Government is really and seriously interested in their well-being, then definitely the people will give up terrorism and a right atmosphere for conducting the elections will be created.

In this connection, I must draw the attention of the Central Government to the effective steps taken by the Tamil Nadu Government under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi in containing LTTE militants. Today Tamil Nadu is a state which is fast recovering from the grips of terrorism. I take this opportunity to appeal to the central Government to provide full amount of assistance sought by the Tamil Nadu Government for curbing terrorism. In this context, I also appeal to the Prime Minister to constitute a National Terrorism Relief Fund for pooling resources to fight terrorism.

Lastly I must warn those who demand scrapping of article 370 of the Constitution. If article 370 is scrapped, the Muslims will lose faith in our secularism and in the Indian Constitution. It is this article which is keeping Jammu and Kashmir as integral part of India and, therefore, it should continue. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWAN (Rajapur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill because as Mr. Chitta Basu summarized, it is a *fait accompli*. Though there are some objections from Mr. Bhogendra Jha that if the Bill is passed, this House would be abdicating its essential legislative functions those are far from truth. It is because there are conditions precedent before delegating powers of legislation to any authority, that is, the legislature must have the control. And that mechanism is already incorporated in this Bill in the form that the Bill will be placed in this House and this House can make any modification and also the provision of constitution of a consultative committee has also been incorporated in the Bill.

In the normal situation, such a type of Bill would be tantamount to a draconian measure. But we are not talking of normal situation. We are talking of special circumstances which prevail in Jammu and Kashmir, a state which is in the state of siege. What we have done to bring the people of Kashmir out of the reign of terror? What are those courses of action which we have evolved to retrieve the situation? That is of essence and that should worry us.

Have we addressed ourselves to the causes which led to such a situation? In the past, we are aware a lot of money was pumped in Jammu and Kashmir. In fact, I give example of the Plan outlay of 1991. In Jammu and Kashmir it was Rs. 650 crores whereas Kerala was given Rs. 635 crores. Comparatively, if you see, we have given tremendous financial outlay for the State.

But has it reached the common masses? That is of essence. Over the years, when we see the situation prevailing on ground, even today the common man has to stand in queue for a complete day to take a can of kerosine oil to his house. Basic amenities of life are not available to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. You have to see to believe the abject poverty in which the common man in Jammu and Kashmir stay today because self-serving elite persons in Jammu and Kashmir have squandered away the all the fruits of development and that lies the root cause of the trouble. Today what are you doing to resolve such a situation?

The common man of Jammu and Kashmir is not communal. When I talk of Kashmiri Muslim or anybody, Kashmiri has never been communal.

If you go into the history, you will eulogise Shri Somnath Sharma for the act of bravery in saving Srinagar. But we ignore that it was Brig. Usman also who laid down his life for saving the particular state and for recapturing the lost territory. In 1965 when Pakistani infiltrators came into Kashmir, it was the Kashmiri Muslims who helped the Indian army to flush out the infiltrators. But we ignore this aspect while talking of the communal aspect of the problem. Today the situation stands communalised as it never was before and this is a matter of grave concern.

I was there before 1987. We served for five years. But there was never a talk by any individual on communal lines. There was complete communal amity. But what has happened after 1987? The situation stands communalised. Since 1986, since Gen. Zia's plan of action of as establishing India, Pakistan has been persistently trying to communalise the situation in Kashmir. Who has helped them? Pakistan has been helped by our friend, the Bharatiya Janata Party, when they raised the issue of Ramajanmab-

hoomi because this is the one issue which convinced the people of Kashmir. The people in the remote corners of Kashmir were inflamed by his idea that their Masjid is being destroyed. This particular Party has utilised the issue and lodged wild propaganda in every village, in every hamlet and that is the effect which has caused this situation. Today the situation in Kashmir stands communalised.

We know about foreign intervention. Pakistan has been aiding and abetting the terrorists and launching an operation in India. There is nothing new or surprising about it. This is what we expect Pakistan to do. But what have you done to counter the role of Pakistan? It is not Pakistan alone. Certain developed countries like the USA particularly talk of bilateralism in resolving problems between India and Pakistan. On the other hand, it is instigating Pakistan. We cannot be ignorant of this aspect. We must now be cautious that certain countries talk of bilateralism today. But the situation would not remain the same tomorrow. There may be cause for concern where certain countries will aid and abet Pakistan and the terrorists in Kashmir cause further embarrassment to India.

I will just take a summery of the Governmental action which has been taken and which affect the Government action at the ground level. First is the role of the security forces where the army, the BSF and the CRPF are operating in Kashmir. There is absolutely no coordination between these forces and that is the cause of excess. The army, BSF and CRPF have been involved in cross-fire on each other on many occasions. There is no command structure which can evolve a particular modus operandi. In Kashmir today, it is not a law and order problem but it is a problem of insurgency. History has proved that only army has been capable of tackling a situation of insurgency. They have proved in Mizoram. They have

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

proved in Nagaland because it is the army which rules and which operates firmly but with compassion. That is where we must now concentrate. We are launching anti-terrorist operation in the valley. Which is the force that must be given the primary objective and role for doing so? We must evolve a unified command, a command structure wherein all the forces will operate in harmony.

The second most important aspect is the intelligence agency. I have seen various amount of intelligence there, the IB, the CIB, the RAW and the intelligence. All of them are working at cross-purposes. Nobody has got the national interest or the national aim in view. Every particular agent at the ground level wants to rush to Delhi with some information. He will not part with that information at the ground level. The result is that by the time the information is converted into intelligence and that intelligence is used for operations by the Security Forces, it is too late. What happens essentially is that when the security Forces reach the particular spot, the terrorists who should have been apprehended are no more there and it is the common man who is subjected to the dire consequences of the operation of the security Forces. That is what we refer to when we talk of excesses which are there.

The next point is about Administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now. Your time is over.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I will take just a few minutes. I am summing up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not a few minutes. Please take one minute.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : At least I must be able to give what are my recommen-

dations before I sum up the issue because on the Administrative side- I have said already- basic facilities, basic amenities, basic problems faced by common men are totally ignored because there is no link between the bureaucracy and the people. For a simple thing like the Gas agency or for getting a gas connection, in Rajouri a person has to pay Rs. 300 for a Gas cylinder; in Poonch, he has to pay Rs. 350; in Udg, it is not at all seen. These are some of the issues which the Administration must address to because there is no one to look after the grievances today. I would recommend the following action that should be taken. This first thing is that you must evolve a Unified command right from the state level down to the District level, Tehsil level between the security forces- where there is interaction between the Intelligence agencies and the security forces- and the Intelligence Agencies. It is totally lacking today. There must be quick reaction teams that must be established in every district to operate. It should have the necessary Intelligence backing. There should be a total integration of intelligence agencies. We should not allow proliferation of intelligence agencies which are operating today but we must restrict them to the barest minimum.

About Human Rights, excesses have been reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill is regarding delegation of legislative powers to the President.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT : I am proud to say one thing. Whenever excesses have been reported, action has been taken. About 114 cases have been brought to book; 29 cases have been resolved and three officers have been cashiered and subjected to rigorous imprisonment. But excesses must be controlled and whatever action is needed must be taken but with compassion. You must establish Village Peace Committee

Consultative Committee and Advisory Committee are there at the state level. A Committee must be formed at every district level. What I would urge here is that we have to take stock of the situation which is prevailing today at ground level and take permanent measures because there are no short-term answers. Only long-term measures can resolve that issue. We should not go in for premature election. That is my request.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Sir, Kashmir is under President's Rule. Our general impression is that there have been many States, at different times, under President's Rule, this is not a novel situation. But Kashmir has some very special features. I do not want to go into it at length. But I would like to say that Kashmir is not even comparable to Punjab. So, this power that the Government proposes to exercise today, which is in the Constitution, which is no doubt permissible under the Constitution, has been exercised in the past but never in the case of Kashmir and only very sparingly otherwise such as in the case of Punjab.

So, Kashmir has a Constitution of its own. Kashmir's status is determined or regulated by Article 370 of the Constitution. And even under the present spell of the President's rule, Kashmir has passed through tortuous history. Sir, the elected government was dismissed by the Governor under the powers given to him in the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. And subsequently, a proclamation was issued under Article 356 of the Constitution of India. Now I would like to raise a technical point. While Article 357 (1) (a) does permit the delegation of legislative powers by the Parliament to the President in the case of a State under such proclamation, we have to read that along with the Appendix-II of the Constitution, Section 19, sub-Section 6, sub-sub-section (d) which lays down a limitation on the exercise of the legislative powers by the President. There is no mention at all in the Bill of

that limitation. The impression is created as if the power so delegated to the President shall be on par with the situation with respect to other States. That is not so. And I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point whether while formulating the Bill he had this provision that I quoted, in front of him or how he proposed to deal with the situation.

In this case, the legislative power was first exercised by the Governor after the dissolution of the Assembly, as I said, under Article 92 of the Constitution of the State. Subsequently, while the Governor was exercising the power, he made two exercises which created or contributed to the deterioration of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. The first was when he assumed the power of legislation under Article 249 of the Constitution of India, this has been challenged as the hon. Minister is aware in the Supreme Court and as far as I know that matter has not yet been decided. It is still pending before the Supreme Court. And the second was, that he abolished the State Assembly altogether, I am told, without even consulting the Central Government. It is these two acts which have led to an upsurge of discontent in the valley. And what we are going to do today, whatever might be the compulsions that the Government is facing, is also sending wrong signals to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. In effect, while my friends from the Treasury Benches have been arguing very eloquently in favour of Article 370 of the constitution, in effect, this Bill erodes and dilutes Article 370 of the Constitution. Therefore, I do not see the logic of the exercise. I can see the political implications; I can see the political compulsions, I can see the constitutional crisis. But I do not see the logic of the Treasury Benches that on the one hand they were eloquent about Article 370 of the Constitution, how sacrosanct it is, how important it is, at the same time, they try to dilute and erode it.

There is another aspect. I would like to draw the attention to the Objects and Purposes of this Bill. Object and Purpose indeed makes a very pathetic reading. It is rather a lame excuse. It says that this

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

Parliament does not have the time. This Parliament can sit at night, if necessary, can sit round the clock, if necessary. Why should anybody say that this Parliament does not have the time? What was the Government doing for the last six months? This situation was to arise in July 1989. It was known. Is this Government always sleeping and only wakes up at a critical moment and then faces us with a *fait accompli*, says we have 'no option at all'? Is that the way of respecting the dignity of the House? Is that the way of running the Government?

This is what I do not understand. He it says: 'A number of amendments to various State enactments made during the Governor's Rule! Again, it says "A large a number of enactments." First, it says a number of enactments and then it says a large number of enactments. And the hon. Minister in his introductory remarks did not say one word about how many such enactments are pending, how many such enactments needed to be regularised. Please take us into confidence. Mr. Chairman, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you to please tell us how many such enactments are pending which must be regularised before this 18th of July and for which you are seeking this power. Why are you seeking power in perpetuity while dealing with a momentary critical situation? Is that fair, Mr. Chairman?

Therefore, I do not accept the reason as given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill. Sir, one more point. This matter was too important, in my opinion, politically for it to have been formulated by the Government, in its own wisdom. The Government have been calling the meetings of the political parties; they have been calling the meetings of the leaders of the Parliamentary groups. In this instance, I do not know whether any such exercise was undertaken. Did they or did they not consult them? Did they put this difficulty this crisis-impending crisis-before the leaders of the political parties? If Kashmir is a national problem, then, at every stage, you must consult all the

political parties; at every stage, you must consult all the political groups. And this was not done. I doubt, whether they even consulted the political parties which are important in the context of Jammu and Kashmir. I am told that even the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was not taken into confidence and was not consulted. Surely, that is not the way of dealing with a political problem of national dimensions.

Sir, there is, as I said, tremendous political implication. As I said, the signal that we are sending is, having taken over the Executive power, exercising it through the Governor, whom we have appointed, about whose appointment the Kashmiris have nothing to say, on whose conduct the Kashmir is have no control whatsoever, who is like an emperor, who is like a Viceroy, then you are taking away the legislative power, also in the hands of the Executive. So the Central Executive is running the Executive of the Jammu and Kashmir State; the Central Executive is also running the State Legislature; and the State Judiciary, we all know, simply does not exist. So all the powers today are concentrated. We talk of decentralisation; we talk of autonomy; we talk of a greater measure of autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir. Even the Prime Minister talked; of it he spoke the other day in an interview and hinted that the solution of Jammu and Kashmir, we have not yet seen the light at the end of the tunnel, the solution passes through this idea of autonomy being widened as far as possible, to the extent possible, acceptable to the people of India and acceptable to the people of the Valley. Now, if that be so, then you are acting just in the opposite direction. You speak of autonomy and giving greater measure of autonomy and at the same time, you concentrate power- first the Executive and then the Legislative; and as I said, the Judiciary power, simply do not exist

And, therefore, I feel that unless the Government is very sincere about finding a political solution, merely chanting mantras will not do; nearly saying that we want a political solution will not do. You will have to

create a climate for it. And today, there I can see some silver lining in the cloud. Today, in the Valley, for the first time, after two and a half years, you see the beginning of a debate, the beginning of a dialogue. People are asking each other questions. People have come to another watershed, another crossing and they are asking: is the cult of the gun going to get us anywhere? This doubt is arising in their minds. They are disillusioned with Pakistan. They are trying to grop for a way and at this moment, you are sending absolutely a wrong signal—a wrong signal, at a wrong time. What could be more disastrous for the country? And, at the same time, Mr. Chairman, I fully realise that the way the precept to which you have brought us, this Government has brought us—this ineffective Government has brought us—leaves us with no option. And, therefore, we are in a very peculiar position, Mr. Chairman. We lament this erosion and dilution of Article 370; we lament this wrong signal to the people of Kashmir; we lament the concentration of Executive power and Legislative power in the hands of the Government sitting in Delhi, which goes against all our declarations and which primarily, is responsible for creating all the problems with regard to Kashmir and yet we have no options. And, therefore, we in this House have either the option of supporting you or abstaining. This is the tragedy of the situation. I will not go into the situation of Kashmir; that is too well known. But atrocities go on happening everyday. Everyday you open the radio, you read the newspapers, everyday you get a setback. This I was told by the highest of the high in the state, by the people who are controlling and regulating the situation, who are responsible for the situation that you make some progress and comes act of atrocity, and you are thrown back in time, you lose all the advantage you have gained and again you are back to square one.

Therefore, my only plea will be, if the Government is really sincere about finding a political solution and to ensure that we are not faced with this type of a crisis again, let the Government work over time. Even if you do not want us to work over time in the

Parliament, you can burn the mid-night oil work over time and find a solution for the problem of Kashmir. Set the ball rolling, create a political process, encourage this dialogue, give the people their democratic liberties, so that they can ask questions, difficult questions and find an answer.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister. I congratulate the hon. Minister for including a provision for a consultative committee of the MPs to advise the Governor on important matters connected with Jammu and Kashmir.

When the present Government came to power a year back, one of the serious problems the new Congress Government faced and the Congress Government inherited was the grave crisis in Kashmir. It was the misrule and the compromising political stand taken by the National Front Government with BJP that dragged Kashmir to a point of no return. Even during the most turbulent history of Kashmir such a situation had never arisen. Today we have to face the divisive and secessionist forces, which are getting the support from across the borders and the sinister evil of communalism within the State. We have to prove to these divisive forces in Kashmir as we have shown in Punjab that this nation will not bow an inch before such evil elements. Efforts are to be made to bring back those who left Kashmir Valley due to terrorism.

Here also I wish to bring to the attention of this august House that it is the wrong policies of the National Front Government that forced thousands to flee from their own homes in Kashmir. I request the Government of India to give adequate attention for the well-being of those thousands of Kashmiris who have left their homeland and migrated to other parts of India.

A question has been asked by some of our friends on the other side as to what is the Congress policy on Kashmir. Regarding governance of Kashmir and on other political

[Prof. K.V. Tomas]

matters, Congress is abreast of the situation. Congress plenary session at Tirupati we had clearly stated our policy on this matter. Our political resolution said "a solution to every problem facing our country is possible within the liberal ambit of the Constitution of India and through the exercise of the fundamental principles of a federal and democratic polity." The time has come for political settlements. Political process aiming at handing over the State administration to the duly elected representatives of the people of Kashmir has to start immediately.

There is a request from the democratic forces in Kashmir for regional autonomy and devolution of political power at district, block and panchayat levels. This will ensure a sense of participation of the people of the State, promote regional and communal harmony and strengthen emotional unity. I request the Government of India to start a dialogue with all the democratic parties who have a root in Kashmir so that the destiny of Kashmir is decided by the people of that land.

There is a continuous interference from Pakistan. Pakistan is continuously interfering with the internal affairs of our country. During the 45 years of the existence of independent India, Pakistan fought three wars openly and now it is on a proxy war. It is exporting terrorism and communalism to India. Thousands of misguided youths from Kashmir and Punjab are brain-washed and trained for sabotage activities in the several military camps in the border areas of Pakistan and sent back to create havoc in this country. The mind and thought of thousands are maligned by the continuous wave of communal and religious lives from Pakistan.

After the disintegration of former USSR, there is a propaganda for an Islamic belt of nations extending from the five Muslim dominated Soviet States Via Turkey, Iran, Afganistan to Kashmir. This is a very serious situation which we have to analyse.

Recently, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has proclaimed, "You-my brotheren in Kashmir, you too will be free soon". We are a peace-loving nation; but we cannot tolerate the actions of our neighbour bent upon creating communal violence and hatred in this country.

Before I conclude, I request the Government to give a new thrust for the development of Kashmir. A new thrust has to be given for the development of Kashmir. From the end of 1989 onwards, tourism in Kashmir has completely perished. Small and large industries have stopped functioning. There is widespread poverty and unemployment. So, now development projects are to be started in Kashmir. I am glad that the Government of India has ear-marked Rs.8,000 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of hydro-electric projects in Kashmir. My request to the Government is that the development projects that are to be started in Kashmir should be job-oriented.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is coming before this House for the fifth time with the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. Having promulgated the President's rule on it sought extension on 18.7.1990, 3.3.1991, 3.9.1991 and 2.3.1992; and once again now, it has come before the House.

All the five times when we have been discussing the situation in Kashmir, the Ministers the Treasury Benches have been telling time and again that this would be the last time for the extension of the President's rule and the Government will not come before this House once again with this type of seeking the approval. Every time, the Government has been putting forth a situation that the atmosphere is not conducive, the law and order situation is very bad and the situation for holding the election is not ripe. This cannot be continued for long. Even this is going to impose a restriction by the provisions of Article 356 that it cannot go

beyond six spells. Already we are in the penultimate spell. This plea tantamounts to throttle the voice of democracy time and again. Since this a provision under article 356, I do not think, this can be extended after the sixth spell. A political vacuum evidently has been created in the Valley with the continued proclamation for about five times by extending the President's rule indefinitely over these 2 1/2 years.

Now the people have been suffering continuously even to procure the daily necessities in the Valley and the life has become so miserable that the people are unable to lead their day-to-day activities. The people of the Valley are now in a desperate mood. It is reported that they have been chasing even the militants in recent times who are resorting to arson, loot, rape, etc. These are some of the positive developments in Jammu and Kashmir. Even across the border, the militants, who are hitherto enjoying the patronage of Pakistan, should have been at the cross-roads since the United Nations was compelled to retreat from its open support to Pakistan. The expected support from Russia also to Pakistan did not come forward certainly owing to its political instability. These are all positive signs for inactivising militancy substantially in the Valley. Hence, the Government must come forward to democratically set up the Government and govern the State.

Delimitation committee has reportedly been appointed as the hon. Home Minister has stated on the floor of this House on 26th February, 1992. He has stated that the delimitation process has not been completed. Hence, there is the delay in this democratic process. I would like to know whether this delimitation process has been completed and what exactly is the stage of this delimitation process.

Finally, India is secular. Indian Constitution is secular. The message passed on by our BJP friends through *Ekta Yatra* is not in the interest of the integrity of this country. It passed on very wrong signals and a definite land resolute message has to be passed on

to the people of the Valley that India reaffirms its faith in secularism.

Kashmir is very much an integral part of India. If at all there is any dialogue with Pakistan, it should be within the framework of Simla Agreement. However, since there is a constitutional obligation, I support the Bill. At the same time, I suggest that all steps should be taken by the Government to initiate dialogue with all the political parties in the Valley for democratic process, conduct of elections and installation of the popular Government at an early time without coming before this House for the sixth time for extension of this delegation of powers to the President.

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, I am happy that almost fifteen Members of this House participated in the discussion though the Bill presented before you is precisely on a specific point on Jammu and Kashmir, the Acts enacted by the Governor between January and July, 1990. Governor's proclamation which is in force in Kashmir has to be validated because the expiry date happens to be 18.7.92. The date when the President's rule was imposed in Jammu and Kashmir was 18.7.90. So, naturally, two years is the period of validity of this type of legislation. I would not have come to this House certainly if there was an elected Government there at this time and I would not have taken the trouble of coming before you. Since we are not in a position, at the moment, to get this bill validated, there is no other option before the Government than coming before the Parliament and asking your support for this specific Bill.

Sir, I can come to the points one after another because several points were mentioned in general and also in particular. If I enter into the general points mentioned in this debate, I can say that the hon. Members mentioned about the Kashmir policy, what happened in 1947, about Maharajas accession to India and Sheikh Abdullah's reaction

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

to it, etc. If I go into all these points, than I do not think that there will be an end to my reply this evening and I came with the Bill for a different purpose. Going into Kashmir history and background may take a long time and I do not think that the House will permit me to go into it. But I may be permitted to say one thing. Whatever is the propaganda going on about Jammu and Kashmir outside and inside India, the fact is, inspite of the difficulties that we were able to face in meeting the challenges in Kashmir it is a proxy war from Pakistan- that recent reports from our sources as well as sources available to us testify that there is a general improvement in the security scenario and the environmental surroundings in Kashmir Valley and in Jammu and Kashmir. We are happy to say this. At a time, may be around four or five years back, when Zia-ul-Haq was the President of Pakistan, some of us know and I think most of us know that they had a plan of action to see that Kashmir is taken away from India by any means. If my understanding and information is correct, this is the information which I got before I came to the Government that India is in a political turmoil, India will get a weak Government, India will break away into pieces and weaken itself. At such a time, Pakistan prepares a plan of action to get into Kashmir and take it away from India. They are divided into four phases like sending emissaries abroad, ambassadors and ministers to various parts of countries to do propaganda, to cultivate support for the Kashmir zone of Pakistan and then see that all the Kashmiri people in the Valley will turn against India and one day merge with Pakistan. They were sitting in a fool's paradise. Even the people of Kashmir did not know the plan of action envisaged by Zia-ul-Haq, former President of Pakistan. It was orchestrated by intelligence agencies which is popularly known as ISI.

17.00 hrs.

I am subject to correction by anybody outside or inside. If my information is cor-

rect, the Pakistani Intelligence Agency is almost independent of the Government and it can act even without the knowledge of the Pakistan Government. At least, on the face of it, it looks like that. So, they could go ahead with any plan of action to see that Kashmir is separated from India.

At the same time, luckily, India is a vibrant democracy. Whatever may be the political difference among various parties, they all come together at a time when the situation demands that India has to stand united. We have proved to the world that in this situation, on this question of Kashmir, there is no division in India. Every one speaks the same language and every one shares the same sentiment that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

There was propaganda by various agencies such as the Asia Watch and Amnesty International. I am not criticising them. They came out with reports against India, stating that there was violation of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir. But truth was amply proved by various documents from our sides and many outside agencies as well. Recently, these international agencies have come to realise that those publications are not fully true. Maybe, they are partially true. That is why, even now, you may have seen messages coming across from London, accusing the militants who were operating in the Kashmir Valley, causing havoc in the lives of the people. They were committing all sorts of atrocities and killing innocent people. Amnesty International demanded in public in Germany that the militants would have to stop this business of tyrannising innocent people of India in Kashmir and causing them agony.

On one side, I do accept that there are allegations against our para-military forces and our army. They might have violated human rights in certain parts. Within our legal system, we are doing what all we can, as a Government and as a nation. Within the existing legal framework, we are taking action to bring all those who violated human rights in the country, to book. I reiterate that

this Government will never spare any energy in bringing the culprits to book. I am glad to say that 114 criminal cases have been charged against various para-military groups who are operating in that area during the previous year. My friend mentioned here that out of those, some were dismissed from service and some are undergoing disciplinary proceedings. This shows the honesty of the Indian Government in tackling a difficult situation. I do not say that every one is innocent in this country. There may be atrocities. But the question is this. Are we able to take action against those people who violate the principles of human values and human rights as such? And I say, we are able to take action against such people. There are officers in the jail. Army officers are undergoing rigorous imprisonment for ten or eleven years for violating human rights in Jammu and Kashmir.

So, can you accuse that this Government is sleeping when atrocities are being committed in that part of our country? If atrocities are committed by the para-military forces or the army, we have got our own methods by which they can be punished and we are taking action.

Now, we put the very same question to the people-Asia Watch and such other agencies who are going round in other countries with all sorts of propaganda. Are they using the same standards and applying the same norms to accuse the Pakistani militants who are coming to India and trying to sabotage the peaceful life of people in Kashmir? On many days, shops would remain closed because of *bandh* calls and demonstrations. Even a few months ago, that was the scenario. Now, the people living in the valley have realised the fact.

Some 6 months back I was handling some issue connected with Kashmir in Rajya Sabha and our friends criticised us both inside and outside the House. They were saying that doctors are not there to attend the patients; women are not getting proper treatment because hospitals are not functioning. But today there is no complaint like

that. doctors are available; medicines are available. So, scenario in Kashmir has by and large improved, and it is improving every day. The question that is being asked now is whether in view of the change in the scenario in Kashmir, are we prepared to hold elections there. I would say, yes, we have to hold elections there at any cost because we have a faith in democracy. The Election Commission, the De-limitation Commission which we constituted earlier in Kashmir, has not completed its process. In fact one of the bills, which we wanted to validate today is concerning that. I hope you will appreciate what I am saying. The Election Commission has to complete its work; De-limitation Commission has to do its work; the political process is to be completed and to start political process all the political parties will have to sit together and to come to an understanding. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury asked, "Are you prepared to take the political parties into confidence to conduct the elections." We are prepared to take all the political parties into confidence. We want elections to be held in a democratic way. Time and the date of election will depend on the security environment. What is important is how soon can we improve the scenario where you and I can go and canvass and people can cast their vote freely. I want all of you to go to Kashmir and see how best we can achieve this goal.

Let us share the responsibility. Kashmir is a part of India. We have to see that conditions are created where peaceful elections can be held. Some of the Members who spoke just now said that there is no development in Kashmir. Let me tell you, even this year under the 8th Five Year Plan the allocation for the State of Jammu and Kashmir is Rs. 5200 crores. It is an improvement on the 7th Five Year Plan, which was Rs. 2006 crores. Compared to the 7th Five year Plan, there is a substantial increase in the power sector. The State Government is finalising the plans for the development of handicrafts, agriculture, sericulture, bio-technology and so on. More emphasis is given on the employment generation programmes.

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

All these programmes are being chalked out.

We have to provide employment to the Kashmiri youth. We will have to give economic strength to the people of Kashmir. The tourism in Kashmir has collapsed completely and because of this collapse we have to find the ways to improve the economy of Kashmir and bring confidence in the minds of the people. Mere para-military forces are not going to solve the problem of Kashmir. So, one part of it is keep the militants away viz. those who are coming here by getting training and who are attacking our innocent people. We have to keep it in our mind that this is very important. We have to give our thought for the development of Kashmir and at the same time, we have to normalise the security scenario.

Coming back to the Bill which is before the House, on it some questions were asked. Firstly, Shri Dhumal asked me whether the Consultative Committee will meet. Yes, the Consultative Committee is meant for meetings. I hope, this Consultative Committee will meet. It is because we have to start the political process. Ten Members of this House and five Members of Rajya Sabha are selected in the normal process for constituting a Consultative Committee, by the Speaker of this House and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. We will have enough opportunities to sit together and discuss and also plan legislations that are going to be useful for Jammu and Kashmir area.

Secondly, he has also raised a question about the problem concerning the migrants. It is true that we are not happy about the migrants coming from Kashmir to this side and loitering and exposing themselves with difficulties. Kashmir is a beautiful State. It is an interesting, nice and a beautiful State. They will have to live there but due to the situation prevailing there, they have to leave that place. We understand that. That is why 40, 000 migrants are looked after in Jammu

and 18,000 families are looked after in Delhi. Now, the emphasis of the Government or the intention of the Government is that these migrants must go back to Jammu and Kashmir and they have to settle down there and not here permanently. With that end in view, we have to normalise things. After the elections or during the course of elections, we must also simultaneously try and see that migrants should go back. Till then, we will have to take the responsibility of those migrants. We are providing financial support for families of the migrants in Jammu and also in Delhi. Almost one thousand hutments are constructed in Jammu and 1250 hutments are under construction in Jammu for the migrants. This is to help the migrants who are now displaced in the Kashmir Valley and who are here.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You must create conditions so that they can go back to the Valley and live in peace and dignity. Do not settle them in Jammu.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Mr. Shahabuddin, I fully agree with you. That is our intention. That is our effort. That should be our attempt also.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI(Kota): The hon. Minister said that the Government would take measures to rehabilitate the displaced persons in their native places, who have migrated to Jammu and Delhi. But people who were sent back to the Valley were driven off from the Valley and forced to return here. Only seven persons could return to Delhi. The rest were killed there.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Pa-drauna): Sir, about two and half lakh people were driven off from the Kashmir Valley. They are living outside Kashmir and are on the road today. What the Government is doing for them? What is it doing to rehabilitate the displaced people in their native places.

[English]

SHRI M.M.: JACOB: I will answer the questions after I finish my reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this stage no inter-  
ruptions. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sec-  
ondly, will the government rehabilitate those  
two and a half lakh people back in Kashmir  
Valley before conducting polls. Alongwith  
this, the people of Ladakh are also in great  
distress. They are demanding constitution  
of an Autonomous Corporation. What is the  
Government doing in this regard?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR.. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not  
yielding. You please sit down.

SHRI M.M. JACOB; I will answer him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow ques-  
tions like this. Nobody should interrupt like  
this.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Sir, any one, who  
came from Kashmir or Kashmir Valley to  
Delhi and got himself registered with the  
Delhi Administration here as a migrant, is  
looked after well and there are 18,000 such  
families. This is our information. If there are  
people who have not informed us where they  
are living or they are living with somebody  
else, then I may not be able to know how  
many of them are here. Because-I am sorry-  
we don't keep account of the people who do  
not reveal their identity or reveal any such  
information about them. In other parts of  
Jammu,40,000 families have reached and  
they are being taken care of by the Govern-  
ment .This is what I have mentioned.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I would

like to know specifically as to what steps are  
being taken by the Government to rehabili-  
tate the people back in Kashmir Valley?  
Some people who are now living in Jammu  
summer were driven off from the Valley.  
Now they are moving on roads. What steps  
the Government is going to take to rehabili-  
tate them in the valley.

[English]

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Don't get agitated.  
As soon as it is possible for them to go back,  
they will go back. (Interruptions) I mentioned  
about it very clearly that the intention of the  
Government is to see that the migrants go  
back to Jammu and Kashmir. Meanwhile,  
when they are here, those people who reveal  
their identity and tell us that they are mi-  
grants and their names are registered, will  
be looked after by the Government; and  
when the time is conducive enough for them  
to go back, we will allow them to go back  
comfortably; not otherwise.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): It is a  
repeated grouse of the migrants in Jammu  
that no central Minister has so far visited  
their camps. Is it true or not?

SHRI M.M.JACOB: It is not true. I  
myself visited many of the migrants camps  
here in Delhi. Shri S.B.Chavan also went to  
Jammu. Many other Ministers like Shri  
Rajesh Pilot also visited them. Shri K.C.Lanka  
had also gone there. Many of them have  
gone.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, in his brilliant  
speech, has laid a foundation of the discus-  
sion today; that may be the reason why we  
went all the way out from the Bill to all the  
scenario of Kashmir policy and Kashmir plan.  
I am thankful to him for doing this. But he  
asked a legal issue involved in the dissolu-  
tion of the Legislative Assembly of Jammu  
and Kashmir. That is before the court.  
Whether the solution at that time was correct  
or not is before the court of law. So, I am not  
making any comment on that. The court will  
say whether it is correct or not; if it is not  
correct, the court will come back and tell us

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

this is the position. So, I do not want to dwell upon the legal implication of the legal issue of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir.

Many of the friends mentioned about Pakistan's involvement in Kashmir. Every one knows that Pakistan is directly involved through ISI in Kashmir in sending their own trained militants and training our young people as far as possible and send them back as militants. That is why we have to face this whole trouble. It is a proxy war; we are repeatedly saying that it is a proxy war; we are getting every information from all sources that it is being denied in spite of the fact that we requested them to remove all the terrorists training camps across the border. So far, they have not done it or even destroyed any of the terrorist training camps across the border.

On the contrary, what is happening in Afghanistan? Mujahideens are likely to move in again and are doing the scenario there. On a larger scale, they are planning to come and create problems. But, we are also aware of it; and all efforts are being made to see that no one will be allowed to come over here and do what they want. We are also strong enough to prevent that.

Shri Sharad Dighe has made a brilliant analysis; he has answered many of the questions.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE** (Dumdum): An MP is talking to the Official Gallery. How can he do that? (*Interruptions*) It is not a stricture. Has this act been permitted here? (*Interruptions*) He was talking to the Officials Gallery with his wonderful cap on.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is not proper please. Nobody should do it.

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** Shri Saifuddin Choudhury asked a question. I have men-

tioned one of the point about it.

Shri Bhogendra Jha has raised a question as if this Bill seeks to usurp all the powers of the Parliament. That is a major question he asked. This Bill is not usurping the powers of the Parliament. By this Bill which we are passing now the delegated powers are given to the President by Parliament. Parliament is delegating the powers to the President.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** The President is part of Parliament.

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** Anything promulgated by the President will come back to Parliament. It will come back to both Houses of Parliament. And then you can pass a resolution recommending any amendment to that. And that is also a part of it. Parliament's power is supreme and it remains; we are not usurping the power of Parliament by this Bill.

Since the time is short I am not replying to everybody because most of the points are repeated. Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri. E. Ahamed, Shri Srinivasan, and Major Sreedharan spoke. He said that there is no coordination between the Army and the para-military forces. I am sorry. I meant Major Sawant, I say that there is my coordination between the Army and the others. He expressed an anxiety that there is no coordination. There is coordination and the Governor is coordinating the Army and the para-military forces and the other agencies there. There is absolutely no report of non-coordination and they are working perfectly in a well-coordinated manner.

The last question is about the pending Bills. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you were speaking, you wanted to know the number of Bills, and you mentioned two or three Bills. I can read out the Bills which are pending. There are eleven Bills pending. They are, the General Clauses (Amendment) Act, the Evidence (Amendment) Act, the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, the Jammu and

Kashmir Representation of people (Amendment) Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of People (Amendment) Act the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety (Amendment) Act, the General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, The Levy of Toll (Amendment) Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Cancellation of Orders of Annulment of Instruments Act, and the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act. These are the eleven Bills which are pending.

The time is short now. Since there is no time for passing them, we have also said that as there is no time for all these Bills to be passed separately.

So, I hope that the august House will approve the passage of this Bill and allow us to take it to the other House for passing.

I thank all the Members who have spoken for the cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, are you pressing your amendment for circulation?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava be withdrawn?

*Amendment No.2 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to make laws, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1 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 M.M. JACOB: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

[*Translation*]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a few submissions against this legislation. I would not take much time.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many points have already been discussed. But the intentions of the

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Government have become very clear from the points the hon. Minister made in defence of Government's action and the list he read out about pending Bills. Though it appears to be a simple legislation, from his approach, it does not appear to be so simple. So, I have a number of objections on the rationale of presenting this legislation. There can be no more derogation of the House in any legislation than in the case of the present one. He said that since the number of legislations is large, there is not enough time to place the before the House. The responsibilities of Parliament are being taken very lightly. The Ministry of Home Affairs is now deciding whether the House would be able to transact a business and the time it would require to dispose off a case. If the House does not have time in real sense, the Government should come forward with a proposal before the House first. It could have invited the Members of ruling party and opposition parties to the Speaker's Chamber and discussed the matter with them there. It cannot be decided in the Ministry of Home Affairs whether the House has enough time or not?

The House has enough time to attend to this matter. So please withdraw this legislation. We can sit throughout the day and the night. The Parliaments of many countries do it and we too can do that. Parliament is not a new phenomenon in the world. People sit throughout the day and night and take food at intervals whenever required. The Government cannot decide about the timings of the House. Therefore, I request the august House to oppose this legislation on this point.

Secondly, the hon. Minister took it lightly when he said that Government has no intention to pass the House. When some members enquired about the formation of a Committee, he said it would consist of ten Members of this House and five from the other House. The decision of convening the meeting of the Committee would be taken by the Government. Please let me know as to when the meeting of the Committee would

be convened? Will the Ministry of Home Affairs decide to convene the meeting of the committee? This is what has been mentioned in this document..... (Interruptions) ..... that is what I am saying. So, they will take a decision. This is third reading stage. The merits and demerits of the Bill are discussed at this stage. this is the rule. Speeches are made at this stage. They say:

[English]

"Provided that before any such act, the President shall whenever he considers practicable it to do so.....". So it is not even necessary for him but only when he considers practicable. He may say "I do not consider it practicable that I should call ten from here and five from there.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government is taking away all the rights of this House through this Bill. It is impossible for us to support this Bill. So far as the points made by the Minister are concerned..... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, This is the third reading?..... (Interruptions)

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, this is exactly the third reading. Please read the rules.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I understand that it is in the rules. But is it necessary?..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the third reading, a Member can oppose the Bill.

MR. P.C. THOMAS: But is it envisaged that even at this stage he can go on lecturing and spelling out each word? This is redundant..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should be brief .  
That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister clarified Government's stand on Jammu and Kashmir and stated that the Government is going to take up massive developmental work in the State. I would like to know from him as to what amount would be spent on plans. Is it not a fact that the Government employees in Jammu and Kashmir have still not been paid their salary? It is also not a fact that there are no funds to pay their salary. This has been a subject of discussion for last several days. Is it not the creation of the Unification Ministry and Union Home Ministry in which the state needs overdraft. Over-draft is not being paid to it. Is it not a fact that Jammu and Kashmir Bank has refused to encash the cheques of the Government. Such a situation has developed in the State.

AN HON. Member: The cause is Shri Jagmohan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have no objection if you want to add Shri Jagmohan's name to the causes responsible for the situation. It seems to me as if it is a new conspiracy of the Central Government in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. It wants to harass the people in regard to funds allocation, development, fulfilment of their needs etc as much as it can. If the hon. Home Minister is refuting this charge he may please say as to why overdraft is being refused to Jammu and Kashmir Government. Why new situations are being created in paying salary to the employees. Is it not a fact that while efforts are being made to pass this Bill here. Employees are on a strike since last three days for not getting their salaries/ Don't you know all these developments? It is being said that the Jammu and Kashmir situation has been brought under control, all issues have been resolved and now a good situation has been created. I accept, as Shri

Shahabuddin has also said, that a feeling has gained ground among the people that bullet is no answer to this problem. Bullet is not the solution to this problem. I will be glad if people have come to realise it. But as and when the situation starts limping back to normal the Government starts playing new tricks. I am too much distressed over it.....  
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): This is the result of what happened during the time of Shri Jagmohan. It was your Government which sent him there to dissolve the State Legislature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption, please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are absolutely right. Shri Jagmohan was sent there in 1984. Concern is being expressed about raising pro-Pakistan slogans in the State, but who dislodged the elected Government in the State and installed Shri Ghulam Mohammed Shah as the Chief Minister? Was he not appointed by Shri Jagmohan/ who sent Shri Jagmohan? Who sent Shri jagmohan there? Was it not your Government Which appointed him? You people forget the history so soon. At least you should not forget so soon.

Mr. speaker, Sir, we would like the government clarify two points. First, the Government is infringing the rights of this House in regard to laws which have been enlisted in the schedule by the hon. Minister. All of them should be discussed in the House. So I demand that the Bill should be withdrawn. Secondly, I request you that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should be provided funds according to its needs to meet the financial constraints caused by the Central Government.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

With these words I oppose this Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am opposing this Bill on two-three points. First is that our right to enact laws is being withdrawn. It could be possible that the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir would be passed without discussing the same in the House. A Bill this effect could also be brought forward in the House. So we do not want to surrender our right of enacting laws. It has been observed that such a situation was created. The Government could be authorised in respect of 11 Bills. But henceforward we are not going to pass any new Bill which will be brought forward by the Government. Now there is no use to raise the issue that has been discussed here a number of times. It is about Shri Jagmohan. We may refer to anybody's name, but the past will not come back. All of you know Shri Jagmohan well. It is only you people who had called him back and it is they who appointed him again. Everything is being linked with Shri Jagmohan's name. What I mean to say is that we are not prepared to surrender any of our rights to the Government.

Secondly, I demand that reports of all discussions held in Committees and all papers received in this connection should be placed in the House. It would not be allowed if the House is kept in dark. So I demand that the Committee which is about to be constituted should place all the documents on the Table of the House which are presented to it. We could have discussed the Bill had it come before the House beforehand. Thirdly, no Bill should be passed without having it discussed in the House. It is against the dignity of the House and infringement of rights of the Parliament. So we will oppose it tooth and nail in future also.

We have had enough discussion on Shri Jagmohan. Now let us leave it aside and talk of doing some work. We should strive for bringing Jammu and Kashmir to the

mainstream. Otherwise, what is the use of indulging in mudslinging amongst us. Though we deliver speeches that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, does anybody bother about the present situation in the State? If the Government wants that the situation in the State should be set right, I would like that it should take all sections of the House into confidence in each and every matter.

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Mr. Speaker, Sir..... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No second speech on the same Bill please. You have spoken on the motion for the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Sir, we are only empowering the President with this power during the absence of an elected Government there. It is not going to delegate the powers to the President eternally like this. The hon. Member knows that it is only for a limited purpose. These are Bills passed two years ago at the time of the Governor's rule. Now the President's rule is there and the expiry date is nearing. That is the precise purpose for bringing it here..... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the expire.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is for future also.

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Naturally it will apply to the future also. But it will be the prerogative of the Parliament to come back again and then pass any amendment which is required. In the light of that, I do not think there is any further point in our discussing at this point.

Shri George Fernandes mentioned that the salary is not paid. I deny that. I am told that salaries are paid. I will check up again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Let the lobbies be cleared-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

17.50 hrs.

Division No. 1

### Ayes

Ahmed Shri E.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Ashkaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khan, Shri

Bansal Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandun Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghra

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Buta Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Cgare, Shri Babu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurchar Singh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damr, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Konathala, Shri ama Kishna

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Ganit, Shri Chhitubhai

Krisnaswamy, Shri M.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Harchand Singh,

Lakshmaanana, Prof. Savithri

Shri Bhupinder Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Inder Jit Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Islam, Shri Nurul

Manphool Singh, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Meghe, Shri Datta

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Mirdha Shri Nathu Ram

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Muniyaappa, Shri K.H.

Kaliapermaal, Shri P.P.

Murale Dharan, Shri K.

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshirm

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Netam, Shri Arvind

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pal, Dr. (Shrimati)	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Pal, Dr. Debi Prasad	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi
Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj	Singh, Shri Arjun
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Singh, Shri Khelsai
Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta	Singh, Shri Motilal
Patil, Shri Uttamra Dcorao	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Singh, Shri S.B.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Solanki, Shri Surajbhana
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sreenivaasan, Shri C.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara	Sukh Ram, Shri
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasckhar	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sagma, Shri Purno A.	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara	Swamy, Shri G. Venkat
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhawan

Datta, Shri Amal

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Fernandes, Shri George

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Umrey, Shri Lacta

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Updhyay, Shri Swarup

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Williams, Maj. General (Retd) R.G.

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

### Noes

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Manjay Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Basu, Shri Anil

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Paswan, Shri Cheddi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	*Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Prakash, Shri Shashi	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Ram, Shri Prem Chand	Zainal Abedin, Shri

Ray, Shri Rabi

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction\*\*, the result of the division is:

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Ayes : 163

Roshan Lal, Shri

Noes : 061

Roy, Shri Haradhan

*The motion was adopted.*

Roypradhn, Shri Amar

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

17.52 hrs.

Singh, Shri Mohan

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

(Development at Ayodhya)

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

[English]

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up discussion under Rule 193 – Shri P.C. Thomas to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

\*\* The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: S/Shri Palian Singh, Ghatowar, Shri N. Baga Reddy, col. Rao Ram Singh, Bhawani Lal Verma, Ramsagar Bh Vijay Kumar Raju, Kumari Frida Topno and Shri Rajesh Khanna

Noes: Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

\*The members had pressed 'Noes' button but due to a fused lamp in photo indicator Board it did not appear in the Photograph.

House on the 13th July, 1992, regarding developments at Ayodhya

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Order please. No other discussion in the House, please. Those who want to withdraw from the House may please do so without making any noise.

**SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):** Sir, the issue of Ayodhya has become the most disturbing issue of the time. The hon. Home Minister had, after about four days of adjournment in the House, given a statement in the House yesterday. The Statement has clearly mentioned certain positive aspects. The hon. Home Minister before he went to Ayodhya and before he made a statement here, has said, according to his statement, that he had a talk or consultation with the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. and in that talk itself the hon. Home Minister made some suggestions and he had given some sorts of directions to the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. It is revealed that the Government's concern over the issue had been made known to the Chief Minister. The need for augmentation of security for the Babri Masjid-Ramjanambhoomi structure, the need to suspend the construction and the fact that further construction should be made only after consultations with the Union Government these are the salient aspects which have been stated in the talk between the hon. Chief Minister and the hon. Home Minister. He had thereafter visited... *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please resume your seats. No discussion please.

**SHRI P.C. THOMAS:** Sir, the view expressed by the hon. Home Minister was matter of great discussion yesterday on which several points of order were raised and a Ruling was also given. The view was that there is *Prima facie* violation of the court orders and that some serious constructions

are going on violating certain orders of the court. Of course, it was stated that the final orders are awaited and it was only the view of the hon. Home Minister. Now, in this context, I may broadly narrate the history of the issue and also the matter which is of great concern for the whole nation as well as to all the Members who are here in this House.

*(Interruptions)*

Now, this is an issue which dates back to a number of years. In 1949, the issue started with the filing of an FIR before the Civil Judges Court in Faizabad. There are a series of litigations which ensued thereafter. I am not going into the details of these litigations, but I will just go through them at a glance. After the first case was filed on 23.12.1949, there was another case on 16.1.50. Then, on 1.2.1986, there was a Court order with regard to the gate and it was stated in that order that the gate should be kept open and the gate shall not be locked. On 3.2.1986, a write petition was filed as writ petition 746 of 1986 before the Allahabad Court. All these cases were taken up together in Allahabad Court and they were numbered as cases 1 to 4 of 1989. On 14.8.1989, in the High Court, there was a case in which an order to maintain the *status quo* until further orders and not to change the nature of the property was passed. Then, the order of *status quo* was further granted in another case and that order was passed on 7.11.1989. But, the crucial order which was passed on 25.10.1991 was in the case where the acquisition was challenged. Now, the Uttar Pradesh Government had decided to acquire the land coming to 2.7744 acres lying adjacent to the disputed portion of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid construction and the notification came on 7.10.1991. On 25.10.1991, the Court passed an interim order of *status quo* and the order was to this effect. In fact, when the case was filed, the fact that the pilgrims were to come on

30.10.1991 to the premisses was reported to the Court and it was prayed that an urgent order may be granted so as to make provisions for the pilgrims who come there to use the premises in the manner in which it was envisaged. So, the Court ordered that the State Government may take Possession the notified land and may make arrangements for the purpose notified, but no structure of permanent nature shall be put thereon. It was made very clear that only temporary structures for the purpose could be made on the property. It was also decided by the Court that taking possession of the land shall be subject to further orders of the Court. The acquired land shall not be transferred or alienated in any manner to any party. Now, there was modification to this judgement or interim order made on the following day in another case. It was pleased that the order of *status quo* was not in the term as it was mentioned in the order of 25-10-91. So in the order of 26-10-91, it was modified that the Sakshi Gopal Temple including its 16 rooms may be taken possession of but the deity has to be preserved.

On 15-11-1991, the matter came up before the Supreme Court and the two Writ Petitions No. 977 and 972 of 1991 were taken up together. There again, the Court passed an interim order, taking into account the prior orders which were passed by the hon. Judges of the Allahabad High Court. The court very clearly said:

The parties were under obligation to maintain *status quo*. It is also very clearly said that between the outer wall and the main structure, there are some structures. It is also said that these structures though fall within the acquired land or the structures, on which maintenance of *status quo* has been envisaged.

It is very clear from these orders that the courts have said that the construction of any nature, especially of permanent nature should

not be made on the acquired land. I do not think, at any stage, it can be argued that the constructions which are now going on are not of a permanent nature. I do not think that is the case of any party at this stage. But one party may say that it is in no way violating the orders of the court. Now, I would humbly plead that the position being very clear, the acquisition has been questioned in the court of law. When the acquisition has been questioned....

SHRIRAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is, that the hon. Member, Shri Thomas is reading judgment after judgment. There are many queries which can be made out of that.

About permanent structure, I would like to know, what is the meaning of "permanent structure"? How does he know that it is a "permanent structure"? I think, he is passing judgement here without any basis.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order please.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I do not think the hon. Member has meant what he has exactly said.

I am not in any way against the construction of the temple. I am not in any way against the interests of the Ram temple. I would suggest that this is matter on which all of us, all Indians have to unite for the construction of the Ram temple. There is absolutely nothing against it.

18.00 hrs.

But the very question which has arisen is as to whether the construction should be made now at the fag end of the stage when the case is going to be decided and before the case is going to be decided, is there any

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow  
the 15th July, 1992 at 11 AM.

hurry to the extent of making construction, as  
a portion there is in dispute and where either  
party is on dispute?

18.01 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue  
your speech next time. The House now

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July  
15, 1992/Asadha 24, 1914 (Saka)*