

Tenth Series, Vol. XIII, No. 10

Tuesday, July 21, 1992

Asadha 30, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Fourth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XIII, Fourth Session, 1992-1914 (Saka)]

No 10, Tuesday, July 21, 1992/Asadha 30, 1914 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Orals Answers to Questions:	1—35
*Starred Question Nos. 186, 187, and 189 to 191	
Written Answers to Questions:	35—444
Starred Question Nos. 183 to 185, 188 and 192 to 203	35—54
Unstarred Question Nos. 1897 to 1941, 1943 to 2041, 2043 to 2066 and 2068 to 2103	54—444
Re. Communal Violence in different Parts of the Country	447—471
Message from Rajya Sabha	471
Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Amendment Bill	472
As passed by Rajya Sabha	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

Supplementary Demands for Grants
(Railways), 1992-893—*Presented* 472

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways);
1988-89—*Presented* 472

Matters Under Rule 377 473—477

- (i) Need to safeguard the
interests of csprolactum
producing company, FACT,
Kerala 473—474

Prof. K.V. Thomas

- (ii) Need to check the growing
menace of filariasis in the
country 474

Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi

- (iii) Need to link Ahmedabad and
Rajkot T.V. Stations with
other kendras by microwave 475

Shri Kashiram Rana

- (iv) Need to harness natural gas
of "Adamitilsa" for generation
of power in Assam 476

Shri Dwaraka Nath Das

- (v) Need to ensure implementaytion in
toto of the decisions of the Central
Government regarding demands of
Food Corporation Employees
Union 476—477

Shri P.C. Thomas

COLUMNS

(vi) Need to draw and Action-Plan for employment to rural people through various anti-poverty Programmes in Balangir, Orissa	477
Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak	
Papers Laid on the Table	478—492
Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Amendment Bill	492
Motion to consider	
Shri Shravan Kumar Patel	493—495
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	495—497
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	497—502
Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	502—504
Shri Sharad Dighe	504—510
Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria	510—511
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	511—513
Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram	513—514
Dr. Chinta Mohan	514—518
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	519
Motion to Pass	
Dr. Chinta Mohan	519
Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill As passed by Rajya Sabha	520—547
Motion to consider	

COLUMNS

Shri Jagdish Tytler	520—523 542—543
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	523—530
Shri Manorajan Bhakta	530—534
Shri Ram Kapse	534—538
Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	538—542

Clauses 2 to 8 and 1

Motion to Pass

Shri Jagdish Tytler	547
---------------------	-----

National Waterway (Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals) Bill	548—562
---	---------

Motion to Consider

Shri Jagdish Tytler	548—550
Shri Ram Naik	551—557
Shri A. Charles	557—560
Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	560
Shri N Dennis	560—562
Shri Oscar Fernandes	562

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 21, 1992/Asadha 30, 1914
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 183

Shri Nitish Kumar, Shrimati Saroj
Dubey -
Absent.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Q.No. 184
Absent.

Dr. D. Venkateswara Rao, Q.No. 185
Absent.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Q.
No. 186.

[English]

Maternal And Child Health Programme

*186. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world Bank proposes to
provide financial assistance for the Maternal

and Child Health Programme during 1992-
93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI,
SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A statement is
laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government has approved a Child
Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM)
Programme with an outlay of Rs. 853.61
crores during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The
World Bank, through an agreement executed
on 20.2.1992, have committed to provide
international Development Association (IDA)
financial assistance to the tune of Special
Drawing Rights (SDR) 160.90 million (Rs.
557.70 crores) for this Programme. The
assistance during 1992-93 is estimated at
Rs. 80.34 crores.

2. The Programme aims at reducing
maternal and child mortality by integrating
and strengthening the existing Universal
Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration
Therapy Programme and the prophylaxis
schemes for control of anaemia in
pregnant women and prevention of blindness
due to Vitamin A deficiency in children.
In addition, the Acute Respiratory Infections
Control Programme will be implemented in a
phased manner throughout the country as
part of the Child Survival initiative to prevent
deaths due to pneumonia.

3. The Safe Motherhood component of the Programme has been initiated, primarily in States with high infant and maternal mortality. The Programme includes intensified training and involvement of Traditional Birth Attendants in ante-natal, natal and post-natal care and strengthening of the Sub-centres and First Level Referral Units in terms of equipment and training.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question it has been stated that the programme will be implemented in four phases, and it would be speedily implemented in the areas where the infant mortality is high. A vast portion in Bihar is prone to various diseases due to which a large number of infants are dying because medical aid in these areas is available only at a distance place. In such prevailing circumstances, since the development pace in Chhota Nagpur has been below normal, demand for a separate State is being made. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to take special measures to control all these diseases and accelerate the pace of development there.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the programme of child survival and safe motherhood proposed to be implemented this year, is likely to cover Bihar also in a phased manner. Four districts have been selected there this year for child survival programme, while two districts have been selected for safe motherhood with the consultation of the State Government. During the coming five years, we propose to cover all the districts throughout the country under child survival programme while safe motherhood programme will be implemented in 219 districts. I have already said that the World Bank is providing considerable amount of loan for this purpose. If the hon. Member wants, I can provide a separate list giving the yearwise details of the districts to be covered under the programme in Bihar.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the Government has proposed to hand over the programme implementing responsibility to referral hospitals. But no such hospital has been constructed in Karmi, Kurthi and Akhal blocks of Jahanabad district in Bihar so far. Keeping this fact in view whether the Government proposes to construct such hospitals in all the above mentioned blocks of Jahanabad district.

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of the original question. The original question is related to the assistance the World Bank provides for health programmes and not related to Bihar.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Since it has been stated that the programme will be implemented through referral hospitals, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to construct these hospitals in Kurthi, Kurmi. Arwal divisions of Jahanabad.

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: The hon. Member has not clarified his question. My submission is that the question is not of referral hospitals. The question is whether the child survival programme will cover Bihar or not. There will be sub-centres and primary centres for the implementation of this programme and it is the concern of the State Government to see that the equipments are made available to these sub-centres and primary centres according to their requirements. The Central Government would provide the financial aid required for the purpose.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: In the context of this question I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the death rate in the country has not fallen considerably even after implementation of the child survival and safe motherhood programme. The hon. Minister may give figures if the death rate has decreased during the last five years and also State whether accommodation facilities have been provided to midwives or the health visitors working in the rural areas who are totally insecure there. No

doubt, maternity and child health centres have been opened but buildings have not been constructed.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is-

[English]

Whether the World Bank proposes to provide financial assistance for the Maternal and Child Health Programme during 1992-93; and if so, the details thereof.

[Translation]

Now you should ask a question arising out of it

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHATRI: I am coming to that. I would like to know whether the financial aid being provided by the world Bank would be utilized to the maximum to improve all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: In regard to the observation made by the hon. Member regarding the infant mortality rate I do admit that the achievement in this regard is not satisfactory. The child death rate during the year 1990 has gone down by 11 points in comparison to death rate during the year 1989. The Government wants to bring it down further. We are making efforts to see that the infant mortality below 60 by the year 2000.

So far as the second part of the question regarding the construction of buildings for the purpose is concerned, I would like to be very clear that we propose to train the staff so that they do their work efficiently and give vaccine assistance to the women at the time of delivery. But so far as construction of buildings is concerned, we have made no such arrangements under this project.

SHRI MANKU RAMSODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that according to the survey conducted in the tribal areas with the assistance of world

Bank, We have found that thousands of children die every year due to malaria, Dehydration, diarrhoea etc. But no survey is conducted to ascertain the infant mortality against the birth rate in the tribal areas. Therefore, survey should be conducted in tribal areas to know the difference between the birth rate and death rate. Keeping this data in view the Ministry of Health and family Welfare should fix the target in this area. My submission is that keeping in view the fact that a large number of child deaths take place every year whether Government propose to conduct surveys with the assistance of World Bank at such remote places.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to submit to the hon. Member that the Government is aware of the large number of child deaths in tribal areas. The reason is that the State Governments do not make adequate arrangements in time. The Central Government has been making efforts to see that monitoring of the whole system is done properly. Recently, we had warned the Government of Madhya Pradesh - the State you belong to - time and again that there was a great probability of spreading of measles but the State Government did not pay any heed to it. Afterwards when a central team was sent there, the Chief Minister admitted that it was their failure. To implement the programme - is the duty of the State Government. However, the Central Government has made the monitoring process so effective that the State Governments will have to act in accordance to the directions given by the Central Government.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the hon. Minister referred to the spreading of measles in tribal areas. I would like to give two examples regarding Dhulia and Thane districts in Maharashtra. More than 100 children in Mokhada village under Thane district in Maharashtra suffered of measles and died within 15 days. These are the figures provided by the Maharashtra administration. Similarly, about 105 children only of five years old, in Dhulia district suffered from the same infection and died within two months. The actual cause of it is malnu-

trition and the Health Department cannot manage to take all the measures required to check child deaths at its own. Due to malnutrition and lack of adequate medical facilities the incidents of child deaths in the districts of Dhulia and Thane have been twice during the last five years. Does the Central Government propose to pay special attention to the tribal areas, inhabited by the down trodden people while monitoring the whole process and also propose to include the above mentioned districts in this project?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to submit to the hon. Member that our Government pays special attention to the tribal areas and the areas where there are no Pakka soods and where Harijans or people of backward sections live. There is no doubt that injection of measles has spread in these districts as well as in certain districts of madhya Pradesh. However, I am not making any allegation against any political party whether it is Congress, BJP or Janata Dal. Being the Minister of Health and Family Welfare I treat all of them equally; moreover a disease can break in any State. In December 1991 we had warned the State Governments that there was every possibility of this disease to break in, but the State Governments did not make any efforts to face the situation. As soon as spreading of this disease came to our notice we sent a special Central team these and the State Governments also became active at the instance of the Central Government. Similarly, at the intervention of the Centre some work has also been done in Madhya Pradesh. Secondly, malnutrition has been included in the World Bank sponsored programme and all efforts have already been made to tackle deficiency of 'vitamin A' commonly found among infants. We expect the State Government to make full utilisation of it and make the facilities available to the innocent infants for their betterment.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The hon. Minister has not replied to my last question regarding the extension of the programme on priority basis specially to the tribal areas and inclusion of the districts of Thane and Dhulia in it?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: This issue pertains to whole of the country. State Governments have been advised by the Centre to give priority to the tribal areas, but the former have stated that the doctors and other categories of workers are not willing to go to these places for this work.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Health Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that despite the Child Health Programme being implemented, some disease - I think sickle-cell is claiming large number of children's lives, particularly in the backward and hilly areas of Orissa, such as, pal Lohara, Deogarh, etc. It is a hereditary disease or something like that. Blood transfusion in children is the only answer right now but the causes of this disease are not known. Leave alone the treatment part, I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government and, if so, whether it has been included or will be included in this Child Health Programme financed by the World Bank, etc. for due research and treatment thereof.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I feel more concerned about the State of Orissa because it is a State which is inhabited by the tribals and other people. We have included almost all the districts of Orissa. So far as the particular disease about which the hon. Member has mentioned is concerned, I have not got the facts. In case he wants, I will supply them to him.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, first of all I would like to thank him for the good work being done by him as the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and would like to know the total money given by the World Bank and its utilisation thereof, the decline in the birth and the mortality rates and whether the expected results in accordance with the money spent have been achieved? Similarly, through you, I would

like to submit that the attempt of the hon Minister to evade reply on the basis of the issue of the Centre-State relations will not do. Therefore, he must categorically State the progress made in checking measles?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the World Bank for the next five years.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question relating to the assistance by the world Bank in 1992-93 and not in the past.

[Translation]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: A sum of Rs. 835.61 crore has been sanctioned for this programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan. During this period an assistance of Rs. 506 crore will come from the World Bank and from other donor agencies Rs. 222 crore will be received. For the current year an estimated amount of Rs. 80.30 crore has been allocated. I have already mentioned the districts to be covered under the programme i.e. under child welfare all the districts will be covered and under Maternal Survival 219 districts will be covered I have already referred to it and regarding infant mortality I have told you that

[English]

it has come down to eighty per thousand. Now we are trying to bring it down up to sixty by the turn of the century.

[Translation]

Renovation of Railway Stations

*187. **SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:** Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state: -

(a) the major railway stations in various railways zones covering Maharashtra which have been renovated/expanded during the last two years;

(b) the amount allocated and spent thereon;

(c) the railway stations where renovation/expansion work is in progress and the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

(d) the total estimates thereof and the amount allocated thereof during the current year; and

(e) the stations out of them where computer services are proposed to be provided and the time likely to be taken in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRIMALLIKA JUN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Subha.

(a) and (b). The major Railway Stations in Maharashtra which have been renovated and expanded during the last two years and the amount spent thereon are as under:-

Railway Zone	Station	Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)
Central	Solapur	35.49
South Central	Aurangabad	14.49
	Kolhapur	2.97

<i>Railway Zone</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)</i>
Western	Dadar	9.01

(c) and (d). Details of renovation/expansion works in progress at major Railway	Stations in Maharashtra are as under:-
---	--

<i>Railway Zone</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Amount allocation during 1992-93</i>	<i>Target</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Central	Bombay TV	80.39	21.20	31.3.93
	Pune	53.01	00.12	30.9.92
	Akola	68.85	33.73	31.3.93
	Nagpur	228.87	38.85	31.3.93
South Central	Nanded	47.78	8.73	31.3.93
South Eastern	Gondia	36.93	18.93	31.12.93
	Tumsar Road	16.00	12.60	31.3.93
Western	Bombay Central	48.15	48.15	31.3.93
	Andheri	9.96	07.40	31.3.93
	Borivali	9.72	01.00	31.3.94 ^{2/3}
	Virar	18.22	10.00	31.3.94 ^{1/3}
				18

(e) Bombay, VT, Pune, Bombay Central and Borivali have already been provided with computerised reservation facilities. In this regard work has been taken up at Nagpur and the same will be completed by 31.3.1994, subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASROA NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the facilities proposed to be made available at the small stations in Maharashtra, particularly the Marathwada region. The condition of such stations is so bad that they don't even have basic facilities and the condition of the Gents and Ladies toilets are such that they seem to belong to the days of yore. The hon. Minister in his reply mentioned the names of a few major railway stations, but what facilities would be provided in small railway stations and by what time it is expected to be done?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, to provide the basic amenities to almost all stations is our concept and now, as the hon. Member has mentioned, some of the stations in respect of which all these things are being taken up now have been mentioned. Even for small stations also Government proposes to see how best it can provide to basic amenities.

[Translation]

SHRI VALASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ongoing work in the railway stations and Maharashtra is taking place at a snail's pace. I would like to know the time by which the work is likely to be completed. Apart from this, the hon. Minister is requested to kindly clarify the time by which, the demand for new railway lines, is likely to be met?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, about the railway, it does not pertain to the present ques-

tion. But so far as renovation, modernisation of stations and providing the basic passenger amenities are concerned, that we have taken up. In this financial year we have allocated over Rs. 73.867 crores for the passenger amenities.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik, This is a question pertaining to the railway stations in Maharashtra. First of all, you please go through it.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today it took me ten minutes to come through the main gate. I was not allowed to enter. I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: I need your protection. I am a Member of Parliament, yet I was not allowed to come through the main gate.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I will protect you.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his response to the question pertaining to the expansion plans for certain railway stations, the hon. Minister mentioned the names of a few railway stations like Andheri, Borivali and Virar, which fall within my constituency. Now, the commuters have to usually are the fact over bridges at the railway stations, but owing to the sharp increase in the number of commuters, it takes 10-12 minutes for a person to go to one platform from another. Apart from this, such bridges in many railway stations have become obsolete, as many of them were built over a decade back. These foot over bridges specially need to be widened, and where it is not possible, new bridges may be built. My question is that at a time, when the Government is planning to carry out renovation, re-modelling and expansion work at many Railway Stations, will it take up the work of widening or building bridges on a priority basis? Along with this, I would also like to know the reasons behind neglecting this issue for so long?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, as the hon. Member has mentioned, in Bombay suburban it is a big problem and the daily commuters are increasing day by day and we are also making all out efforts to increase the services.

So far as the foot-overbridges are concerned, I take his suggestion and what best can also be done in this matter we will do.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these facilities are not adequately available at the Sangli station of the South Central Railway. Apart from this, can the Government provide for a halt for the Nizamuddin Express at Sangli? Thirdly, work is underway for the conversion of the Miraj-Betul railway line into broad gauge. By what time is the project expected to be completed?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, so far as the stoppage is concerned, that is subject to examination.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to paragraphs (c) and (d) the hon. Minister has mentioned about 11 stations which are to be renovated, and he has given the target date and the amount allocated also. I find that in at least five stations the target date is fast approaching. For example, for Pune your target date is 30th September, 1992 - hardly two months - and when we see the estimated cost and the allocated funds there is a vast difference between the estimated cost and the allocated funds. For Pune the estimated cost is Rs. 53.01 lakhs whereas you have allocated Rs. 0.12 lakhs. Similarly for Bombay V. T. the estimated cost is Rs. 80.39 lakhs and your allocation is Rs. 21.20 lakhs. In the same way for Nagpur, the estimated cost is Rs. 228.87 lakhs and you have allocated only

Rs. 38.85 lakhs. Considering the large difference between the estimated cost and the amount of allocation and considering the fact that the target date is very near - in most of the cases it is 1993 or 1994 - how do you propose to complete this renovation by the target date with such poor allocations?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The stations, Bombay V. T., Pune and Nagpur, mentioned by the hon. Member have not been included in the 1992-93 Budget for modernisation. The work at these places is already in advanced and progressive stage. Whatever is required for the culmination of the work has been allocated.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for providing ample amenities at all the railway stations. The foot over bridges and toilets are also well-constructed, but unfortunately, there is no arrangement for their maintenance. Vendors have turned foot over bridges into shopping centres and it has become difficult for the general public to use them. Does the government proposal to make any permanent arrangement for their regular maintenance? These mini Bazars have sprung up all over and are causing inconvenience to the pedestrians. Moreover, there are no lights in the toilets, nor are there arrangements for water supply at the railway stations?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is true that in some parts, there is lack of lights and other things. However, we have been emphasising upon and instructing the General Managers and others concerned to take care of these problems. Maintenance is a constant and continuous process. We always give highest priority for maintenance of the assets.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHO: Nagpur is the

second best city of Maharashtra. However, the budget allocation made for the nagpur railway Station for the year 1991-92 was not fully utilised. Similarly, the renovation work on the side of the second cotton market also remains to be alone. Further, the budbgetary allocation for the renovation work of Nagpur Railway Station is inadequate and the completion is getting delayed. Do you propose to complete the work this year?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The target for the completion of the renovation is 31.3.1993. I am fully confident that the Railways will rise to the occasion to complete the work in the targeted time.

Late Running of Trains

*189. **DR. SUDHIR RAY:**
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether important express, mail and superfast trains throughout the country and especially bombay mail on Allahabad-Bombay route usually run late;

(b) whether goods trains are given priority over passenger trains in clearance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to maintain punctuality of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. However, punctuality of Howrah-Bombay Mail has not been satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Instructions already exist to maintain

punctuality by intensive chasing and round the clock monitoring.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is very unsatisfactory. He has admitted that the punctuality of the Howrah-Bombay Mail is not satisfactory, but it is satisfactory in respect of other trains. The main question was that important mail express and superfast trains are running late. I would like to say specifically that the people will have to face great difficulties due to late running of trains like Rajdhani Express, AP Express, Jhelum Express, Punjab Mail, Chhatisgarh-Awadh Express, now known as Bombay-Bandra - Gorakhpur Express. Sometimes it causes great loss to people and becomes inhumane. Suppose some one has to reach a place on the death or distress of a near relative or on some urgent work and the trains run late, then it causes a lot of problem. Trains run late by four to eight hours. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many days during the last six months the Rajdhani Express, the AP Express, the Jhelum Express, the Punjab Mail, the Chhatisgarh Express and the Gorakhpur-Awadh-Bandra Express were late by more than an hour.

Mr. Minister, Sir, I would like to congratulate you for the introduction of a new express train from Awadh to Bombay called the Awadh-Bandra Express, but people are not adequately benefited by these services due to late running of all these trains including the Awadh Express. If people reach their destination late by so many hours, they suffer a lot. Therefore, I would like to repeat my question as to on how many days these trains were late by more than an hour during last six months?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, punctuality is of great concern to us. Punctuality, safety and security of the passengers should be taken proper care of and we are monitoring

it and once the punctuality was 71 to 72 per cent. Now it has come up to 85 per cent; in some trains even it has gone beyond 91 per cent. However, Sir, we are not satisfied with the punctuality and all those who are concerned with the maintenance of punctuality have been taken, in fact, to task and we are monitoring it. Moreover, Sir, punctuality is lost because certain things which are not within the competence of Railways like normally what is happening even in the long-distance trains where the commuters of some short distance trains get in and start chalking-pulling. Chalking-pulling is one of the major causes in losing punctuality. Apart from that, there are some agitations, band, even certain incidents and accidents. All these factors are taken into cognizance. That is how punctuality is being suffered. But so far as the hon. Members question as to in respect of Rajdhani or A.P. Express or other trains within six months how many times within one hour late the trains have come, that information I do not have Sir. I will furnish it later.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Mr. Speaker Sir, as the hon. Minister said in his reply just now that the trains also get late very often due to accidents. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to on how many days the trains were late by more than an hour due to accidents during last six months?

MR. SPEAKER: No, the Minister said he did not have the records here. He would give you in writing. If you want to ask anything more, please ask.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what measures have been taken for ensuring punctuality of trains and what action has been taken against officials who are responsible for the late running of trains.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: About the action you

have already said that you are taking them to task.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, as I have earlier informed the august House, punctuality has to be maintained and it is an obligation on the part of Railways Administration itself and whoever is concerned in operational matters has been alerted, all of them have been, in fact, chased to see that punctuality is properly maintained.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, taking the explanatory answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the reply "No, Sir" which is misleading.

Sir, many trains, mail and express, originate from Guwahati Railway Station running to Delhi, running to Bangalore, running to Bombay and running to Calcutta, and all these trains are perpetually late by not less than five hours every day and to give such an answer as "No, Sir" is very misleading and it amounts to a breach of privilege. And to say 'no' is not correct. They are perpetually coming late to Guwahati by six or seven hours. How will the hon. Minister compromise on this?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I will not compromise so far as punctuality is concerned. In the eastern sector, what the hon. Member is saying is correct. But, I will take care of it.

MAJ. GEN (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the trains are not running late. Taking the reply in its face value, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the definition for 'punctuality'. If it is late by five minutes or 10 minutes or 15 minutes, is it considered punctual or not? If the superfast trains are late by 15 minutes, 20 minutes or half-an-hour, and there is no unnatural incidents like riots etc., will the hon. Minister promise the House that he will refund the levy?

MR. SPEAKER: Can you refund the levy?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is not possible.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that punctuality has to be maintained and that he has taken to task those officials who have been guilty of it. May I ask the hon. Minister to let the House know as to how many officers or officials had been punished or taken to task? If so, what punishment has been given? Have they been suspended? Has any explanation been sought from them or has any penalty been imposed?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the staff who are responsible to monitor the proper running of the train have been alerted. Taking them to task does not mean that we have imposed some penalty and so on and so forth. However, I do not have the information as to how many members of the staff, who are involved, have been taken to task.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Shramjivi Express running between Patna and New Delhi is always late by three to four hours. If its departure timing is changed and it is allowed to leave Patna at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it will reach Varanasi at 6 o'clock in the evening. It would prove very convenient for people because there will a difference of only 1 or 2 hours between the arrival time of this train at Varanasi and the departure time of the Kashi Vishwanath Express which starts from Varanasi. Will the Government consider it keeping in view people's convenience?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the time-table is prepared keeping in view the various trains running on that particular route. So, it is not possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It has become

a practice with the trains to run late by one to two hours. Will the hon. Minister please say whether the late running of trains is attributed to a number of thefts taking place in the reserved, AC sleeper and AC first class coaches. Due to these thefts also sometimes the trains are held up at the station for registering complaints. The thieves take advantage of such delays and flee with stolen goods. Who should be held responsible for this? Is this also one of the reasons for the late running of trains?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sometimes, the trains are delayed for certain reasons like some amenities are not available within the coaches. Then, the passengers themselves pull the chain and detain the train till the defect is rectified.

So far as thefts are concerned, some cases have come to our knowledge. We have taken the necessary precautions so that such things do not occur.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Railway Minister that despite writings on Railway Platforms—Punctuality, Safety and security is our motto, in practice quite the opposite is happening. I come from Ajmer to Delhi. As soon as the Mail train reaches Delhi Cantt, it is held up there for more than half an hour. It is said that no preference is given to trains of Western Railway. Trains of Northern Railway are given clearance first. As a result thereof the trains run late by more than an hour and I become late to reach the Parliament. I would like to know from the Government as to why the fast running trains are held up when they reach other zones. Will the Government issue necessary directions to Railway officials in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is purely an

operational matter for what reason, a particular train is late.

Extension of Railway line upto Agartala

*190. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:

Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend railway line upto Agartala in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the work is expected to start on this project alongwith the time schedule drawn for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The survey for extension of the Railway line from Kumarghat to Agartala has been taken up. Further action would depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, this answer is most unsatisfactory for very obvious reasons. We have requested very humbly for the railway lines right from 1967 and it took about 22 years to link Dharmnagar with Kumarghat. People were buying land just to make money for speculation purposes. You know, Tripura being a border State, we have got a very big problem, influx of refugees. When land is bought up like this for speculation purpose, the other developmental work of the State gets delayed.

I expected the hon. Member would let me know what is the total length of alignment to be covered. There are hills running east to west, not north to south. What is the expected land to be acquired falling under autonomous district council, tribal land, land which are under forest, plantation of rubber,

coffee and pine apple. What is the extent of acquisition of land from the State Government in general and the other general public?

In this connection, I would like the hon. Minister to let me know whether the linkage from Kumarghat to Agartala will be linking Akhara which is in Bangladesh because that will open up another flood gate for Bangladeshis. Has the Government considered the implications of this linkage?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, when the hon. Member from that region was here, no doubt, he made an attempt. That is how, the railways line from Dharmnagar to Kumarghat, 33 kms., has been completed.

Now because of the persistent demand for extension up to Agartala, the line between Kumarghat and Agartala has to be laid. In the last financial year, we have resumed its final location survey. It is a hilly terrain and it will take some time to complete the final location survey. The length is about 131 kms. from Kumarghat to Agartala.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the hon. Minister consider adoption of new technology, Japanese technology for laying the line for Agartala. 131 kms. line is not a long length. By following the present technology, it will take a longer time and more people will be displaced. You will have to acquire thousand acres of land. With the new technology, Japanese technology, laying of railway line over bridges, minimum land areas are involved. Will he consider the new technology for linking Agartala to Kumarghat?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, adoption of a new technology is a secondary phenomenon. Now, the primary one is: let the final location survey be completed. Once it is completed, once we know what is the return, then it will be sent to the Planning Commission for its clearance. So far as acquisition of the land is concerned, I would like to say that so long as we do not complete the final location survey, the question of acquisition of

land does not arise including the acreage involved and so on and so forth.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction that the Railway Department has taken up the survey and other works for laying down the Railway-line up to Agartala. But this is the only railway-line which is connecting the other parts of the country, particularly with Guwahati. It ends in between Guwahati and Tripura. The Hill Section comes from Lumding to Badarpur. It has a distance of 115 kms, which is in a very deplorable condition. Hence, trains cannot run because of this bad track. I want to know from the hon. Minister that for the regular running of the trains, even if the line is laid down up to Agartala whether the trains can run properly if the Hill Section of this area is not properly improved. I also want to know whether any programme has been taken up by the Government for the improvement of this Hill Section which is in a very deplorable condition. For that, what does the Government propose to do?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is the functional duty of the Railways to see that lines are properly maintained and there will be no about that. So far as the railway-line from Lumding to Dibrugarh is concerned, we are going to actually convert this Metre-Gauge-line into Broad-Gauge-line. Naturally, there will be a satisfactory service later. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: I am not speaking of Lumding to Dibrugarh-line. I am speaking of Lumding to Badarpur-line, which is a Hill Section. I am speaking of that. Is the Government taking any measure in this regard?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is what I have laid earlier. The Railway has its own functional duty to maintain the track, proper service from Lumding to Badarpur also and this will be done.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA TOMAR: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great happiness that railway line is being extended upto Agartala. But I am saying with great regret that though NOIDA adjacent to Delhi is the largest industrial area in Asia —

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question concerns Agartala and not NOIDA. It is not so. Please do not jump from one question to another.

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that it is a question relating to the whole country. Land is being acquired at several places for laying railway lines.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to Agartala railway line.

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: It concerns the whole country. Please let the question be put up... (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not so.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: I agree with you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, be it Agartala or Uttar Pradesh, land is acquired for development of railways. The acquisition sometimes gets delayed and involves litigation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether along with paying compensation to the people, whose land is acquired, will the Government consider a proposal to provide employment to a qualified and competent member of each of their families so that the litigation is minimised to some extent.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, *bona fide* people whose lands have been fully acquired are expected to get a job, that is, from one family one Member is expected to get a

job if he applies. So far as compensation is concerned, as you know, it all depends on the acquisition officers of the State Government who are acquiring the land etc.

Consignment of Live Tortoises and Birds

*191. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether a large consignment of live
tortoises and birds has been seized in
Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trading in animals has been
going on in Bombay for the last several
years; and

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

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

STATEMENT

On the basis of intelligence gathered by
the Wildlife staff in the Bombay Regional
office of Wildlife Preservation of the Ministry
of Environment and Forests, a raid was
organised by State Wildlife Authorities on
9.6.92 in Dongri Area of Bombay. In the raid
three thousand 'muniyas', eight hill 'mynas'
and two hundred fifty 'Star-tortoises' were
seized. These have later been released in
the wild.

This Ministry's Regional Office of Wild-
life Preservation at Bombay as also the State
Wildlife Authorities have been endeavouring
to check illegal trade in wild animals and their
products. As a result of their vigilance, cases
of such illegal trade have been detected in

Bombay from time to time.

Steps taken or proposed to be taken to
prevent illegal trade in wild animals and their
products include:

- (1) Hunting of all the wild animals .
except for protection of life and
property and for the purposes of
display in museum and Zoos, ed-
ucation and managemtn of popula-
tion, has been banned under the
provisions of Wild Life (Protection)
Act. The Wild Life (Protection) Act
has been amended to suitably
enhance the penalties and punish-
ment for various offences relating
to poaching and illegal trade.
- (2) International and internal trade in
products from rare and endangered
species of wildlife has been banned.
Regional Offices for Wildlife Pres-
ervation are involved with regula-
tion and control of trade in wildlife
products.
- (3) Anti-poaching infrastructure in the
States has been strengthened.
Assistance was provided to State
Governments for strengthening the
anti-poaching infrastructure under
the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
"Control of Poaching and Illegal
Trade in Wildlife". From the finan-
cial year 1992-93 the Scheme to-
gether with funds for its implemen-
tation has been transferred to the
State sector.
- (4) Four Regional offices and three
Sub-regional offices have been set
up by the Government of India to
monitor and regulate international
trade in wildlife products. They also
carry out surprise checks of the
stocks of licenced traders of wild
animals and products therefrom.
- (5) Cooperation of Border Security
Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Po-
lice and Army is sought for conser-

vation of Wildlife in border areas.

- (6) A system of cash awards has been introduced for getting intelligence about the poachers and illegal traders.
- (7) Prior to 1991 amendment of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, only State Government Officials were empowered to file complaint against the offences in the competent court. Now the powers have been delegated to the Central Government officials also.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has been revealed is only the tip of the iceberg. Bombay is only the transit point. The source of supply is mostly our national parks and sanctuaries as we have seen recently in Ranthambore National Park where tiger-poaching has been going on for quite some time for their skins and bones which have been seized by the police. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would seriously consider raising an Anti-Poaching Squad specially for our National Parks and Sanctuaries where animals getting — used to human proximity are not usually shy of human intrusion and fall an easy and unsuspecting prey to poaching.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is correct that Bombay is mainly the transit point for this. There has been the case of poaching which has been detected very recently in Ranthambore. A Task Force under the Inspector-General of Forests has been set up. The question of the primary responsibility for protection of wild life, be it a national park or a sanctuary or otherwise, is of the State Government some of the assistance schemes of by the Central Government are being transferred to the State Government. There are other schemes which are continued to be assisted by the Central Government for the protection of wild life. There has been some spurt in poaching seen in the light of the information gathered. We are looking into the facts. There are many pros

and cons of raising armed forces and other para military forces or something of the kind because there will be a question of training, the kind of arms they will have to deal with and the kind of encounters they have to have with these gangs like the Veerapan gang in Karnataka. This is being looked into in a holistic manner and the Government is considering all aspects.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government as a policy and a campaign of public awareness will consider destroying the seized wild life products publicly since the preservation of these articles in museums will only dilute the Government's determination and will make Government an unwilling party to these nefarious activities?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Some of the seized items like skins, tusks, horns etc, have been lying with the Government and there are both sides to it because some of the State Governments are in possession of, say, ivory tusks of crores of rupees. They wanted permission to dispose it of. We have not allowed it because it may mean putting the things that we are seizing in the market. The question of getting rid of items in public display, I think, is very notional one and I am not quite sure whether that will exemplify the Government's determination. But we are very actively considering what we should do with all these items - whether we could put them in museums or give them to the training centres or schools or something of the kind. This is being examined by us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: As a distinct campaign of public awareness will you destroy them?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This was done in the past. As I said, we are looking into this not for every item but for selective items or destroy publicly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon.

Minister that water animals, birds and wild animals have been facing the crisis of survival for last 10 years. Species of many birds and animals have become extinct. The hon. Minister said that he would investigate as to what weapons do the hunters use. Hon. Minister, Sir, I would like to tell you that the poachers operate in gangs and the Government is not able to nab them. I would, therefore, like to request you to take immediate steps to provide arms to the forest officials.

The Government has provided licences in Ambay and in many other parts of the country and it conducts checks from time to time in part (b) of my question, I have sought to know whether keeping in view the fact that many rare birds in India are facing extinction, will the Government cancel their licences, immediately? Otherwise, many birds which have been isolated will no longer be seen. Those birds are being sold in other countries at very high prices and licence holders are selling them. It should be made clear whether the Government would cancel their licences or not?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that it should be checked, but I would like to say licences are not being provided for all birds and animals. These licences are meant only for those birds and animals which are not included in Scheduled one and two of the approved list. It is also checked from time to time to know as to what is being done in respect of prohibited items.

So far as the question of providing arms to forest guards is concerned, a scheme in this regard is under consideration. Some arms have already been provided but the issue of raising of a separate force for national parks is under consideration. As a matter of fact, the State Governments have their own police force. The forest officers and forest guards can take their help (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some smugglers who smuggle out animal-skins and animals to foreign countries, encourage the tribals and the forest dwellers

to hunt forest animals and birds enjoying national recognition. The tribals and the forest dwellers do not know that hunting of such birds and animals is a crime. There is a big conspiracy hatched by the smugglers behind it. During investigation only innocent people are arrested while the real culprits, the smugglers go scot-free. I would thus like to know whether any action against the real culprits and conspirators instead of arresting the dwellers of forest areas and the tribals who are encouraged for hunting, would be taken.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Abettors are also to be punished.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir it is a fact that it is a sort of exploitation of the forest dwellers and tribals. The big smugglers and traders who are involved in such business inspired them of hunting. But when prosecution proceedings are initiated and investigations are done it is done against big traders also and is not confined to forest dwellers and tribals alone. At times some difficulties are experienced in this process particularly when there is no witness, but this much is certain that prosecution proceedings are initiated against big traders and they have to undergo the process of investigation.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, in the statement it is mentioned that four Regional Offices and three Sub-Regional Offices have been set up by the Government of India, to monitor and regulate international trade in wildlife products. But this arrangement is not sufficient. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating to start more offices to monitor and regulate international trade in wildlife products?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, while there

are Regional Offices and Sub-Regional Office, we are concerned with the spurt that is taking place in poaching especially in regard to elephants. Tigers, rhinos and some other major animals. We will consider this. That has not been looked into and we shall look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that the tribals living in forests have according to their tradition a cultural right of hunting on festive occasions? The forest officials initiate prosecution proceedings against them even for such huntings. Will the Government safeguard the cultural right of the tribals? Will the Government take steps to see that no prosecution proceeding is initiated against them when they hunt in their traditional way?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members has raised a very important issue. I will definitely consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Operation Blackboard

*183. **SHRI NITISH KUMAR:**
SHRIMATI SAROJ
DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a programme for the extension of Operation Blackboard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by

the government to implement this programme effectively; and

(d) the time limit fixed for the implementation of this programme throughout the country?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

It is proposed to continue the Scheme of Operation Blackboard to cover all the remaining primary schools as well as to expand the scheme to provide 3 rooms and 3 teachers to schools where enrolment warrants them. It is also proposed to extend this scheme to cover the upper primary schools during the 8th Plan subject to availability of funds.

It is proposed to take the following steps to implement the scheme effectively:-

- (i) Special training programmes will be designed to train teachers in using the supplied materials.
- (ii) State Govts. will be persuaded to provide's contingency expenses for replacement of teaching learning equipment.
- (iii) Flexibility will be provided for purchase of materials relevant to the curriculum and the local needs.
- (iv) To encourage girls' enrolment and

retention, at least 50% women teachers will be appointed.

Ambedkar Birth Centenary Celebrations

184. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had chalked out special programme to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

The details of celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the Railways are given below:

- (i) Holding of seminar at Headquarters stations of the Zones and the Divisions on the Railways and Production Units by inviting eminent personalities to discuss the thoughts/ideas of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar amongst the Railwaymen.
- (ii) Displaying the thoughts of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prominently at the stations/offices and in Railway colonies.
- (iii) Printing "Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary Year 1990-91" at the back of Computerised tickets.

(iv) To launch special literacy drive for Group 'D' employees on the Railways under the National Literacy Drive Programme.

(v) Increasing of percentage of scholarships sanctioned from Staff Benefit Fund for the children of SC/ST employees from 12.5 percent to 15 percent for SC employees and from 5 to 7.5 percent for ST employees.

(vi) Launching of multi-purpose drive including immunisation programme for the children of Railway employees and upkeep and maintenance of Railway colonies by medical/civil and electrical engineering staff.

(vii) Liquidating the backlog quota for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'C' and Group 'D' categories.

[English]

Population Growth

185. DR. D VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have examined the study report prepared by Population Reference Bureau on the trend of India's population growth;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated to check the population growth effectively?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). According to the report entitled "1992 world Population Data sheet of the

Population Reference Bureau inc."the population of India has been indicated as 882.6 million, 1172.1 million and 1383.1 million for the years 1992, 2010 and 2025 respectively. This report has also, *inter alia* estimated a Birth Rate of 30 per thousand population and a Natural Growth Rate of 2%, for India in 1992.

The Government is greatly concerned about the prevailing high growth rate of population in the country. With a view to imparting a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan has been evolved by Government of India which has been endorsed by all the States/Union Territories. The National Development Council has also endorsed that the population problem should be tackled as a foremost national priority. A Committee of the National Development Council has been constituted to go into all aspects of population issues and formulate a National Population policy. Population control has been accorded the highest priority in the Eighth five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Free Travel by Police Personnel

188. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided free travel facility in trains to policemen on duty;

(b) if not, the number of such persons fined in Northern Railway during the last three years, year-wise and division-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent them from travelling without ticket when not on duty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) the staff and officers of Government Railway Police, belonging to the different States, who have to travel frequently in connection with security on the Railways are given duty passes, with specified jurisdiction, for their journeys on duty. Apart from GRP Personnel, passes are not issued by the Railways to the staff of Police Department.

(b) and (c). Police staff who are detected travelling without a proper pass or ticket, are dealt with under the provisions of the Railways Act. Statistics in regard to Police Personnel fined by the Railways is not maintained separately.

[English]

Disposal of Scrap

*192. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the type of railway material/property which is sold as scrap;

(b) the procedure adopted by the Railways for its disposal;

(c) the earnings therefrom during the last three sales (sale-wise) and the percentage of the sale price that was lower/higher than the then prevailing market price;

(d) whether measures have been taken to check the possibility of any nexus between the officials and the scrap buyers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Released unserviceable rails and other permanent way materials, condemned locomotives, coaches

and wagons, other unserviceable ferrous scrap mostly re-rollable or melting quality, non-ferrous scrap, condemned machinery and plant, waste oil, waste paper, scrap wood including shaving, sawdust, unserviceable wooden sleepers, unserviceable empty drums & barrels etc. form bulk of railway material sold as scrap.

(b) Scrap materials on Railways are arranged in proper lots. These lots are sold generally through public auctions for which

adequate publicity is given in the newspapers. Some scrap materials are also sold through advertised tenders. Sometimes direct sale is arranged for the needs of the other government Departments.

(c) Each zonal Railway conducts several auctions each month from various locations. Information relating to the last three sales from each zonal Railways is indicated below:-

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

<i>Railways</i>	<i>Ist Sale</i>	<i>II nd Sale</i>	<i>III rd Sale</i>
Central	20	19	485
Eastern	66	37	74
Northern	19	169	80
North Eastern	29	23	28
Northeast Frontier	34	24	37
Southern	58	67	28
South Central	132	130	144
South Eastern	231	58	188
Western	170	33	39

Auction sale is always in favour of the highest bidder of public auction and the bids considered below the market price are rejected.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Following measures are being adopted to avoid any nexus between buyers and officials:

- (i) The sale of scrap is conducted through public auctions or through open tender.

- (ii) At the time of delivery of scrap, representatives of three departments, viz. Stock-holder, Accounts and Security Departments are required to witness correct delivery of the sold lot.

- (iii) Periodical/surprise checks are conducted by independent supervisors as also Vigilance Organisation of the Railways during the process of delivery of the sold lots.

- (iv) Senior officers from Headquarters monitor rates realised in auctions in the nearby locations as also market trend of scrap rates, etc.

Electric Locomotives

*193. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electric Ltd. had submitted any proposal for the production of three-phase electric locomotives indigenously for use on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether the Government had evaluated the capability of BHEL to produce such locomotives;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. However M/s BHEL participated in the Global tender for supply of 3 phase electric locomotives. Their offer was for supply of locomotives from their Japanese collaborators, M/s Hitachi, with some items/components being manufactured in India.

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

(d) The offer of BHEL was not the lowest evaluated offer as per the terms and conditions of the tender and as such they were not successful in the tender.

Hindi Teachers Training Colleges

*194. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi Teachers Training Colleges have been established in non-Hindi speaking States under Central Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Governments/UT Administrations and voluntary organisations have established Hindi Teacher Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking areas with central assistance on approved pattern under central schemes. Financial assistance, on approved pattern, has been provided to the State Govts./UT Administrations and voluntary organisations for Opening/Strengthening/Maintenance of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges/Institutions with Hindi medium in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs as per details given below:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges/Institutions with Hindi medium</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Assam	1
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Karnataka	18

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges/Institutions with Hindi medium</i>
5.	Kerala	6
6.	Maharashtra	4
7.	Manipur	2
8.	Orissa	3
9.	Mizoram	2
10.	Nagaland	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	1
Total		51

Loan Licence System in Pharmaceuticals Industry

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

(a) whether the Government have discarded the loan licence system prevalent in the Pharmaceuticals Industry and introduced self-certification by the small manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons for the change;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the small sector in the drug industry against these changes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The provision for Loan Licensing System incorporated

in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 in the year 1957 was reported to be widely misused. In view of matters raised in Parliament expressing concern about the quality of drugs marketed by Loan Licensees and with a view to study the problem in depth regarding prevalence of sub-standard drugs, the Government appointed a Task Force in 1982. Amongst the various recommendations made by the Task Force, it recommended abolition of Loan Licensing System over a period of time of about 6 years.

In December, 1986, the Central Government announced "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry in India" under which it was decided to discontinue the Loan Licensing System in a phased manner before the end of the five Year Plan.

Consequent upon the above decision, a draft notification amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to abolish the Loan Licensing System was issued on 21.12.1987, soliciting public comments. A large number of comments were received from the Drug

Manufacturers and Manufacturing Associations objecting to proposed amendment.

In order to examine the objections/comments received, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Drugs Controller (India) was set up on 28.8.1988. The Committee, amongst other, had representatives of the Manufacturers' Associations. The Committee recommended that the Loan Licensing system should be abolished after 31st December, 1983.

As the Government had already made the drug Industry aware of its decision to abolish the Loan Licensing system in the Drugs Policy announced in December, 1986, it was decided to discontinue the Loan Licensing System with effect from 1st January, 1992.

As per statutory requirements, a draft notification was issued on 6.11.1991 for abolishing the Loan Licence System and inviting public comments. However, before the final notification could be issued, some High Courts restrained the Government from interfering with the existing Loan Licensing System. While counter-affidavits have been filed in some of the High Courts, the Government have moved a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court in pursuance of the provisions of Article 139 A of the Constitution so that all the cases pending before the various High Courts are transferred to the Supreme Court for a common hearing. The matter is thus sub-judice.

No Self Certification Scheme has been introduced by the Government.

(c) and (d). The representations received from the All India Small Drug Manufacturers Association, other Associations of manufacturers and individual manufacturers were examined by the Government before taking the final decision to abolish the Loan licensing system.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Facility at Railway Stations

196. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations where the facility of drinking water is not available, zone-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide this facility on all the Stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Except 46 halt stations of Eastern Railway, drinking water facility is available at all stations. It is proposed to provide this facility by 31.3.1993 on these stations.

[English]

Supply of Foodgrains

*197. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by the Food Corporation of India regarding supply of foodgrains in different parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed its working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The allotted quantity of foodgrains is lifted by the State Governments/U.T.s or their nominees from the FCI depots against prepayment. This system has been found satis-

factory. Further distribution of foodgrains to the consumers is the responsibility of the State Governments/U.Ts.

Art Treasures of Nizam of Hyderabad

*198. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of art treasures of the erstwhile Nizam of Hyderabad are being sold away and smuggled out of the country;

(b) whether precious and rare antiques huge flower vases of the Nizam had been recovered from smugglers in Bombay;

(c) whether a number of rare antiques and art treasures are missing from the "Falaknuma" Palace and other Palaces of Hyderabad;

(d) the action taken to preserve the art treasures and rare antiques of the Nizam of Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) As per the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation, only two gold muhurs called Nazrana coins issued by Jahangir in the year 1613 A.D. and Shajahan in the year 1639 A.D. belonging to the former Nizam of Hyderabad, have been smuggled out of the country.

(b) Only two huge flower vases, stated to have been removed from Falaknuma palace have been recovered.

(c) Nineteen art subjects are stated to have been found missing from Falaknuma Palace of Hyderabad.

(d) The National Museum, New Delhi has identified 173 items of jewellery including 26 art treasures and 23 antiquities for preserv-

ing them within the country. Besides, on hundred sixty seven art objects have been registered.

National Rehabilitation Authority

*199. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate national Rehabilitation Authority to ensure the rehabilitation of the project-affected people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps the Government propose to take for the speedy rehabilitation of such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) The project affected persons are presently rehabilitated as per the Rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government or in accordance with the guidelines issued by different Ministries and Departments of the Central Government. Formulation of a comprehensive Rehabilitation Master Plan is an integral component of the Environmental Management Plan required for environmental assessment of projects by the Ministry.

Protection of Plants and Animals in Sunderbans

*200 DR. ASIM BALA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the schemes/programmes envisaged to protect the forest

plants and animals of Sunderbans during the Eighth Plan:

(b) the quantum of funds likely to be provided therefor; and

(c) the targets fixed for completion of the schemes/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A statement is given below

(b) The total funds likely to be provided during the Eighth Plan period is Rs.2476.0 lakhs

(c) The West Bengal Forestry Project, Integrated Wasteland Development Project and Aerial Seeding Programme are likely to be completed by the end of the Eighth Plan. The other schemes/ programmes are ongoing and will continue beyond the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

The following schemes are in operation in Sunderbans area for the protection of forest plants and animals during the Eighth Plan period:-

- (1) Conservation of Mangroves (100% Central assistance scheme).
- (2) Establishment of Biosphere Reserve (100% central Assistance scheme).
- (3) West Bengal Forestry Project (State Plan scheme)
- (4) Project Tiger scheme (100% Central assistance for priority items and 50% Central assistance for recurring items).
- (5) Integrated Wasteland Development

Project (100% Central assistance scheme).

- (6) Aerial Seeding Programme (100% Central assistance scheme).
- (7) Sunderban Development Project (State Plan Scheme-Annual Scheme).
- (8) Eco Development around National Parks and Sanctuaries including Project tiger areas (100% Central assistance scheme).

Supply of Wheat to Roller Flour Mills in Karnataka

*201. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roller flour mills in Karnataka have been severely affected by the ban on the movement of wheat by rail;

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India is contemplating alternative measures to provide wheat to the roller flour mills in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these mills are likely to be supplied with adequate quantum of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Roller flour mills in Karnataka may have been temporarily affected by the restriction imposed by Railways *inter-alia* on movement of foodgrains on

private account on 20.3.1992, in order to spare rail wagons for priority movement on Government and public sector accounts. The aforesaid restriction was lifted on 16.6.1992.

Production of Sugar

*202. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state;

(a) the total production of sugar during 1991-92; and

Levy	50.16 lakh tonnes (Provisional)
Free sale	81.84 lakh tonnes (Provisional)

For the current season, 0.21 lakh tonnes of levy sugar and 6.07 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar (including the balance of last season) has already been allocated for export from 1991-92 season's production. Allocation of further quantities for export is under consideration.

[Translation]

National Diabetes Control Programme

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

(a) whether the National Diabetes Control Programme has reduced the percentage of diabetic patients in country;

(b) if so, the achievements made in this regard; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance

(b) the break-up of the production envisaged for levy, open market and export this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The total sugar production during the current 1991-92 season's (October-September) is estimated to be about 132.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) The break-up of the aforesaid production envisaged for levy and freesale would be approximately as under:

given to States under this programme during last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No survey has been made in this regard.

(c) No financial assistance was given to the States during 1991-92 under the Programme.

Strikes in Jamia Milla Islamia University

1897. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the reports of unrest and strikes in Jamia Milla Islamia University;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for such unrest; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to defuse the situation in the University?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Government has kept itself abreast of recent developments in Jamia Millia Islamia. According to the information furnished by the University, the comment made by Prof. Mushirul Hasan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor in an interview published in the 'Sunday' of 12-18 April, 1992 in regard to Salman Rushdie's 'Satanic Verses', led to an agitation in the University for removal of Prof. Hasan from the post of Pro-vice-Chancellor. The agitation disrupted the functioning of the University and resulted in postponement of annual examinations.

With a view to making an objective assessment of the situation in Jamia and to advise Government in the matter, a Group consisting of five eminent persons was constituted by this Department on June 8, 1992 in consultation with all concerned, including University authorities. The Group held its first meeting in New Delhi on June 20, 1992.

Meanwhile, the offices of the University resumed normal functioning w.e.f. 1 st June, 1992. The annual examinations of the University commenced on July 6, 1992 and admissions for the current academic session are in progress.

Environment and Forests Schemes

**1898. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SRIKAAANTA JENA:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals/ schemes from the various State Governments for conservation of forest and improvement of environment in their respective States; •

(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 ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). For conservation of forests and improvement of environment, the State/U.T. Governments submitted projects for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests Against Biotic Interference", till 1991-92. With effect from 1.4.1992, this scheme stands transferred to State Plan Sector for implementation.

However, with effect from this year, the Union Government have started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Modern Forest Fire Control Methods". Guidelines have been issued in this regard to State/Union territory Governments. The Central Government is in touch with certain selected State Governments where fire plays a vital role in degradation of forests.

Manufacture of Ice In Delhi

1899. SHRIMRUTYSUNJAYANAYAK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice is being manufactured from unhygienic contaminated water in ice factories of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to

be taken by the Government against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the reports obtained from Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee no ice is being manufactured from unhygienic contaminated water by the licenced ice factory.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Proposal to Increase Commission on Sugar

1900. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Kerala have requested the Union Government to increase the commission on sugar to be distributed through the Public Distribution System; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

Health Hazards in Hotels

1901. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: 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 'of mushrooming eateries: Growing health hazards', appearing in the 'Indian Express' of May 7, 1992;

(b) if so, whether most of eating places do not conform to the health and sanitation standard as prescribed in the Municipal Act of Delhi;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against the owner of such hotels/ dhabas; and

(d) the remedial measures 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such survey has been conducted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) and (d). Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that all eating places licenced by it conform to prescribed health and sanitary standards and in the case of unlicensed eating places, prosecution action is taken.

Trade of Human Organs

1902. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK
FUNDKAR:
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Organ Market thrives in India"

appearing in the "Times of India", Bombay Edition dated May 26, 1992; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to stop clandestine export of human organs abroad?

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

(b) With a view to regulate trading in human organs, the Government is contemplating the enactment of a comprehensive legislation, which will be applicable throughout the country. The proposed legislation, *inter-alia*, includes provision to empower the Government to notify hospitals having necessary infrastructure for the purpose of removal of human organs and carrying out transplantations, banning sale of human organs for valuable considerations, and promoting voluntary donation of human organs from living persons to near relatives only.

Family Planning Centres in Bihar and Orissa

1903. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) the total number of Family Planning Centres in Bihar and Orissa and the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the number of persons undergone Vasectomy/Tubectomy operations during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Red Fort as Museum of Freedom Struggle

1904. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom-fighters have raised a demand for the conversion of Red Fort into a museum of Freedom Struggle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The All India Freedom-fighters Organisation have approached the Government requesting that the Red Fort be declared a National Museum of Freedom Struggle and a befitting memorial be set up as a symbol of Indian Freedom Struggle.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Kayamkulam Station

1905. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kayamkulam Station in Kerala has been fully developed;

(b) if not, the details of the future plans for the development of this station;

(c) the amount allocated for the development of this station during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the total amount spent so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The development works at Kayamkulam Station form part of the Alleppy-Kayamkulam new line project and Kayamkulam-Quilon doubling scheme and no separate yearly allocations have been made for these works. The total estimated cost of the development of station is Rs. 96.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 85.00 lakh approximately have been spent so far.

[Translation]

Attendance of Doctors at Patient's Residence

1906. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors of the Central Government Health Scheme and Delhi Municipal Corporation attend patients at their residence in case of an emergency;

(b) whether doctors of New Delhi Municipal Committee do not attend patients at their residence in case of an emergency;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard to provide emergency services to patients at their door steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The doctors posted in CGHS dispensaries pay domiciliary visits at the residence of the patients as and when called by the patients during emergency. The doctors of Municipal Corporation of Delhi do not pay visits at the residence of the patients.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons are as follows:-

- (i) The doctors of NDMC are not supposed to level their dispensaries during office hours.
- (ii) No conveyance allowance is paid to them for visits to the patients's residence.
- (iii) the beneficiaries of NDMC are the General Public and NDMC employees only.

(d) Round- the clock emergency services are available in all major Government and Delhi Administration hospitals which are being availed of by the General Public according to proximity to their residence. Ambulances and Police vans are also used to rush accident victims to the hospitals.

Claim Tribunals

1907. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where claim tribunals have been set up by the Ministry;

(b) the number of cases lying pending with these tribunals as on March 31, 1992;

(c) the number of cases filed and disposed of during 1991-92;

(d) the number of such cases filed and disposed of in the claim tribunal at Bhopal;

(e) the number of cases lying pending there for more than 3 months, 6 months and a year; and

(f) the time likely to be taken to finalise the pending claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Delhi, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Gorakhpur, Bombay, Jaipur, Bhopal, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Eranakulam, Calcutta, Bhubneshwar, Guwahati and Patna .

(b) 63878

(c) <i>No. of cases filed</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of</i>
31477	19328
(d) <i>No. of cases filed in RCT, Bhopal during 1991-92.</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of in RCT, Bhopal during 1991-92.</i>
739	1025
(e) <i>No. of cases pending in Bhopal Bench:</i>	
More than 3 months	78
More than 6 months	477
More than 1 year	745

(f) No time limit to finalise these cases is fixed. However, the tribunal has adopted a summary procedure for disposal of cases and is also holding circuit benches at other places in order to expedite the settlement of the pending cases.

[English]

Critically Polluted Areas

1908. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be please to state:

(a) the particulars of the active hazardous waste dump sites in the critically polluted areas, State-wise; and

(b) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken to control them?

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

Admission in colleges of Delhi University

- +
1909. SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI K. THULASIAH VAN-
DAYAR:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:
SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNNI-
THALA:

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

(a) whether thousands of students securing more than 50 percent marks did not get admission in any of the under-graduate courses in the colleges of the Delhi University;

(b) whether it is a continuing feature every year that thousands of students are not given admission in any of the colleges;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to open more colleges in Delhi or to increase the strength of the existing colleges to cater to the demands of students;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether certain colleges like Jesus Merry in Delhi have not displayed cut off percentage marks for admission in First list and only form numbers displayed thus keeping the people in dark about veracity of the cut off percentage admitted; and

(g) the reasons for such deviation and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard and also for adopting smooth procedure for admission in colleges in Delhi?

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 provisions of the Ordinances of Delhi University, all those students who have passed Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII) of the Central Board of Secondary Education or an equivalent examination with 40% or above marks are eligible for admission to under-graduate courses in the University as regular students subject to minimum age limit of 17 years. The University has informed that the number of students who have passed Class XII with 40% and above marks from Delhi Schools this year is 51,298. As against this the University has an intake capacity of 63,323 including 30,473 seats in colleges, 3,250 seats in the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and 29,600 seats in the School of Correspondence and Continuing Education.

As several students apply for admission to more than one course and in more than one college simultaneously and the process of admission is still on, the number of students who applied for admission to under-graduate courses and the number of those who have not been able to obtain admission cannot be stated precisely. As in previous years, the University should be in a position to accommodate most of the eligible candidates in Delhi Colleges, the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and the School of Correspondence and Continuing Education.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration they had proposed opening of 10 new colleges during 8th Plan to the Planning Commission. The Commission has observed that in the present circumstances it would be extremely difficult to agree to the proposals of the

Administration and has advised them to initiate a dialogue with the University for opening new private colleges. Delhi Administration has not yet taken a decision in this regard.

(f) The University of Delhi has informed that the Jesus and Mary and other colleges displayed cut off percentage of marks in the first list for admissions this year.

(g) Does not arise.

Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Project

1910. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Mankhurd-Belapur Railway Line;

(b) whether the work started by the City (Bombay) and Industrial Development Corporation between Belapur-Panvel is going on satisfactorily and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been made to upgrade it for suburban commuter service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Mankhurd-Vashi section of Mankhurd Belapur Railway Line Project has been completed and opened for traffic in May '92. Work on the balance length is in progress.

(b) As per information furnished by CIDCO, the work of construction of a goods siding by them is going on satisfactorily. Overall physical progress is 79%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the prevailing resource crunch, there is no proposal with the Railways to upgrade the goods siding running of commuter service.

Railway Land in Bombay

1911. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the Maharashtra Government's proposal for transferring railway land to the cooperative housing societies of the slum dwellers residing along the railway lines in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when such a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Railways have offered either to relinquish to the State Government the land beyond the safety zone and at present surplus to Railways' requirement at market rates or on exchange basis or to license this land at an annual licence fee of 6% of the market value. Further decision in the matter lies with the State Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Official Language Implementation Committee in Sahitya Academy

1912. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in Sahitya Academy;

(b) if so, the number of meetings of the committee held during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Requirement of Locomotives

1913. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of electric, diesel and steam locomotives by the Railways at the present level of traffic as on April 1, 1992;

(b) the number of locomotives in stock;

(c) the number of locomotives which are operational on the date;

(d) the capacity utilisation in terms of the average number of locomotive hours per day and as percentage of optimum utilisation capacity; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of locomotives in short term and long term?

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

LIKARJUN): (a) Total requirement is about 8510 locomotives.

(b) and (c). As on 1.4.92 the holding of locomotives including steam, diesel and electric was 8337 approximately.

(d) Such statistics are not maintained.

(e) As a short term measure some locomotives are being procured from non-Railway sources. As a long term measure, the manufacturing capacity of the Railway Production Units for locomotives is being increased.

Environment Tax

1914. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce punitive environment tax in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Cess under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 is being levied on specified industries and local bodies which consume water, with a view to argument the resources of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. Rebate is given to units which have installed the requisite treatment facilities and consume water within the quantities specified. There is no proposal for imposing a punitive environment tax.

Gir Lion

1915. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) the schemes for protection, conservation and promotion of the Gir Lion species, launched so far; and

(b) the population of Gir Lion as on January 1, 1972 and January 1, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to provide protection and conservation to the Gir Lions, 1412.13 Sq.Km of Gir Forests was notified a

wildlife sanctuary in the year 1972. to provide better protection to the species 258.71 Sq.Km. out of the above 1412.13 Sq.Km. area was upgraded as a National Park.

2. Government of India has been providing financial assistance to the Gir National Park and Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for protection and conservation of Gir Lions along with the habitat. The amount released during the VII Five Year Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 is as under

	<i>Gir National Park</i>	<i>Gir Wildlife Sanctuary</i>
VII Plan	15.37 lakhs	16.61 lakhs
1990-91	5.05 lakhs	2.93 lakhs
1991-92	0.10 lakhs	7.13 lakhs

3. To ensure faster communication and quicker action, wireless network and mobile patrolling vans have been provided.

4. Fire conservation measures are taken in every fire seasons.

5. The Tourism in the Park has been strictly regulated.

6. A Programmes for mitigation of the man-animal conflict has been taken up under the Centrally sponsored scheme, "Eco-development of areas in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries". During 1991-92 Rs. 5.75 lakhs have been provided as Central Assistance under this scheme.

(b) The Gir Lion census is carried out at fixed periodical intervals and the population figures as on 1st January, 1972 are not available. The population of the Gir Lions, however, in 1969 was 177 as against 284 in 1990.

Montreal Protocol

1916. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sign the Montreal Protocol on the phasing out of ozone-depleting chloroflourocarbons (CFCs); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Government of India has acceded to the Montreal Protocol, on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, with effect from June 1992, keeping in view the global concern about the serious problem of ozone depletion and after the Protocol had been amended to incorporate the amendments favourable to the developing countries, as decided in

the meeting of the Contracting Parties in London held in June, 1990.

Sports as Compulsory subject at School and College Level

1917. SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the National Education Policy of 1986 by making sports compulsory at the school and college levels:

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the leading sports persons and sports administrators of the country had made a strong plea to make sports a compulsory subject at the school and college level in May 1992 in a seminar;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government 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) and (b). it has not been found feasible as yet to make the subject of sports compulsory; for such an action can follow only after creation of requisite infrastructure facilities in all the schools. The National Education Policy of 1986 has not recommended making the sports compulsory in colleges.

(c) and (d). A strong plea was made for making the subject of sports and physical

education compulsory in the schools. This subject was discussed in general along with many other issues pertaining to sports.

(e) the National Curricular frame work brought out by NCERT&T has recommended time allocation for health and physical education in different stages of School Education, which have been introduced in the CBSE affiliated schools. The schools affiliated with the State Boards are also introducing this in varying degrees. the Department of Education is formulating a Programme of Action for implementing the National Policy on Education 1986.

Brain-Drain of Doctors

1918. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Doctors went abroad during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for such brain-drain;

(c) whether the Government propose to control this type of brain-drain; 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) Under Commonwealth Medical Fellowship Programme, Colombo Plan fellowship Programme and WHO Fellowship Programme, doctors are sent abroad for training in various fields. These doctors return to India after completion of their fellowships, the number of doctors who went abroad under these fellowships during the last three years, i.e. 1989, 1990 and 1991 is as under:-

Commonwealth Medical fellowship	:	58
Colombo Plan Fellowship	:	158
WHO Fellowship (Biennium 1988-89 & 1990-91)	:	370

Medical graduates are also going to USA for residency training in various fields of medicine and surgery after a 'no objection certificate' is issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The number of NOCs issued to doctors for higher training in USA during the last three years is 561.

(b) to (d). the reason for doctors migrating abroad is for pursuing higher studies, due to the better working conditions obtaining abroad, and higher remunerations available abroad. In the year 1965, Government had placed certain restrictions on migration from India of medical and para-medical personnel abroad. These measures included stoppage of holding the ECMFG examination in India, restrictions on issue of passport to private doctors, etc. Issue of no objection certificate for doctors going to USA for higher studies has also been restricted to those disciplines where adequate facilities for training are not available in India.

In view of the changed socio-economic scenario, government is reviewing the present policy with a view to relaxing some of the existing restrictions on migration of doctors abroad.

Doubling of New Jalpaiguri - New Bongaigaon Railway Line

1919. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for dou-

bling the railway line from New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Family Planning in Bihar

1920. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Voluntary Organisations in Bihar which were provided grants by the Government for Family Planning and eye are during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount provided to each such organisation;

(c) whether the government have conducted any inquiry to find out the usefulness of this expenditure:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed, regarding grants in Family Welfare. Grants to NGOs for eye care has not been given.

(c)to (e). The Voluntary organisations

are required to submit periodical progress reports and Annual Audited Statement of Accounts. In some cases, monitoring and evaluation of the Projects is also done through Evaluation Teams. These safeguards are considered to be sufficient to ensure that the funds are utilised usefully and apropritly by the Voluntary Organisations.

STATEMENT

The following Voluntary Organisations were sanctioned grant-in-aid, as indicated against each, during of the last three years, and the current year by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
1989-90	— Nil —	
1990-91		
1.	All India Women's Welfare Association, New Delhi.*	36,850
2.	Jan Vikas Kendra, Ranchi, Bihar	36,850
3.	All India Panivar Kalyan Parishad, New Delhi.*	36,850
		1,10,550
1991-92		
1.	Yuvak Sangha, Disstt Patna, Bihar	36,850
2.	Magadh Social Development Society, Patna*	36,850
3.	Atam Raozgari Mahila Samiti, Munger	36,850

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
4.	Uttar Bihar Seva Sansar, Sitamarhi	36,850
5.	Bodha Samaj, Gopalganj, Bihar	36,850
6.	Shivhar Vikas Sanstha, Siamarhi	36,850
7.	Champaran Vikas Sangh, East Champaran	36,850
8.	Mithla Vikas Manch, Samastipur	36,850
9.	Magadh Maitri Gaya	36,850
10.	Nehru Seva Sadan, Muzaffarpur	36,850
11.	Tariyani Sevayatan, Sitamarhi	42,000
12.	Vikas Lok, Muzaffarpur	42,000
13.	Manav Kalyan Samiti, Muzaffarpur	42,000
14.	Tirhut Vikas Macnch, Muzaffarpur	42,000

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
15.	Vikas Samiti, Jamui, Bihar	42,000
		5,78,500
1992-93 (so far)		
1.	ADITHI, Patna	94,000

*For Project in Bihar

STATEMENT

The following Voluntary Organisations were sanctioned grant-in-aids, as indicated against each, during each of the last three years, and the current year by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

**Foodgrains Spoiled in F.C.I.
Godowns**

1921. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains spoiled in the temporary godowns of the Food corporation of India during 1990-91;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) A quantity of 21585 tonnes was damaged due to natural calamities during storage both in covered godowns and in CAP (cover and plinth) and also in transit during 1990-91.

(b) The information is being collected from the zonal/regional offices of the Food Corporation of India.

(c) The average stock-holding of foodgrains during 1990-91 was 132.31 lakh tonnes out of which 21,585 tonnes was damaged and the percentage of damage works out to 0.16 which is negligible. However, following steps are taken to protect the foodgrains to avoid losses:

(i) FCI stores foodgrains in the godowns built on scientific lines

which are rodent proof and damp proof.

(ii) Qualified and technically trained staff is deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains

(iii) Food grains are stored on scientific lines and pest control measures are undertaken regularly.

(iv) Sometimes, on account of acute paucity of covered storage as also movement constraints, the FCI is compelled to store wheat and paddy in the open under a scientifically designed system, for temporary storage, called CAP (cover And Plinth). following steps are taken to protect the foodgrains stored in CAP:

(a) Stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated low density black polythene (LDPE) covers which are water proof so as to protect the foodgrains from rains.

(b) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damages by blowing of covers during storms.

(c) Monofilament nets and cover tops are provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection to grains from the vagaries of weather.

(d) Aeration of stocks, stored in Cap is done regularly to maintain the health of the stocks and also to avoid damage by condensation on account of humidity and temperature variation.

(e) Stacks are built in dome shape so as to avoid stagnation of water on the top.

(f) The stocks stored in CAP are subjected to regular inspection and given treatments wherever required for control of insect infestation and infestation by other pests like rodents, birds etc.

[English]

Unauthorised Passengers in Reserved Compartments

1922. DR. VASANT PAWER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether passengers without reservation are allowed to enter reserved compartments in long distance super fast trains during day time;

(b) if so, whether it causes inconvenience to long distance passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. However, some cases of unauthorised passengers entering into reserved compartments have come to notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) Distance restrictions on travel have been imposed in certain long distance trains.
- (ii) Surprise checks are conducted with the help of GRP/RPF and unauthor-

ised passengers found travelling in reserved coaches are detained and fined under provision of Indian Railways Act.

(iii) Imposition of punishment on Conductors/TTEs/ Coach Attendants found responsible for dereliction of duty.

(iv) Legal provision in the Railways Act, 1989 have been made more stringent inasmuch as a fine up to Rs.500/- has been prescribed as against Rs/20- in the old Act.

Doubling of Asansol-Burnpur Railway Line

1923. SHRI HARADHAN RAOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand from the public to double the railway line between Asansol and Burnpur (SER):

(b) if so, whether the government propose to double this line;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Doubling is taken up when the sectional capacity of a single line with various operational improvements gets saturated. The traffic level on Asansol- Burnpur section has not yet reached this level.

Upgradation of Advance Study Centre for Botany

1924. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the line on Government have received any proposal from the Orissa Government for upgradation of the Advanced Study Centre for Botany in Ravenshaw College on the occasion of the birth centenary year of Dr. P.K. Panda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by UGC, the Commission received a proposal from Ravenshaw College, Cuttak in September, 1991 for upgradation of Parija Post-graduate Department of Botany to the level of a Centre of Advanced Study (CAS). The proposal envisages an outlay of Rs. 1.17 crores.

However, due to constraint of resources, the Commission did not take up for consideration any such proposal for new sanctions under the UGC scheme.

Signalling System

1925. SHRIDHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are contemplating to modernize railway signalling system to prevent train accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Based on recommendations made by various Rail Accident Enquiry Committees, steps have been taken by Railways to introduce safety works like Track Circuiting (to prove presence of a coach/wagon on the track), Level Crossing Interlocking, Level Crossing Telephones and Last Vehicle Check Device. Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) to prevent driver of a train passing the signal at danger, has also been commissioned on suburban sections of Western Railway and on Harbour Line of Central Railway. Provision of AWS on Bombay VT- Kalyan Section of Central Railway is in advance stages of completion.

These works are planned and progressed taking into account the constraint of funds, and interse prioritisation.

Indoor Air Pollution

1926. DR. R. MALLU: 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 "Indoor pollution- A new killer homes in" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated June 20, 1992;

(b) if so, whether dangers are emanating from indoor pollution of air due to faulty designs and poor machine maintenance adversely affecting workers' productivity;

(c) whether faulty house designs are also adversely affecting health of residents; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) the news item discusses air pollution inside buildings with artificial Ventilation system and constructed from chemically bonded building materials which release chemicals in the air thereby polluting the indoor air. In India, buildings generally do not use chemically bonded materials and are naturally ventilated.

Transfer of CGHS Staff

1927. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the transfer policy of CGHS doctors and Groups C & D employees, separately;

(b) the number of doctors/groups C & D staff of CGHS working in the same place of posting for more than five years in Delhi;

(c) the reasons for their non-transfer; and

(d) 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) Transfers are made as required by the exigencies of public service.

(b) There are 23 doctors out of 853, 154 Group C staff out of 1359 and 286 Group D Staff out of 1378 who are working in the

same place of posting for more than five years in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Transfers are considered from time to time as required by the exigencies of public service.

Installation of Ultra sound Machine at CGHS Maternity and Gynae Hospital, R.K. Puram New Delhi

1928. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal an ultra sound machine at CGHS Maternity and Gynae Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, for the outdoor and indoor beneficiaries:

(b) if so, when it is likely to be installed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to instal an ultrasound machine at the CGHS Maternity and Gynecological Hospital at R.k. Puram for the time being. The funds available are already earmarked for priorities which affect day to day patient care and services.

Nandan Kanan Zoo

1929. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the animals in the Nandan Kanan zoo at Bhubabeshwar were kept without food for three days in the month of June;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Adult Education In Chandigarh

1930. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of adult illiterates in Chandigarh;

(b) the number of learners enrolled in various Adult Education Centres presently working there;

(c) the number of adults made literate during each of the last three years; and

(d) the amount spent during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Adult illiterates in Chandigarh are largely concentrated in 24 villages and 30 colonies. Majority of them, particularly in the colonies, are migratory labourers. According to a survey conducted a year back, the number of adult illiterates in 15-35 age group was 25,957. In 1991-92, altogether 5,446 learners were enrolled under various Centre based programme of Adult Education. During 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, the number of adult illiterates made literate under various Schemes were 4221, 4806, 3600 respectively. The amount spent under various Central Schemes during the above period were Rs.9.50

lakhs, Rs.14.31 lakhs and Rs.10.69 lakhs.

Appointment of Physiotherapist In Railway Hospitals

1931. SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any policy has been laid down regarding the appointment of Physiotherapists in the Divisional Railway Hospitals on the various railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Physiotherapists are available in all railway hospitals in Northern Railway; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken to post atleast one Physiotherapist in each hospital in Northern Railway immediately in the interest of handicapped patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The posts of Physiotherapists are created in the various Railway Hospitals on the basis of their requirements.

(c) and (d). Physiotherapists are available in all Divisional Railway Hospitals in Northern Railway except Railway Hospital, Moradabad.

Indent has already been placed on RRB, Allahabad for selection of a Physiotherapist for the above Hospital.

Audio Cassettes supplied by NCERT for Education of Handicapped

1932. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions in Tamil Nadu especially in Coimbatore District bene-

fited 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 NCERT has not supplied audio cassettes for the education of the handicapped to any institutions in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes Sir.

Farm Level Foodgrain Storage and Save Grain Programme

1933. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the "Farm Level Foodgrain Storage and Save Grain Programme" has been introduced;

(b) whether such programme has also been introduced in Rajasthan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be introduced in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The States where Farm Level Foodgrain Storage and Save Grain Programme has been introduced are Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur,

Nagaland, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Maharashtra, Goa, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Recognition of Private Nursing Home

1934. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any rules for granting recognition to private nursing homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to prescribe uniform rules for recognising private nursing homes; 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) to (d). As public health and hospitals are in the State list under the Constitution, it is for the respective State Governments to regulate the recognition of Private nursing homes in the respective States by adopting suitable legislative and administrative measures. As per information available, certain State Governments including the Delhi Administration have enacted their own Nursing Homes Registration Act.

Central Deputation Reserve Posts

1935. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised cadre strength and the number of Central Deputation Reserve posts in the Indian Forest Service at present;

(b) the percentage of the Central Deputation Reserve posted under Central staffing Scheme;

(c) whether the Central Deputation Reserve posts of Indian Forest Service is fully utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the plans proposed by the Government to utilise the Central Deputation Reserve posts of the Indian forest Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) the authorised cadre strength of the Indian Forest Service is 2,699 and the number of Central Deputation Reserve posts in the Indian Forest Service is 309.

(b) 63 per cent.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the utilisation of Central Deputation Reserve is determined not only by the number of posts in the Central Staffing Scheme for forestry sector but also by the extent of appointments of IFS officers to non-forestry posts and the willingness of the officers to accept Central deputation postings anywhere in the country.

(e) With a view to improve the representation of the Indian Forest Service at the senior administrative levels in the Central Secretariat and also in order to utilise the Central Deputation Reserve in the Indian Forest Service to the maximum possible extent, all the Central intake of Indian Forest Service officers on Central deputation where their forestry experience will be of direct

relevance to the work of the Ministries/Departments.

Arsenic Poisoning cases in West Bengal

1936. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE:

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

(a) whether a large scale arsenic poisoning affecting people in different districts of West Bengal has been reported by an expert committee of the School of Environment Studies under the Jadavpur University;

(b) whether the cause of this alarming rise in arsenic toxicity has not yet been established; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to detect the cause and remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A number of studies have been conducted regarding arsenic poisoning in different districts of West Bengal by a number of organisations since 1978 when the problem of arsenic poison in ground water was brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government. One of the studies was conducted by the School of Environmental Studies and School of Water Resources Engineering, Jadavpur University, in December, 1989.

A detailed study on "Arsenic Pollution in Ground Water in West Bengal" was carried out by West Bengal Government as a project under the National Drinking Water Mission. The study aimed at enquiring into the nature, degree and cause of arsenic pollution and evolving remedial measures for cleaning the

aquifer in the local pockets. The report of this study which was submitted in June, 1991, was based on a number of observations made at various places for observing the geomorphology, regional geology and ground water behaviour of the area.

The report mentions that an arseniferous belt lies within the Upper Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta Plain characterised by a series of meander belts formed by the rivers. 3 aquifers have been identified. It has been observed that water in the intermediate aquifer has high arsenic content, while the deep aquifer has arsenic within permissible limits. Mineral grains coated with arsenic have been found in the sand grains and soil.

A number of recommendations have been made for improving the water quality in the area. These include

- (a) Deep aquifers which are arsenic free should be tapped for drinking water purposes.
- (b) Water in a tubewell should be carefully tested for arsenic before it is commissioned.
- (c) The yield from the deep aquifer should be so regulated that there is no leakage of arsenic from the clay layers above.
- (d) Periodic monitoring of arsenic content in the deep wells should be carried out.

The State Government has been asked to follow up these recommendations.

[Translation]

Plantation Under Social Forestry and Afforestation Programme

1937. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

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

(a) the number of saplings planted during the last three years under the social forestry and afforestation programme due to submerging of forests on account of construction of dams;

(b) the number of surviving plants out of them as on date;

(c) the reasons for premature death of other plants; and

(d) the action taken against the negligent employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State/ U.T. Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Information and Library Network

+
1938. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) the details of the proposal for developing (INFLIBNET) Information and Library Network in setting up of libraries and information centres in the country; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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 UGC, the Commission, in its meeting held on 25th

March, 1992 considered a proposal for setting up information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) and desired that in the 8th Plan the programme may relate to the automation of libraries and related activities. The Commission further desired that the programme details and the financial implications of the project may be examined by a Committee. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the programme in the Commission's Budget for 1992-93.

[English]

Exploitation of Space over Railway Land in Metropolitan Cities

+

1939. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal, to exploit space over railway land and tracks in metropolitan cities by the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal is for exploring the feasibility of commercial exploitation of space over railway land, without obstructing the use of land for Railways' operational purposes, with a view to raising additional resources.

[Translation]

Birth Centenary of Scholar Rahul Sanskritayan

1940. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for celebrating Birth Centenary of Rahul Sanskritayan; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated 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) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Centenary Celebrations would commence in April, 1993. A National Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Human Resource Development has been constituted for this purpose.

[English]

Child Welfare Organisations in Delhi

1941: SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the institution/ organizations working for the child welfare in Delhi;

(b) whether any irregularity has been found in the working of these institutions during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The major institutions/ organisations working for the child welfare in Delhi are

Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare, Bhargita Adimiatl Sheave Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nehru Bal Samiti and Mobile Creches.

(b) A complaint regarding misure of funds by Mobile Creches, New Delhi who are implementing the scheme of Creches has been received by CBI. After enquiry the CBI, in its report, has stated that the allegations could not be proved. However, the CBI has recommended that the grants to the organisation may not be released till audit of the accounts of the organisation is conducted by the Ministry.

(c) As recommended by the CBI, the grant to the organisation has been withheld for the present. It has been decided to conduct the Audit of Accounts of the organisation for the period 1987 - 88 to 1990-91 for taking further action in the matter.

[Translation]

Remuneration to Anganwadi Workers

+
1943. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

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

(a) the remuneration being paid per month to the Anganwadi Workers in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their remuneration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

(a) Under the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, the Anganwadi workers and helpers who are voluntaria, part-time (4 1/2 hours), honorary workers drawn from the local community, get fixed honoraria. At present, depending upon their educational level and experience, they are getting honoraria at the following rates:

(i) <i>Anganwadi Workers</i>	<i>Rs. per month</i>
Matriculate	Rs. 275/-
Matriculate with 5 years experience as Anganwadi Worker.	Rs. 300/-
Matriculate with 10 years experience as Anganwadi Worker.	Rs. 325/-
Non-Matric	Rs. 225/-
Non-Matric with 5 Years experience as Anganwadi Worker.	Rs. 250/-

(i) Anganwadi Workers**Rs. per month****Non-Matric with 10 Years
experience as Anganwadi Worker.****Rs. 275/-****(ii) HELPER****Rs. 110/-**

(b) and (c). The matter regarding increase in the rates of honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers is under active consideration of the Government. The details have not yet been finalised.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Family Welfare Programmes in Gujarat

1944. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work being implemented with foreign assistance under the Family Welfare Programmes in Gujarat, District-wise;

(b) whether the work is progressing as per programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps 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) The details of the schemes being implemented in Gujarat with foreign assistance under the Family Welfare Programmes are given in the statement.

(b) The work under all these schemes is progressing as planned.

(c) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. Area Project

The VIITH India Population Project (IPP-VII) is being implemented in Gujarat with the assistance of World Bank since November, 1990. The duration of the project is five years. The allocation for Gujarat under the project is Rs. 43.90 crores. All the 19 Districts in the State are covered under the project. The project envisages construction of 600 sub-centres and setting up of one State Institute of Health & Family Welfare, 8 Divisional Training Centres, 17 District Training Teams, 33 Training Annexes at PHCs etc, besides number of other inputs for improving the delivery of Family Welfare Services. The activities carried out under the project will strengthen the infrastructure for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services in the State and create adequately trained and motivated manpower. Out of 673 civil works, 202 works in 15 Districts are in progress.

II. Centre of Excellence

A Centre of Excellence for training of Doctors in the standards of male and female sterilisation and provid-

ing services for microsurgical reconnection has been established at Government Medical College, Baroda with UNFPA assistance. The Core-officers comprising of one Senior Gynaecologist and one Senior Surgeon have been trained in the said technique for manning the centre. Micro-surgical equipments have also been supplied.

III. *Comprehensive and Skill Development Project for the Tribal Population in Gujarat*

A 5-year project at a total cost of Rs. 12.29 crores, with the assistance of UNFPA is being implemented in Dangs, Bharuch and Panch Mahal Districts of Gujarat with effect from April 1991. The contribution of UNFPA, out of the total cost of 2.29 crores is \$ 1,111,963 (Rs. 1.72 crores). The main aim of the project is to promote Family Welfare and Income Generation Programme amongst the Tribal population. As the Project Areas have high birth rate, high infant and child mortality rates and low literacy, the project envisages providing of Population Education and Family Welfare activities, upgrading the educational levels of the Tribal Population, improving the quality of life through Income Generation and Skill Development Programmes, improvement of the environment by encouraging social forestry, smokeless chula and sulabh saunchalayas. the project is being implemented by the Rural Labour Association, Bardoli.

IV. *Family Welfare Education and Services for Milk Producers of 30 villages of Kheda District of Gujarat.*

A 42 month project at a total cost of Rs. 68.25 lakhs is being implemented in 30 villages of Kheda District with effect from January, 1992 with UNFPA assistance. The contribution of UNFPA, out of the total cost of Rs 68.25 lakhs, is Rs. 39 lakhs. The project aims at improving the Couple Protection Rate by 25 percent over the rate prevailing at the start of the project and reducing infant and child mortality rates in the project villages and bring them to All India Level. The project is being implemented by Charutar Arogya Mandal a Non-Governmental Organisation.

V. *All India Hospitals Post Partum Programmes at Sub-district level*

An All India Hospitals Post Partum Programme at Sub-district level, a component of National Family Planning Programme, is being implemented throughout the country with partial financial assistance from Royal Government of Norway. Government of India had approved 1075 Sub-district level Post Partum Centres in the country out of which 55 Sub-district level Post Partum Centres are functioning in the State of Gujarat.

VI. *Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme*

Under this project, which is being assisted by World Bank and UNICEF, all the 19 districts of Gujarat are to be covered in a phased manner from 1992-93 to 1996-97. The main aim of the project is to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality by integrating, strengthening and expanding various maternal and child health care

schemes interventions. So far, the State and District Core Team members have been trained in 2 Districts of Gujarat, i.e., Baroda and Jamnagar, under the project.

[Translation]

Social Welfare Board in Madhya Pradesh

1945. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to dissolve the Social Welfare Board, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Purulia-Kotshila Railway Line

1946: SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in construction of Purulia - Kotshila railway line during, the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): It has been decided to take up the work of conversion of Purulia-Kotshila section only very recently, i.e. in May, 1992. Preliminary arrangements are being made.

The actual work would be taken in hand shortly.

[Translation]

Triveni Express

1947. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the general public to run Triveni Express as per the earlier timings which have been revised recently; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Being examined and the old schedule of Triveni Express will be restored if found operationally feasible.

[English]

Recruitment of SC/ST TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

1948. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation policy in recruitment of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being followed by the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total percentage of teachers recruited so far under the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, the decision of the Executive Council is that the following procedure would be followed with regard to recruitment of SC/ST candidates as teachers in the University/Colleges;

- (i) Reservation of one post of lecturer out of five in each Subject with provision of carry forward until SC/ST candidates upto the required percentage are appointed;
- (ii) Provision of a Column in the application form for the post of teacher whether a candidate belongs to SC/ST;
- (iii) Call for interview for SC/ST candidates on fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post;
- (iv) Preference to candidates belonging to SC/ST communities in recruitment to teaching posts;
- (v) the reasons for non-selection of SC/ST candidates fulfilling eligibility requirement by a Selection Committee to be recorded in writing; The University of Delhi has intimated that all concerned in the University have been advised to strictly adhere to the policy.

(c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Adult Education

1949 ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS

SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount spent on adult education during the Seventh Five Year Plan in various tribal backward areas of the country and in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount earmarked by the Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan for these areas and the total percentage of this amount earmarked for the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose;

(c) whether these funds are spent through bureaucrats and only less than ten percent of the amount are actually spent on these schemes; and

(d) if not the district-wise expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Kaisengari, Bahraich, Basti and Sultanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Funds amounting to Rs. 23.50 crores were released to various State Government/UT administrations under the tribal sub-plan of the programme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects during the VII Five Year Plan. Expenditure of Rs. 12.65 crores was incurred on adult education programme in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As release of grant to the State Governments and/or any agency interested in taking up adult education programme is dependent on the project proposals received for eradication of illiteracy in specified areas in a given time-frame, no amount has been earmarked for taking up adult education programme in any particular area/ district/ region during the VIII Five Year Plan.

(c) It is not true that only 10% of the amount was actually spent on these schemes. The amount sanctioned for implementation of adult education programme is required to be spent on various items in accordance with the financial pattern provided for in the scheme. Since 1989-90, there is a shift in emphasis for implementation of the Programme to make it not only area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost-effective and out-come oriented but also degovernmentalised and debureaucratised.

The programmes implemented by voluntary agencies, educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendras etc. were entirely in the non-governmental sector.

(d) According to the information received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh the total expenditure (both central and state sector taken together) incurred on adult education programme in the districts of Bahraich, Basti and Sultanpur during the VII Five Year Plan (1985-90) was Rs. 288.76 lakhs as under:

<i>S. No. Name of the district</i>		<i>Total expenditure incurred on adult education programme (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bahraich	74.90
2.	Basti	115.49
3.	Sultanpur	98.37
Total: Rs.		288.76

[English]

Environment and Development

1950. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released a national conservation strategy and policy statement on environment and development on June, 2 1992; and

(b) if so, the salient details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, adopted and announced by the

Government in June, 1992, spells out the guidelines for integration of environmental considerations in the development process and for promotion of conservation measures in the country. The document deals with the following:-

- (i) an overview of environmental problems;
- (ii) action taken through various regulatory and promotional measures;
- (iii) constraints and agenda for action;
- (iv) priorities and strategies for action;
- (v) development policies from an environmental perspective with particular reference to some of the key sectors such as agriculture and

irrigation, animal husbandry, forestry, energy generation and use, industrial development, tourism, transportation and human settlements;

(vi) international cooperation; and

(vii) support policies and systems required for implementation of the strategy.

Voluntary Female Attendants

+

1951. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
PROF. RAM KAPSE:

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

(a) whether part-time voluntary female attendants in Primary Health Centres are being paid only Rs. 50/- per month since 1981;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) it is a fact that part-time Voluntary Workers attended to the Sub-Centres are in receipt of honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month.

(b) and (c). Government had proposed to increase their honorarium during the 8th Five Year Plan from existing Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per month. But due to paucity of funds, this has not been possible.

Decontrol of Sugar

1952. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering total decontrol of sugar;

(b) if so, whether this move has been opposed by the sugar industry; and

(c) the incentives the Government propose to offer to the new sugar factories?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Formulation of a new incentive scheme covering new sugar factories and expansion projects licensed from 7.9.1990 onwards is under consideration of the Government.

Opening of Elementary Schools

1953. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the number of elementary schools in the next five years;

(b) if so, whether the concept of neighbourhood school commended by the Education Commission, is likely to be implemented in phases;

(c) if so, the number of schools proposed to be opened in the first phase, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of schools likely to be opened in the intire scheme, State-wise;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The Revised National Policy on Education envisages the following specific targets for provision of access to elementary education during 8th Plan:

- (i). universal enrolment of children including girls and children belonging to SC/ST;
- (ii). provision of primary schools within one km. of walking distance and facility of non-formal education for school drop outs, working children and girls who cannot attend schools; and
- (iii). improvement of ratio of primary to upper primary schools from the existing 4:1 to 2:1 which will facilitate enrolment of girls in upper primary schools.

It is estimated that about 35,000 new primary schools and 1,32,000 upper primary schools will be required during the Plan period. In addition, 3.5 lakhs non-formal centres will be opened to provide education to 87.50 lakh children. However, the responsibility to provide universal access lies with the State Governments and they will work out annual requirements for opening of new primary schools and upper primary schools, upgradation of primary schools, to upper primary schools, and provision of non-formal centres etc. wherever needed and make provision in their state plan.

The National Policy on Education 1986 have recommended that measures should be taken in the direction of the Common School system. The 'Neighbour-hood School' concept is one of the steps towards realisation of this goal.

[Translation]

Closure of Engineering Workshops

1954. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a developmental review of railway engineering workshops;

(b) whether there is any proposal to close railway engineering workshops in some States including engineering workshops at Samastipur, Bihar; and

(c) the details of the engineering workshops proposed to be closed and workshops to be developed by the Government during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Developmental view of Railway Engineering workshops is an on-going process.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Neither any workshop is proposed to be closed nor is any new workshop to be developed during 1992-93.

Curriculum on Contemporary History of Post Independent India

1955. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Committee constituted to prepare the curriculum on contemporary history of post-independent India has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad details of its recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. The Committee has been entrusted with the task of facilitating preparation of History Curriculum for the first five decades of India's independence and its term is upto 15th August, 1997.

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

[English]

Use of Artificial Sweetners by Diabetic Patients

1956. SHRI RATINLAL VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial sweetners are safe for the consumption by diabetic patients; and

(b) if no, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Encouragement to Private Institutions in Family Planning Programme

1957. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage private institutions engaged in medical field for implementation of the Family Planning Programme more effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). It is the conscious policy of the Government to involve Non-Governmental Organisations including capable private organisations in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. Steps taken in this regard under the various sectors are indicated below:-

A. *Involvement of Private Medical Practitioners.*

(i) Private Medical Practitioners of the modern and integrated systems of medicine with necessary expertise, and who are members of and are duly recommended by the Indian Medical Association (I.M.A.) and National Integrated medical Association (NIMA) respectively, are allowed to conduct sterilisation operations (vasectomy and tubectomy) and IUD insertions in their Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Clinics. As regards the tubectomy operations by NIMA doctors, these are restricted to mini-lap method alone.

(ii) IMA members, who are involved in carrying out laproscopic tubectomy operations are given suitable training in laproscopic method. On completion of their training, they are also given 50% subsidy for the purchase of laproscopes for con-

ducting these operations.

- (iii) Financial assistance is also provided to the I.M.A. and its different branches, for holding seminars and work-shops etc. to sensitise its members and to ensure their effective involvement in the Family Welfare Programme.

B. *Involvement of Private Sector Companies in Social Marketing of contraceptives.*

Under the Social Marketing Programme, marketing companies both in public sector and private sector have been involved in the sale of contraceptives viz. condom and oral pill through their retail outlets. Some of the major private sector companies involved in this programme are I.T.C. Ltd., Hindustan Lever Ltd., Brooke Bond (India) Ltd., Tate Oil Mills Ltd., etc. Some voluntary organisations are also involved in similar programmes.

C. *Involvement of the Organised Sector.*

In order to give a boost to the Family Welfare Programme in the organised Sector, Government of India have constituted a high level Tripartite National Committee comprising representation from the Government, Employers' Organisations and Trade Unions. The functions of the Committee are: -

- (i) to evolve appropriate policies, formulate specific programmes, identify areas of weakness, suggest corrective measures and evaluate the process of the Family Welfare Programme activities in the Organised Sector;

- (ii) to enlist the support and cooperation of trade union and management in the field of education and motivation of workers; and

- (iii) to give expert advice to the Government on the implementation of the schemes in the Organised Sector.

D. *Involvement of Voluntary Organisations.*

- (i) Financial assistance is provided directly through the State Governments for implementation of Family Welfare Programme through the Voluntary Organisations.

- (ii) A revolving Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of voluntary organisations like Family Planning Association of India, Gandhi Gram Institute, Child in Need Institution, Centre for Research, Planning, Action and Centre for Labour, Education and Social Research with the authority to sanction Family Planning schemes costing upto one lakh rupees to small Voluntary Organisations in different parts of the country.

[English]

Clearance of Development Project under Forests Conservation Act, 1980

1958. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received representations regarding delay in development works due to lengthy procedures for securing clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) If so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the procedure?

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

(b) After discussing the issue at various fora including in the Forest Ministers Conference held on February 19-20, 1992, it has been decided to further streamline and decentralise examination of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Over-Bridge At Kuttipuram

1959. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in the completion of over-bridge at Kuttipuram on Southern Railway;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the bridge expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) to (c). The Railways' portion of the work on the road overbridge is completed. The bridge would be opened as soon as the State authorities complete their part of the work i.e. road approaches.

A.C. Coaches for Maharashtra Express

1960. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received representations for attaching 2nd class Air-conditioned coaches in Maharashtra Express; and

(b) If so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) It has not yet been possible to provide 2nd class A.C. coaches on many important trains on the Railways including Maharashtra Express due to shortage of such coaches on account of limited production capacity. As a policy, however, it has already been decided to provide 2nd class A.C. sleeper accommodation on all overnight Mail/Express trains in due course of time.

Environmental Orientation to School Education

1961. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in Delhi proposed to be covered under NPE for taking up programmes aimed at creating environmental consciousness among students during 1992-93;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent therefor;

(c) the States and union Territories covered so far under the Centrally sponsored scheme for environmental Orientation to School Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The proposal for taking up programmes aimed at creating environmental consciousness among students during 1992-93 is still awaited from the Union Territory of Delhi Administration.

(c) 21 States/Union Territories indicated in the attached statement have so far availed of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education since its inception. A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Goa
6.	Gujarat
7.	Haryana
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Mizoram
14.	Orissa
15.	Rajasthan
16.	Tamil Nadu
17.	Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>
19.	A & N Islands
20.	Delhi
21.	Pondicherry

[Translation]

Mid-Day Meal Programme in Delhi Schools

1962. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start mid-day meal programme for the school children in Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Mid-day Meal Programme is already being implemented for school Children in Delhi since 1970-71.

(b) The scheme is being implemented in the schools in Delhi through MCD, NDMC and Directorate of Education on a selected basis in the areas pre-dominantly inhabited by weaker section of the society, viz. J.J. Colonies, resettlement colonies and slum areas.

(c) The amount likely to be incurred during 1992-93 by these agencies is as under:-

(i) MCO	..	Rs.	534.00 lakhs
(ii) NDMC	..	Rs.	80.00 lakhs
(iii) Directorate of Education	..	Rs.	15.00 lakhs
		Rs.	629.00 lakhs

[English]

Recognition of National Sports educations

1963. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have framed any rules or guidelines for the recognition of National Sports Federation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPART-
MENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVEL-
OPMENT): (KUMARIMAMATABANERJEE)
(a) and (b) Even though rules or guidelines
for the purpose have not been framed, rec-
ognition is accorded to National Sports
Federations on the basis of certain docu-
ments and information required as per state-
ment attached.

STATEMENT

INFORMATION/ DOCUMENTS RE-
QUIRED FOR CONSIDERATION OF REC-
OGNITION TO NATIONAL SPORTS FED-
ERATIONS.

1. What is the constitutional status of
the Federation? It is a registered/

incorporated body? If so, the at-
tested photocopy of the certificate
of Registration/ Incorporation may
kindly be submitted mentioning the
status under which it has been
registered/incorporated;

2. Kindly submit all the papers duly
authenticated in support of its
constitutional status. These should
include the Articles, Memorandum
of Association, Bye-laws Rules &
Regulations for day-to-day func-
tioning of the Federation etc. as the
case may be;
3. Please let us know the names and
full addresses of the present office-
bearers of the Federation. How were
they made the office bearers? When
did they assume the office and what
is the date of expiry of their present
term?
4. Give the names and address of the
State level corresponding bodies
affiliated to the Federation. Kindly
submit the documentary evidence
in support thereof;
5. The Balance Sheet, Income and
Expenditure Statement at least for
the last 3 Years disclosing fully and
satisfactorily the financial position
of the Federation duly audited by a
practising Chartered Accountant;
6. What have been the activities of

the Federation in the last 3 years? The details of National Championships held so far giving the names of the State Units participated and results thereof:

7. Whether the Federation sponsored any team for participation in International competitions? If so, give details indicating the performance of the team in such events. How the members of the here mentioned team were selected?
8. Give details of financial assistance received by the Federation if any, from the Central or the State Government of any other public body;
9. Is it the only National level Federation or there is an other similar Federation working for the promotion of this game?
10. Declaration to the effect that Federation accept all the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time without any reservation.
11. Give the details of this game and the Rules and Regulations etc. applicable to it;
12. Indicate the variation in Rules and Regulations, if any, as compared to the Rules & Regulations of the game applicable internationally;
13. Documentary evidence to the effect that Federation is affiliated to the corresponding International Federation.
14. Any other relevant information.

Medical Relief at Accident sites

1964. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are adequate arrangements and facilities to ensure immediate despatch of relief and medical teams to accident sites; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to provide speedy and adequate medical attention to passengers at accident sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. To provide prompt medical aid at the accident site, the following types of Accident Relief Medical Equipments are available:

A.R.M.E. SCALE - I

A.R.M.E. Scale - II

Portable Medical Medical Kit for Accidents (POMKA)

First Aid Boxes.

The Accident Relief Medical Equipment, along with the medical team is despatched to the site of railway accident immediately on receipt of message by road or rail.

(b) Does not arise.

Referral Hospitals

1965. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the referral hospitals under the Union Government;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open more specialised referral hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Recruitment of Women Primary Teachers

+

1966. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to recruit women primary school teachers and instructors in the Non-Formal and Adult Education Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the assistance given to State Governments for the payment of salaries to the teachers appointed under the Adult Education Programmes; 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). Recruitment of primary school teachers is done by the State Government/UTs. The Revised National Policy on Education (1992) lays down that at least 50% of the teachers appointed

should be women.

The instructors of Non-Formal Education Centres are essentially volunteers and are selected by State Govts./Voluntary Agencies. The Non-Formal Education programme stipulates that preference be given to women. If necessary educational qualifications can be suitably relaxed to encourage women to join as Non-Formal Education instructor.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bonds for Konkan Railway

1967. SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Finance Corporation recently issued tax free bonds;

(b) if so, the total amount collected so far;

(c) whether these bonds are made available only to the financial institutions;

(d) if so, the response received from such institutions;

(e) whether the financial institutions have asked for discount on the face value of the bonds; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure the construction work as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no corpo-

ration named as "Konkan Railway Finance Corporation". The total amount raised so far through issue of Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) bonds for Konkan Railway Project is Rs. 111.64 crores.

(c) The bonds are made available to financial institutions, banks and their subsidiaries with a condition that at least 20% of the issue is to be offered to the public through sale over the counter.

(d) Offers were received from various financial institutions only against the issues relating to the first tranche of Rs. 150 crores. No offers were received against bonds proposed to be placed against the second tranche of Rs. 100 crores.

(e) IRFC has paid Management fees to the financial institutions subscribing to the bonds.

(f) In view of the difficulties faced in raising of bonds owing to recent developments in the money market, the Konkan Railway Corporation has sought for a bridging loan of Rs. 100 crores from the IRFC, pending raising of the balance amount of bonds.

**Issue of Levy Sugar to Vasantdada
Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana,
Sangli**

1968. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the unauthorised issue of levy sugar to the Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli (Maharashtra);

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

(c) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) to (c). Government have not received any complaints about unauthorised issue of levy sugar to the Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli, (Maharashtra). However, a complaint has been received regarding irregularity committed in the delivery of levy sugar by the Vasantdada Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli to Madhya Pradesh in November, 1990. The complaint was sent to the Government of Maharashtra for looking into the matter. The report received from the Government of Maharashtra is under examination.

**Assistance from European Economic
Community**

+
1969. SHRI SARAT CHANDRAPAT-
TANAYAK:
SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL:

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

(a) the total number of projects undertaken or proposed to be undertaken with the assistance of the European Economic Community in the country;

(b) whether projects previously undertaken with the assistance of the European Economic Community have achieved the targets;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). Two

projects in the field of environment have been undertaken with the assistance of the European Economic Community:

- (1) Installation of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Delhi.
- (2) Rehabilitation of Common Lands in the Aravalli Hills in Haryana.

The project relating to monitoring of air quality had an outlay of Rs. 2.8 crores and entailed the installation of 3 automatic Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Delhi of which 2 have already been installed as planned. The project was initiated in 1988 and the two stations are under operation since 1989. The installation of the third station is under progress. The project relating to the Aravalli Hills in Haryana has been initiated in 1991 and will continue upto 1998.

[Translation]

Jungle Mafia

+
1970. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BNX SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified some jungle mafia gangs which work for systematic destruction of forests;

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken against them to save the forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) There is no report from State/Union Territory

Govts regarding identification of jungle mafia gangs operating in systematic destruction of forests.

However, the Government of Tripura have reported that well organised armed gangs are found to operate in several parts of Tripura, particularly in Indo-Bangladesh border areas and in indulging in illicit felling of trees.

(c) During 1989-90, and 1990-91, 3152 persons were involved in illicit felling of trees in the State against whom legal action was taken in accordance with the provisions of law.

The Government of India under the centrally sponsored scheme "Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests against Biotic Interference" have provided financial assistance to State/UT Govts during the period 1986-87 to 1991-92 for procuring certain equipments for forest department personnel, such as fire arms, vehicles, wireless sets, fencing materials, etc. This scheme stands transferred to State Plan Sector with effect from 1.4.1992.

[English]

Increase in Tuition Fee

1971. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the tuition fees of students in various colleges under Central Universities particularly in Delhi;

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

(c) whether considering the situation of poor and middle class students, Government propose to reconsider its decision; and

(d) If not, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard to lessen the financial burden of poor students.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). The Pondicherry University has conveyed that the Government of Pondicherry has made a nominal increasing in tuition fees of Government colleges affiliated to Pondicherry University from 1992-93 due to escalation in expenditure. The hike in tuition fees would not affect students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as their fees would be reimbursed by Government scholarships.

According to the information furnished, the University of Delhi has no proposal under consideration at present to increase the tuition fees of students in various colleges. Similarly, Banaras Hindu University has also no proposal for the present for an increase in the tuition fees. The North Eastern Hill University have intimated that tuition fees in their colleges have not been increased.

The remaining Central Universities do not have colleges in their jurisdiction.

Construction of Godowns

1972. **SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:**

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FCI godowns which are on scientific lines at present, State-wise;

(b) the storage capacity of each such godown;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct more such godowns during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the details with locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The total number of godowns available with FCI is 1500 as on 31.3.1992. Statement I giving State-wise break-up of these godowns along with the storage capacity of such godowns in each State is enclosed. The compilation of godowns-wise capacities in respect of the 1500 godowns will involve too much time and labour and will not be commensurate with the purpose to be achieved.

(c) and (d). FCI propose to construct 28 more such godowns having a total capacity of 2.03 lakh tonnes during 1992-93. The details with locations thereof are given in statement.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Break up of number of Godowns and total Storage Capacity with Food Corporation of India (FCI), as on 31.3.1992.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Godowns	Storage Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126	16.99
3.	Assam	41	2.80
4.	Bihar	61	6.40
5.	Goa	2	0.17
6.	Gujarat	32	7.64
7.	Haryana	109	15.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0.28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0.93
10.	Karnataka	45	3.12
11.	Kerala	35	5.37

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Godowns	Storage Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	118	11.23
13.	Maharashtra	40	14.96
14.	Manipur	2	0.12
15.	Meghalaya	6	0.21
16.	Mizoram	3	0.12
17.	Nagaland	5	0.16
18.	Orissa	39	3.72
19.	Punjab	369	51.33
20.	Rajasthan	69	8.01
21.	Sikkim	2	0.08
22.	Tamil Nadu	30	6.80
23.	Tripura	8	0.38

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Godowns		Storage Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	177		25.05
25.	West Bengal	118		12.69
26.	Chandigarh	14		0.65
27.	Delhi	11		3.91
28.	Pndicherry	3		0.41
Total		1500		199.26

STATEMENT-II

Location Where FCI Proposes to Construct Godowns during 1992-93 alongwith their capacity

Sl. No.	Centre/Region	Capacity realisation target for 1992-93	Remarks
1	2	3	4
			Fig. in '000 tonnes
1.	Moradabad/Uttar Pradesh	5.00	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
2.	Partapur/Uttar Pradesh	19.58	Spill over works from 7th plan.
3.	Varansi/Uttar Pradesh	1.8	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
4.	Kosikalan/Uttar Pradesh	4.83	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
5.	Bulandshahar/Uttar Pradesh	0.84	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
6.	Mathura/Uttar Pradesh	2.24	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
7.	Ghevra/Delhi	5.00	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
8.	Baran/Rajasthan	2.50	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
9.	Barmer/Rajasthan	5.00	Spill over works from 7th Plan.
10.	Chandaria/Rajasthan	5.00	Spill over works from 7th Plan.

Sl. No.	Centre/Region	Capacity realisation target for 1992-93				Remarks
		1	2	3	4	
11.	Hanumangarh/Rajasthan			5.00		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
12.	Srivijayanagar/Rajasthan			3.74		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
13.	Keshorapanam/Rajasthan			6.67		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
14.	Gudivada/Andhra Pradesh			30.00		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
15.	Hubli/Karnataka			30.00		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
16.	Kargil/Jammu & Kashmir			2.50		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
17.	Poonchi/Jammu & Kashmir			2.50		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
18.	Lawngtales/Mizoram			3.34		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
19.	Passighat/Arunachla Pradesh			2.50		Spill over works from 7th Plan.
20.	Parsakhera/Urrar Pradesh			5.00		New Work.
21.	Bellary/Karnataka			10.00		New Work.
22.	Samalkot-I/Andhra Pradesh			10.00		New Work.
23.	Dowleshwaram-I/Andhra Pradesh			10.00		New Work.

Sl. No.	Centre/Region	Capacity realisation target for 1992-93	Remarks
1	2	3	4
24.	Ongole/Andhra Pradesh	5.00	New Work.
25.	Khammam/Andhra Pradesh	10.00	New Work.
26.	M'Kavv/Kerala	5.00	New Work.
27.	Solapur-IMaharashtra	5.00	New Work.
28.	Badampahar/Orissa	5.00	New Work.
Total:		203.06	

Say: 2.03 lakh tonnes.

**Multi - Storeyed Building In Indira
Gandhi Indoor Stadium**

1973. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-storeyed building in the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium is lying vacant without proper utilisation or a prospective buyer;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred so far on the maintenance of the building;

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of the building or for not finding its buyer; and

(d) the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred so far, as possession of the building has not yet been taken over by the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(c) and (d). The building in its present form is not fit for utilisation. The feasibility of converting this building into a hostel-cum-hotel was explored, but the offers were not found economically viable. Various alternatives are being explored for early completion and usage of the building, ensuring availability of the building for use by sports persons as and when required.

Funds to Voluntary Organisations

1974. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

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

(a) the voluntary organisations which have submitted their requests to the Union Government for grants under Centrally sponsored Informal Education Scheme for 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned to these organisations, organisation-wise;

(c) the Criteria of selecting these organisations;

(d) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds; and

(e) 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) Requests for release of grants for the year 1992-93 or any part thereof, under the Central Scheme for assistance to voluntary agencies for non-formal education for elementary age-group children under the programme of universalisation of elementary education, are being received from voluntary organisations as and when they become due on completion of the sanctioned project year. A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing State-wise break-up of such organisations (Statement - I)

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

(c) These have been detailed in the Scheme. These include, *inter alia*, the agency's eligibility, suitability, relevance of

the proposal and the capacity of the agency to implement it.

(d) No, sir, However, the Scheme of Non-formal Education itself lays down detailed conditions required to be observed by agencies receiving grants under the Scheme, including submission of audited accounts and progress reports, to Ensure proper utilisation of the grants by the agencies. In addition, an evaluation of all NFE projects

being implemented by voluntary agencies, is currently being undertaken by Joint Evaluation Teams comprising one representative each of the Central and State Government and one non-official member. External evaluation of the non-formal education programme is also being undertaken by institutions of social science research and other agencies having the requisite expertise.

(e) Does not arise.

State-Wise Break-up of Voluntary Organisations Sanctioned Projects of Running Non-Formal Education Centres as on 31.3.1992.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Number of voluntary organisations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24
2.	Assam	14
3.	Bihar	33
4.	Delhi	4
5.	Gujarat	25
6.	Haryana	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	4
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8
12.	Maharashtra	71
13.	Manipur	3
14.	Orissa	87

<i>Sl. No. State/UT</i>		<i>Number of voluntary organisations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Tamil Nadu	14
17.	Uttar Pradesh	39
18.	West Bengal	8
Total:		362

Details of amount sanctioned during 1992-93 to Voluntary Organisation-Position as on 15th July, 1992

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount of grant sanctioned (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Antyodaya Chetna Kendra, Orissa	1,28,740/-
2.	Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavnod, Tamil Nadu	1,20,040/-
3.	Janata Kalyan Samiti, Haryana	2,22,035/-
4.	Mahila Shishu Kalyan Pratisthan, Bihar	1,20,300/-
5.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Orissa	4,45,800/-
6.	Hinoba Aroyagya & Lok Sitchhan Kendra, Bihar	2,75,255/-
7.	Gauripur Vivekanand Club, Assam	1,20,262/-
8.	Darbhangha Zilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Bihar	2,76,428/-
9.	Nirmal Trust, Gujarat	38,730/-
10.	Gram Vikas Sansitha, Andhra Pradesh	38,7730/-
11.	People's Institute for Development & Training, New Delhi.	6,19,800/-
12.	PREPARE, Orissa	2,20,183/-

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount of grant sanctioned (in Rupees)		
1	2	3		
13.	Sri Satya Sai Seva Samiti, Orissa	1,20,040/-		
14.	Jagrut Shramik Sangathan, Orissa	2,13,214/-		
15.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development, Jammu	52,125/-		
16.	Gayatri Shixan Samaj, Gujarat	93,550/-		
17.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Maharashtra	43,834/-		
18.	Anchalik Kunjewary Sanskrutika Sansad, Orissa	1,28,296		
19.	Jan Sikchan Kendra, Bihar	67,823/-		
20.	Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Rajasthan	2,04,342/-		
21.	Vanvasi Seva Kendra, Bihar	1,26,709/-		
22.	Adivasi Sahaj Shikshan Sanstha, Maharashtra	60,150/-		
23.	Samja Unnati Shikshan Sanstha, Maharashtra	60,132/-		
24.	Jeevandhara Vidyapeetha, Karnataka	59,125/-		
25.	Prakhand Lok Vikas Samiti, Bihar	3,624/-		

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Voluntary Organisation</i>	<i>Amount of grant sanctioned (in Rupees)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
26.	Meenkshi Iliam Pothunala Kelvi Sangam, Tamil Nadu	60,150/-	
27.	Antyodaya Chetna Mandal, Orissa	74,385/-	
28.	Rajarshi Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Maharashtra	59,027/-	
29.	Shiksha Samiti DAV Training Collage, Haryana	3,08,166/-	
30.	Dr. Annie Besant Mahalir Mandram, Tamil Nadu	66,525/-	
31.	Vidya Mahasabha Kanya Gurukul Vidyalaya, Haryana	4,79,059/-	
32.	Rural Education Society, Andhra Pradesh	2,22,900/-	
33.	Saraswatam, Gujarat	2,22,900/-	
34.	Madhyam, Uttar Pradesh	1,19,361/-	
35.	Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	59,960/-	
36.	Sahitya Seva Mandal, Maharashtra.	60,046/-	
37.	Gandhi Sevashram Orissa	1,09,540/-	

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount of grant sanctioned (in Rupees)
1	2	3
38.	Zila Mahila Jagriti Parishad, Rajasthan.	60,012/-
39.	Lucky Education Society, Haryana	2,40,018/-
40.	Parth Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Maharashtra	1,19,301/-
41.	Nehru Bal Samiti, New Delhi.	1,14,695/-

Conversation of Railway Lines on Western Railway (Gujarat)

1975. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the Government of Gujarat and other public representatives for conversion of some metre and narrow-gauge lines into broad-gauge on Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and demands and when such proposals and demands were received;

(c) the details of Engineering, Traffic and Commercial Surveys done, the recommendations made in the survey reports, the actions taken and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the target for their conversion along with the details of plans, proposals and expenditure thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Demands for conversion of the following lines were received during the last two years:-

- (i) Conversion of Rajkot-Veraval MG section into BG section.
- (ii) Conversion of Surendranagar-Bhavnagar, Wankaner-Navlakhi and Gandhidham - Bhuj MG section into BG section.
- (iii) Conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur NG section including Kevadia (Narmada Dam site) section into BG and extending to Indore.

(c) and (d). The Railways have launched an Action Plan for conversion of MG/NG

lines to BG. 11,000 kms. have been identified on operational/strategic considerations of which 6,000 kms. will be converted in the 8th Plan.

Rajkot-Veraval and Ahmedabad-Delhi MG section have been surveyed and included in the Action Plan for projects to be taken up during the VIII Plan.

Surendranagar-Bhavnagar, Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur, Wankaner-Navlakhi and Gandhidham-Bhuj sections will be considered along with other lines when sections for conversion in the next phases are decided. Surveys carried out for Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and Gandhidham-Bhuj sections in the past had revealed inadequate return.

[Translation]

Breast Cancer

1976. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women, who are not breast-feeding their babies are more prone to cancer; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check breast-cancer in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Nutrition Programme

1977. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children benefited under the Nutrition Programmes during the last six months;

(b) the funds allocated for these schemes; and

(c) the criteria for selecting the children

living in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The number of children benefitted under the major national nutrition programmes during the last six months are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Child Development Services.	14.00 lakhs per day
2.	Balwadi Nutrition Programme.	2.29 lakhs per day.
3.	Creches.	3.05 kahs per day.
4.	Mid-day-meals programme.	213.00 lakhs per day.

In addition to these programmes, a number of State Governments are implementing special nutrition programmes.

(b) The following allocations have been made by Government of India during 1992-93 for these major programmes in addition to food commodities being provided to the State Governments.

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services - Rs. 271.74 crores.
- (ii) Wheat - Based Nutrition Programme - Rs.25.00 crores.
- (iii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme-Rs. 8.67 crores.
- (iv) Creche Programme - Rs. 23.05 crores.

Outlay agreed upon for nutrition programmes including mid - day-meals programme for all States and UTs - Rs. 266.68 crores.

(c) Under Integrated Child Development Services Programme, supplementary nutrition is provided to all children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years who come to

Anganwadis. The selection criteria places special focus on children whose weights fall below that of normal children.

Under Balwadi Nutrition Programme, all children between the age of 3-5 years are provided supplementary nutrition.

Under the Creche Programme, children below 5 years of age of working mothers are covered if the total monthly income of their parents' does not exceed Rs. 1800/-.

Podu Cultivation

1978. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land used for Podu cultivation, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the podu cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Podu cultivation, commonly known as shifting cultivation, is practiced on 43.56 lakh ha. in 11 states of the country.

Statewise break-up is as under :

	<i>Area in lakh ha.</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.500
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.100
3. Assam	1.392
4. Bihar	0.810
5. Madhya Pradesh	1.250
6. Manipur	3.600
7. Meghalaya	2.650

Area in lakh ha.

8.	Mizoram	1.890
9.	Nagaland	0.768
10.	Orissa	26.490
11.	Tripura	1.115
Total		43.565

(b) State Government have been implementing a Scheme for control of shifting cultivation and as per available information, 26,532 families are being rehabilitated in nine states. The State Governments have been advised to continue the scheme in the VIII Plan although no central assistance would be separately provided for the purpose.

[Translation]

Pollution Causing Industries

1979. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have classified the pollution causing industries in 17 categories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A total of 1676 units have been identified by the Central Pollution Control Board under 18 categories as highly polluting industries. The category-wise and category-wise details are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of Industries Causing Pollution in the Country

State - Wise

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
1.	Assam	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	238
3.	Bihar	65
4.	Daman & Diu	6
5.	Goa	7
6.	Gujarat	165
7.	Haryana	49

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9
9.	Karnataka	84
10.	Kerala	28
11.	Maharashtra	357
12.	Madhya Pradesh	69
13.	Orissa	34
14.	Punjab	47
15.	Rajasthan	46
16.	Tamil Nadu	101
17.	UT of Delhi	5
18.	UT of Chandigarh	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	279
20.	UT of Pondicherry	11
21.	West Bengal	61

Category-Wise

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
1.	Aluminium Smelter	09
2.	Caustic Soda	23
3.	Cement	124
4.	Copper Smelter	02
5.	Dyes & Intermediates	65
6.	Fermentation	175
7.	Fertiliser	124
8.	Int. Iron & Steel	07
9.	Leather	93

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
10.	Oil Refinery	12
11.	Pesticide	80
12.	Petrochemical	73
13.	Pharmaceutical	269
14.	Pulp & Paper	80
15.	Sugar	387
16.	Sulphuric Acid	70
17.	Thermal Power Plant	79
18.	Zinc Smelter	04

[English]

Programme for Management of Food Economy

1980. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the relatively high foodgrains Prices, low stock for public distribution system and a marked slowdown in agricultural investment;

(b) whether the Government have convened any meeting of experts in this regard on the emerging issues in the farm sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated an integrated programme for the management of food economy for the current year and also for the next year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) while the foodgrains prices are under pressure and the stocks in the Central Pool are somewhat lower than last year, Government has not slowed down investment in agriculture.

(b) No such meeting has been convened by the Ministry of Food.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Government keeps various aspects of the food economy like production price policy, procurement, distribution under priority programmes, maintenance of buffer stocks for national food security, and so on under constant vigil and coordination is maintained between various agencies which are involved in the task.

[Translation]

Thefts and Accidents between Gaya and Dhanbad

1981. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR

PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods stolen between Gaya and Dhanbad on Howrah-Kodarma line and the number of train accidents took place during the last two years along with the losses incurred as a result thereof;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into these cases; and

(c) if so, the number of G.R.P. personnel and Railway officials found involved therein and the number of persons against whom action has been taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The value of goods stolen between Gaya and Dhanbad on Howrah-Kodarma line during the last two years is as under:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Value of Goods stolen</i>
1990-91	Rs. 1,35,025/-
1991-92	Rs. 5,93,299/-

There were 14 and 13 consequential train accidents between Gaya and Dhanbad during 1990-91 and 1990-92 respectively. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs. 150.89 lakhs and Rs. 28.74 lakhs respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No G.R. P. or Railway Official was found involved therein and therefore, taking action against them does not arise

[English]

Bangalore-Mysore-Bangalore Train

1982. SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped the Bangalore-Mysore-Bangalore train service; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Due to final stage of gauge conversion work on Bangalore-Mysore Section, train services

have been temporarily suspended w.e.f. 5.6.92.

Konkan Railway Project

1983. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the Konkan Railway Project and the amount required to complete the project;

(b) whether acquisition of land has been completed in all the four States;

(c) if not, the area of land remained to be acquired and the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made so far in the project especially in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) An amount of Rs.425 crores has been spent so far. An amount of Rs. 960 crores at 91-92 price level is required to complete the project. This does not include the interest payable on borrowed funds.

(b) and (c). The Konkan Railway new line passes through the three states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. The

total length of alignment falling in these three states and land taken over by consent are as follows:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Taken Over</i>
Maharashtra	382 Km	341 km
Goa	105 km	69 km
Karnataka	273 km	159 Km

(d) Overall physical progress25%

Goa...Physical progress10%

Mortality Rate of Infants

1984. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL
PATIL:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

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

(a) whether the immunisation programme for Infants during the last two years has reduced mortality rate in the age group of 0-4 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Universal Immunisation Programme which seeks to immunise all infants (zero to one year of age) against

six vaccine preventable diseases viz. diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, polio and Measles was started in 1985 in a phased manner beginning with 31 districts and was universalised in the entire country in 1989-90. The Infant (0-1 year) Mortality Rate (IMR) which was gradually decreasing every year from 91 per thousand live births in 1985 dropped significantly in one year by 11 points, from 91 in 1989 to 80 per thousand live births in 1990 following universalisation of the Immunisation Programme. The latest estimates for child mortality rate (0-4 years of age) are, however, available only for 1988 which indicates a marginal decline from 36.6 in 1986 to 33.3 per thousand population of children in this age group in 1989.

(b). The latest estimates of Child Mortality Rate for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 and those of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 as available from the Samples Registration System of the Registrar General of India in respect of the major States are given in the Statement which is annexed.

STATEMEN

Estimated Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for Major States

Sl. No.	Major State	Child Mortality Rate				Infant Mortality Rate			
		1986	1987	1988		1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.1	27.0	27.0		83.0	81.0	70.0	
2.	Assam	40.4	36.2	37.2		99.0	911.0	76.0	
3.	Bihar	43.3	40.0	38.0		97.0	91.0	75.0	
4.	Gujarat	37.4	33.3	30.9		90.0	86.0	72.0	
5.	Haryana	29.1	28.1	29.4		90.0	82.0	69.0	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.1	22.3	23.7		80.0	75.0	69.0	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.0	20.1	25.0		71.0	66.0	70.0	
8.	Karnataka	24.5	25.1	24.1		74.0	80.0	70.0	
9.	Kerala	8.1	7.6	7.7		28.0	21.0	17.0	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50.0	49.5	51.0		121.0	117.0	111.0	

Sl. No.	Major State	Child Mortality Rate					Infant Mortality Rate			
		1986	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Maharashtra	20.6	21.1	22.3	22.3	68.0	59.0	58.0		
12.	Orissa	43.9	47.6	37.2	37.2	122.0	121.0	61.0		
13.	Punjab	24.1	20.4	21.4	21.4	62.0	64.0	61.0		
14.	Rajasthan	41.4	40.5	51.4	51.4	103.0	96.0	84.0		
15.	Tamil Nadu	25.1	23.2	21.4	21.4	74.0	68.0	59.0		
16.	Uttar Pradesh	54.3	52.0	46.7	46.7	124.0	118.0	99.0		
17.	West Bengal	25.6	24.3	22.4	22.4	69.0	77.0	63.0		
	India	36.6	35.2	33.3	33.3	94.0	91.0	80.0		

Railway Land in Delhi

1985. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been worked out to sell/ commercialise railway land in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and total area of railway land earmarked for this purpose alongwith the locations thereof;

(c) when this is likely to start?

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

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

[Translation]

Acceleration of Speed of Trains

1986. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of trains in the country is very slow as compared to other developed countries;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action contemplated to accelerate the speed of all trains in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Maximum permissible speed of passenger carrying trains on the Broad Gauge in India is 110 kmph. Some of the prestigious trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi Expresses have maximum permissible speed of 130 and 140 kmph. Speed of trains in India is, however, lower than that of many developed countries.

(b) and (c). Statistics regarding the speeds of trains of all kinds including passenger carrying trains are being maintained by the Railways. Surveys and trials are also conducted from time to time for this purpose.

(d) No action is contemplated for any substantial increase in speed of goods and passenger carrying trains, as the intention is to narrow the gap of speeds of goods and passenger trains for optimum use of line capacity.

[English]

Resource Crunch on Railways

1987. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are facing severe resource crunch;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways to tide over the problem?

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

(b) There is an overall constraint of resources which is also shared by the Railways.

(c) Priority is given to the important railway projects within the limited available resources. Gap between available resources and requirement is partially bridged by market borrowings.

Survey on Tribals in India

1988. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey had been

conducted on the tribals in India and their culture; and

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

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

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) No specific survey on the tribals in India and their culture was conducted. However, the Anthropological Survey of India, as part of the project, 'People of India' have studied certain tribes in India.

(b) The number of tribes studied statewide is given in the annexed statement.

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Tribes Studied</i>
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	43
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	67
ASSAM	28
BIHAR	26
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	6
DAMAN & DIU	3
GUJARAT	31
HIMACHAL PRADESH	13
JAMMU & KASHMIR	11
KARNATAKA	18
KERALA	33
LAKSHADWEEP	7
MADHYA PRADESH	75
MAHARASHTRA	47
MANIPUR	22
MEGHALAYA	14
MIZORAM	16

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Tribes Studied</i>
NAGALAND	20
ORISSA	55
RAJASTHAN	14
SIKKIM	6
TAMIL NADU	24
TRIPURA	20
UTTAR PRADESH	5
WEST BENGAL	29
TOTAL	639

Vacancy of Teachers in NDMC and MCD Schools

1989. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of teachers and Principals are lying vacant in the various schools of NDMC and MCD since the beginning of academic year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the authorities to fill up the vacant posts early to avoid dislocation of studies in school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF (KUMRI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information furnished by the concerned agencies is as below:

New Delhi Municipal Committee

68 posts as indicated below are vacant:

1. Vice-Principals	2
2. TGT SC. 'A'	10
3. TGT (Genl)	11
4. Asstt. Teachers	22

193	Written Answers	ASADHA 30, 1914 (SAKA)	Written Answers	194
5.	Jr. Music Teachers		5	
6.	Nursery Teachers		2	
7.	Urdu Teachers		2	
8.	PGT		1	
9.	Work Experience Teachers		4	
10.	H.M. Nursery School		1	
11.	Headmaster Primary School		8	
Total:			68	

NDMC has intimated that selection for the posts of Vice-Principal. TGT (Sc. 'A'), TGT (General), Asstt. Teacher and Junior Music Teacher has been finalised. In respect of other posts, NDMC has taken action by sending requisitions to the Employment Exchange and convening DPC meetings etc.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

MCD has intimated that 1500 posts of Primary School Teachers are lying vacant in their schools. The Staff Selection Commission has since conducted the written examination for recruitment of these teachers. Pending this, teachers have been adjusted in such a way as to minimise dislocation of studies.

Extension of Line Upto Kapil Muni Ashram

1990. SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the railway line from Diamond harbour to Kapil Muni's Ashram in Sagar Island in Sundarban of West Bengal to help pilgrims and tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Students Strength in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1991. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the strength of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to increase the prescribed student strength per section which ranges between 35 to 40. However, the total number of students increases 3 when new sections or new schools are added.

**Programme on Control of Fertility
Rate in Uttar Pradesh**

1992. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the USAID for a programme on control of fertility rate in U.P.

(b) if so, the projected expenditure allocated for the programme;

(c) the contraceptive devices to be used in the programme;

(d) whether all these devices have been sufficiently checked against health hazard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A project entitled "Innovations in Family Planning Services" is being developed for Uttar Pradesh, on the basis of an offer of assistance amounting to \$ 325 million received from the United States Agency for International Development (US AID). It will be implemented over a period of 10 years beginning from the date of its actual operationalisation. The formal agreement for implementing the project with US AID is yet to be signed.

(c) to (e). Only those contraceptives will be used under the project which are approved for the National Family welfare Programme in the country.

Aravalli Hills

1993. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adverse effect of denudation of forests in the areas in Aravalli Hills range of Rajasthan and Haryana is increasing day-by-day and there has been an increase in desert area on this account;

(b) the districts of Rajasthan and Haryana which are adversely effected as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Tourism and Wildlife Society of India has submitted a memorandum to Government to take concrete steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMLNATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Degradation of the ecosystem of Aravalli Range, covering 20 districts in Rajasthan and Haryana, is reported due to mining operations and biotic pressures on lands forests. Desertification being a long term, scientific views differ whether the desert area is on the increase or not.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. No memorandum has been received from Tourism and Wildlife Society of India.

(e) Does not arise.

**Educationally Backward Districts in
Andhra Pradesh**

1994. SHRI M. V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educationally backward districts in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have any special plans to advance education in such districts; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (DEPARTMENT OF AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). There are a number of programmes under implementation in the areas of Elementary Education and Adult Education. Further under the centrally sponsored schemes such as Operation Black-

board, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programmes, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for educational development. The State Governments/ UTs Administration have been advised to concentrate on backward districts.

The entire State is covered under the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project. Twelve districts are fully covered under Total Literacy Campaigns; parts of ten districts are likewise covered.

STATEMENT

List of Districts having Literacy Rate below the National Average Literacy Rate 36.23% (All Persons) as per 1981 census.

Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Srikakulam	22.72
	2.	Vizianagaram	21.74
	3.	Visakhapatnam	27.83
	4.	East Godavari	35.31
	5.	Guntur	36.06
	6.	Prakasam	29.39
	7.	Nellore	32.16
	8.	Chittoor	31.85
	9.	Cuddapah	31.11
	10.	Anantapur	29.02
	11.	Kumool	28.73

Formula for Realisation of Sale of Non-Levy Sugar

1995. SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VAEDDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any formula which enables the cane growers to have a share in the additional price realisations of the sugar factories from the sale of non-levy sugar;

(b) if so, the details of the formula and its components;

(c) how the formula is being implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) As per the provisions of Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the cane growers are entitled to receive, in addition to the minimum sugarcane price fixed, an additional price, if found due, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule of the aforesaid Order.

(b) The details of the formula and its components are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). Central Government communicates the zone-wise unit cost per quintal of sugar for each sugar season to the State Governments requesting them to determine the additional cane price payable by each sugar factory in their State and ensure payments accordingly to the cane growers concerned.

STATEMENT

**Second Schedule
(See Clause 5-A)**

The amount to be paid on account of additional price (per quintal of sugarcane) under clause 5-A by a producer of sugar

shall be computed in accordance with the following formula, namely:-

$$X = \frac{R-L + 2A + B}{2C}$$

Explanation in this formula:

1. 'X' is the additional price in rupees per quintal of sugarcane payable by the producer of sugar to the sugarcane grower;

2. 'R' is the amount in rupees of sugar produced during the sugar year excluding the excise duty paid or payable to the factory by the purchaser;

3. 'L' is the value in rupees of sugar produced during the sugar year, as calculated on the basis of the unit cost per quintal ex-factory, exclusive of excise duty determined with reference to the minimum sugarcane price fixed under Clause 3, the final working results of the year and cost schedule and return recommended by the such authority as the Central Government may specify from time to time;

4. 'A' is the amount found payable for the previous year but not actually paid vide sub-clause (9),

5. 'B' is the excess or shortfall in realisation from actual sales of the unsold stocks of sugar produced during the Year, as on 30th day of September vide item 7 (ii) below which is carried forward and adjusted in the sale realisations of the following year;

6. 'C' is the quantity in quintals of sugarcane purchased by the producer of sugar during the sugar year.

7. The amount 'R' referred to in Explanation 2 shall be computed as under, namely:-

(i) the actual amount realised during the sugar year; and

- (ii) the estimated value of the unsold stocks of sugar held at end of 30th September calculated in regard to free sugar stocks at the average rate of sales made during the fortnight 16th to 30th September in regard to levy sugar stocks at the notified levy prices as on 30th September.

Explanation — In this 'Sugar' means any form of sugar containing more than ninety per cent sucrose.

Operation Black Board in Andhra Pradesh

1996. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Operation Black Board Scheme is not being implemented in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed for Andhra Pradesh during last year district-wise and amount allocated in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which these targets have been achieved during the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) (a) It is intended to cover all the primary schools existing as on 30.9.1986 in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No year-wise or district-wise targets are fixed, the phasing of the scheme depends upon the pace of implementing of the Scheme by the State Government. So far all four phases in 1987-88,

1989-90 and 1991-92 comprising 43306 schools falling in all the districts of the State have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh.

The 4th phase of the scheme was sanctioned during February, 1992. The details of the sanctioned proposal are given as under:-

(i) Coverage

Schools Covered

17148

(ii) Equipment

Amount Sanctioned

Rs. 13, 60,00,000

(iii) Teachers

No. of Posts Sanctioned

9004

(iv) Construction

No. of class rooms required to be constructed by the State Govt.

Committees for Expenditure CUT

1997. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have constituted several sub-Committees to suggest steps for expenditure cut;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these sub-Committees are expected to submit their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MALLIKA RAJUN): (a) to (C). Action Plan has been launched on the Railways to improve upon the operating ratio through augmentation of

earnings and control of expenditure. This Action Plan is being continuously monitored.

Educationally Backward Districts in Assam

1998. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the educationally backward districts of Assam which are below Assam's average level of literacy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The main source of literacy data is the decennial Census. In 1981 no Census was conducted in Assam. The literacy rate of Assam as a whole is 53.42% according to 1991 Census. Districtwise literacy rates are not yet published for 1991 Census.

Deforestation

1999. SHRI HARISING CHAVDA:

SHRI LALIT ORAON:

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

(a) whether the large scale deforestation took place in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of trees felled and the area laid bare by deforestation during the period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure Plantations under the afforestation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three calendar years (1989-91), 1.60 lakh hectares of forest land, including 1.03 lakh hectares of old encroachments, were approved for diversion under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(d) The Central Government is in constant touch with the State/ Union territory Governments for ensuring compensatory afforestation. The matter is also being monitored through the six Regional Offices of this Ministry located at Lucknow, Shillong Bhopal, Bhubanswar, Bangalore and Chandigarh.

Commission for protection of Children

2000. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commission is being set up for protection and care of children as recommended by United Nations;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Commission;

(c) when the Commission is expected to complete its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into force on 21 December 1991, does not make any recommendation for establishment of a Commission at the national or international level for the protection and care of children. It does, however, provide

for the setting up of a "Committee on the Rights of the Child" for the purpose of examining the progress made by State Parties in achieving the realisation of the obligations undertaken in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This Committee on the Rights of the Child has been set up. Government of India has also approved a national Plan of Action on Children.

Production of Electric Locomotives by CIW

2001. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric locomotives produced in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the installed annual capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) The production of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during last three years, year-wise is as under:-

1989-90	105
1990-91	110
1990-92	115

(b) 100 electric locomotives per year. A project for raising the installed capacity to 120 per year in first phase and 150 per year in second phase has been sanctioned.

[Translation]

Ridge AT Chhitauni Bagha

2002. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction of the rail cum road bridge at Chhitauni

Bagha on North Eastern Railway is expected to be completed; and

(b) the amount spent so far and the amount likely to be incurred during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) This project is targetted for completion in 95-96 subject to provision of funds by the co-sharers.

(b) Approximate expenditure upto 31.3.92 is Rs. 30.60 crores. Outlay proposed for the current year is Rs. 96.00 crores, of which Railways have provided their share of Rs. 15.05 crores. The rest is to be provided by other co-sharers viz., Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and Ministry of water Resources.

[English]

Facilities for Cardiac-by-pass Surgery

2003. SHRI ANANTRO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased to state:

(a) the hospitals where the facilities for Cardiac-by pass surgery are available in India, hospital-wise:

(b) whether these facilities are par with the facilities available in advanced foreign hospital like in House on U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATID. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Some of the leading hospitals where facilities for Cardiac-by-pass surgery are available in India are as follows:

1. A.I.I.S., New Delhi.
2. G. B. Pant, New Delhi.

3. Batra Hospital, New Delhi.
4. Escort Heart Instt., New Delhi.
5. Apollo Hospital, Madras.
6. Birla Heart Instt., Calcutta.
7. Tirunell Health Institute, Trivandrum.
8. K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay.
9. Jaslok Hospital, Bombay.

(b) and (c). Facilities for cardiac-by-Pass surgery in India are comparable to facilities available in advanced foreign hospital in the world.

**Renovation of Stations on
N. Railway**

• 2004. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHAR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the number and details of railway stations on Northern Railway in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana renovated during 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the amount spent thereon in each case;

(c) whether there is any proposal to renovate more stations in Punjab and Haryana during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). The details of
Railway Stations renovated in Punjab,
Haryana and Delhi during the period 1989-
91 are as under:-

(in lakh of Rs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Station	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	1. Bhatinda	3.50
		2. Patiala	13.50
		3. Alal	0.50
		4. Bhabsar	1.00
		5. Amritsar	47.50
		6. Jalandhar City	45.00
		7. Beas	7.24
		8. Ludhiana	3.22
		9. Mukerian	3.12
		10. Phillaur	4.22
		11. Jallalabad	2.21
		12. Ferozepur Cantt.	9.15

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Haryana	13. Ferozepur City 1. Gurgaon 2. Kalka 3. Haryana Kalan 4. Kohand Halt	9.28 3.05 4.00 1.00 0.60
3.	Delhi	—	—

(c) no, Sir..

(d) Does not arise.

New Bridges in Maharashtra

2005. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on February 25, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 220 and state:

(a) the breakup of the expenditure incurred by the State Government of Maharashtra and the Railways on construc-

tion of new railway bridges during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the details of the new bridges constructed during the period and also likely to be constructed during 1992-93 on Central Railway particularly in and around Solapur district in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) Presumably the reference is to road overbridges, for which cost is shared by Railway and State Governments. The breakup of expenditure on such bridges has been:

<i>Year</i>	<i>By Railways</i>	<i>By State Govt.</i>
1989-90	Rs. 45 lakhs	Rs. 33 lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 77 lakhs	Rs. 97 lakhs
1991-92	Rs. 108 lakhs	Rs. 51 lakhs

(b) 3 Road overbridges completed in the 3 year period are:-

(1) At Nerul station on Mankhurd-Belapur, new line; two bridges.

(2) Near Wardha East station in lieu of level crossing No. 92/C at km. 761/6-7.

One Road overbridge under construction at Ambernath on Kalyan-Karjat line is likely to be completed in 1992-93.

Grants to Educational Institutions in Karnataka

2006. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for providing grants to various Educational Institutions by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the details of the grants provided to various educational institutions functioning

in Karnataka by the University Grants Commission during the last three academic years, institution-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, development grants are provided by the Commission to educational institutions on the basis of the stage of their development, the size of the institution and resources available to the UGC.

The Commission allocates development grants on a five year plan period basis. The allocated amount is sanctioned in instalments subject to production of utilisation certificate for the grants sanctioned during the previous year and also keeping in view the total budget allocation of UGC.

The details of development grants

provided to universities and colleges in Karnataka against the allocations for the

current plan period are given below:-

*Grants released in
90-91 and 91-92*

	(Rs. lakhs)
(1) Bangalore University	20.00
(2) Gulbarga	15.00
(3) Karnataka	20.00
(4) Mangalore	15.00
(5) Mysore	25.00
(6) Kuvempu	10.00
(7) Colleges affiliated to the above Universities	262.21
(8) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Deemed University)	291.67

Promotion of Urdu

2007. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Ali Sardar Jafri Committee on the implementation of the Gujral Committee Report on promotion of Urdu have been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations proposed to be implemented by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Scheme for Control of Population

2008. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased to state:

(a) whether some States and Union Territories propose to implement an innovative scheme for the control of population and the social upliftment of the girl child during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of such States and Union Territories with important features of the scheme;

(c) whether Planning Commission has accorded its financial approval to the scheme;

(d) whether the Government have directed other State Governments and Union

Territories to take steps to implement similar schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (f). States like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh have introduced schemes of giving long term maturity bonds to the acceptors of sterilisation who have daughters only, with a view to counter the desire for a male child. Such schemes are also meant to raise the status of women and establish the importance of female child in the society. These States are implementing the scheme out of their own resources. In view of the usefulness of the schemes, this Ministry have written to the State Governments /UTs to introduce such schemes in their respective States/UTs provided their resources permit.

An innovative proposal received from Haryana Government for implementing an integrated women, population and development project, is likely to become operational in the State during the current financial year on receipt of funding support from UNFPA. The main objective of the proposal is to improve the quality of life and assure the dignity of the poor women of all ages in Haryana by providing them better education, nutrition, health, economic independence and social status. These conditions are expected to lead to lower fertility and a balance between population and resources to sustain the population in the State.

Facilities at GTB Hospital, Delhi

2009. DR. G.L. KANAUIJA:
SHRI GOVINDA
CHANDRA MUNDA:

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

(a) whether the Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital in Delhi has adequate number of medical and para medical staff, beds, and other necessary diagnostic equipments to cope with the large number of patients visiting the hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard for providing better health care facilities to masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There are adequate doctors in the G.T.B. Hospital although some shortage of para-medical staff has been experienced which is being augmented. Diagnostic equipments are available except specialised diagnostic facilities like CT Scan, MRI and EEG. However, arrangements, have been made to provide linkage EEG. However, arrangement, have been made to provide linkage with private Diagnostic Centres availing of custom duty exemption for having these tests done for poor patients.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Facilities for providing better health care are augmented from time to time within the overall priorities of the hospital and the availability of resources.

Filling up of Reserved Quota of P.G.T.

2010. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has filled up the backlog of the reserved quota in Post Graduate Teachers:

(b) if not the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

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

(b) and (c). As per Delhi Administration, there is a backlog of 128 posts for ST under promotion quota and 47 posts for SC under direct recruitment quota. The Vacancies of teachers continue to arise from time to time and filling them up is a continuous process for this reason, it is not possible to fix a time limit for filling all posts. However, every effort is being made to fill all the posts. Delhi Administration has already notified the direct recruitment posts to be filled through a written competitive examination, while for filling up the posts under promotion quota, a DPC meeting has been convened.

Demands of CGHS Employees

2011. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA)
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

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

(a) whether the CGHS staff had gone on strike recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Group 'C' & 'D' staff of Central Government Health Scheme had gone on

strike from 13th May, 1992 to 10th June, 1992.

(c) It has been decided that efforts would be made for getting favourable consideration of the Association's legitimate demands.

New Trains from Nizammuddin

2012. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently introduced or proposed to introduce some new trains from H. Nizammuddin which are passing/likely to pass through Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 8301/8302 H. Nizammuddin – Sambalpur tri - Weekly Express and 9301/ 9302 H. Nizammuddin – Indore Express, passing through parts of Madhya Pradesh have been introduced in July '92 Time Table.

[Translation]

Development of Model Villages

2013. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop certain model villages where the Population growth would be kept under check under the family welfare programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to develop model vil-

lages in the country to keep population growth under check, under the Family Welfare Programme.

Train Accident Between Diwa and Mumbra Stations

2014. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train accident occurred on May 15, 1992 between Diwa and Mumbra Stations of Central Railway;

(b) whether a major train accident occurred at that place during 1981 and accidents occurred frequently in that place;

(c) if so, whether the Government have identified the causes of accidents there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). On 5.3.1981, there was a rear - end collision between two goods trains at Diva station. However, there have not been major accidents between these stations since 1981, other than the accident on 15.5.92. The accident which took place on 15.5.92 has been enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle. As per his provisionaal findings, the accident took place due to failure of equipment combined with failure of railway staff.

[English]

Diesel Engines in BDR Section

2015. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are con-

sidering to introduce diesel engines in BDR section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal for introducing diesel locomotives on BDR section at present.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The BD Railway is owned by Bankura- Damodar River Railway Company. The Railways are only working the Railway in terms of agreement between Indian Railways and the Company.

Hussain Sagar Lake

2016. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee from Australia has visited and studied the pollution aspects in the Hussain Sagar lake in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings and suggestions of the Committee;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the Hussain Sagar Lakh Pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A Pre - feasibility Mission of the Australian Inter-national Development Assistance Bureau visited India during June 1992 for official level discussions concerning a project to deal with the pollution aspects of Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The Mission considered the viability of the project and suggested formulation of detailed terms of reference for undertaking a feasibility study.

(c) The action taken by Government to control pollution of Hussain Sagar lake include the following:

Standards for effluent quality have been prescribed and industries have been directed to comply with these standards within a time frame;

Legal action is taken against defaulting units;

Financial assistance is provided to industries for specified pollution control and monitoring equipment;

Clusters of small scale industries are provided subsidy to the extent of 20% for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plant subject to a matching grant from the State Government; and

Water cess is levied under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 on water consumed by industries.

Diesel Engines at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

2017. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel engines manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the number of manufacturing units of CLW; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and likely consequences thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) The number of diesel

engines manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years, is as under:-

Year	No.
1989-90	42
1990-91	44
1991-92	45

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Electric Locomotives are required in larger numbers due to increased emphasis on electrification and, therefore, it has been decided that facilities available at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, which is the only major unit manufacturing electric locomotives in the Railway Sector, should be utilized first for the manufacture of electric locomotives.

[Translation]

Funds for Gujarat from Railway Safety Works Fund

2018. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount provided to Gujarat from the Railway Safety Works Fund during the Seventh Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): The amount accrued to State Government of Gujarat under Railway Safety Works Fund during the Seventh Five Year Plan period was Rs. 52.36 lakhs.

Wagone for Coal Movement

2019. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway wagons

arranged for supply of coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of railway wagons made available for supply of coal during the current financial year-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the number of wagons in order to ensure smooth supply of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of total wagons Government propose to increase by the end of current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). Average daily loading of revenue earning coal in terms of four wheeler wagons during the last three years and in the first three months of 1992 - 93 has been as under:-

1989-90	14989
1990-91	15763
1991-92	17145
April '92 - June, '92.	17435

(c) to (e). There is progressive increase in loading of coal by rail. Target of revenue earning coal loading for the year 1992 - 93 has been fixed at 157.00 million tonnes equivalent to 18700 wagons per day.

of Sambalpur - Talcher railway line during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92:

(b) the actual amount spent on the projects during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for under utilisation, if any?

[English]

Sambalpur - Talcher Railway Line

2020. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for construction

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). The allocations made for construction of Talcher-Sambalpur new B.G. railway line and amount actually spent during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allotment	Spent
1989-90	10.00	9.17
1990-91	25.00	8.63
1991-92	16.48	16.48

(c) Progress of work has been affected due to agitation by local villagers and delay in receipt of clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests which has since been received. Work is now being progressed in full swing.

Excavation of Archaeological Material

2021. SHRIMATI KRISHEN-
DRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

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

(a) the details and names of the places where broken idols and other significant archaeological materials have been found in excavation by the Archaeological survey of India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop those places into museums of historical idols;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Archaeological Department have stopped excavation work in those places and unauthorised excavation work genially goes on;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to restart excavation work and to stop the unauthorised excavation work in those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI. SELJA): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Museums could be developed at some of the sites listed above depending upon the availability of material and funds. Of the sites under reference there are already site museums at four places viz., Vaishali (Kolhua) in Bihar, Hampi in Kamataka, Goa and Sanghol in Punjab.

(d) and (e). No information in regard to unauthorised excavations in respect of the sites listed above has come to the notice of the Archaeological Survey of India. Hence question of taking action does not arise.

(f) The resumption of excavation work at the sites mentioned above depends upon the scrutiny of the case by the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and the approval of the competent authority.

st showing the name of places where the excavations have been carried on by Archeological Survey of India during the last three years and the current year.

Sl. No.	Name of the site	Details of important finds
1	2	3
1.	Adam, District Nagpur, Maharashtra	Ancien coins, terracotta seals sealings and figures, objects of copper, iron bone and ivory to early historical period.
2.	Barabati Fort, District Cuttack, Orissa	Sculptural and architectural fragments and iron arrow heads of medieval period.
3.	Banarasihankala, District Maharajganj Uttar Pradesh	Early Buddhist Site with a stupa.
4.	Bailbari, Meghalaya	Structural remains of temples fortification and terracotta figures.
5.	Chamangadu, District Trichur, Kerala	Megalithic burials of around first century A. D.
6.	Dahparvatia, Goalpara, Assam	Structural remains in brick of 6th century A. D.
7.	Datt Nagar, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Architectural remains of ancient temple.
8.	Dholavira, District Kutch, Gujarat	Seals, Sealings, terracotta figures, shell and copper implements, beads of various materials and structural remains associated Harappan civilization.
9.	Dulmi, District Singhbhum, Bihar	Structural Remains of medieval period.

Sl. No.	Name of the site	Details of important finds
1	2	3
10.	Golbai Sasan, District Puri, Orissa	Bone implements and pottery of Neolithic and Chalcolithic affiliation.
11.	Gudnapur, District Uttara Kannada, Karnataka	Remains of temple of 8th century A. D. copper vessels and terracotta figures.
12.	Dasbhuja Devasthan, Distt. Goalpara, Assam	Structural remains of Pala Period.
13.	Hampi, District Bellary, Karnataka	Stone Sculptures, Stucco figures, coins, beads and structural remains of medieval period.
14.	Kolhua, Vaishali, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Structural remains of monastery and miniature stupa of 7th/8th century A. D.
15.	Karkabhat, District Durg, Madhya Pradesh	Megalithic burials, first millennium B. C.
16.	Lalagiri, District Cuttack, Orissa	Buddhist sculptures, relic, caskets pottery and seals of 6th to 9th century A. D.
17.	Lalkot, South Delhi	Medieval antiquities and structural remains.
18.	Ladyura, Almora, Uttar Pradesh	Megalithic burials, circa 3rd century, B. C.
19.	Mamallapuram, District M. G. R., Tamil Nadu	Inscriptional and architectural remains of Palava period.
20.	Anangpur, Haryana	Prehistoric Site, Stone Age.

Sl. No.	Name of the site	Details of important finds		
1	2	3	3	
21.	Sarha Waraha, District Agra, U. P.	Proto- and early-historical site.		
22.	Sangholi, District Ludhiana, Punjab	Buddhist sculptures, structural remains, terracotta figures, seals sealings, coins, pottery from Harappan period to the late medieval period. A Museum has been recently opened by the State Government.		
23.	Sakta Manipur	Megallithic burials, Early historical to medieval periods.		
24.	District Baharanch, U. P.	A Buddhist remains of ancient period.		
25.	St. Augustin Church, Goa	Structural remains, Chinese porcelain glazed pottery and remains to paintings of medieval period.		
26.	Udaigiri, District Purin, Orissa	Medieval Buddhist temple and monastery.		
27.	Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, Haryana	Structural antianiquarian remains from ancient to Mughal periods with occasional gaps.		

**Basic Amenities in Orissa Bound
Trains**

2022. SHRI SUBASH CHAN-
DRA NAYAK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of
the poor passenger amenities in almost
every train running between New Delhi/
Nizammuddin and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the
basic passenger amenities in these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Passen-
ger Amenities in the coaches are provided
as per the recommendations of Passenger
Amenities Committee on All India basis and
there is no discrimination whatsoever in
regard to any state/ region etc. However,
rampant vandalism/ thefts in certain sec-
tions take a heavy toll of amenity fittings
and at times it becomes difficult to make
good the deficiencies promptly.

[Translation]

Supply of foodgrains to states

2023. PROF. RASA SINGH
RAWAT:

SHRI PANDURANG
PUNDLIK FUNDKAR:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased
to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat rice and
sugar allocated against demands to the
State Governments/Union Territories in the
current year since January, 1992 with
month - wise

(b) the quantity of foodgrains lifted by
the respective States/ Union Territories till
June, 1992:

(c) the time by which the remaining
quantity of foodgrains are likely to be
supplied; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):
(a) and (b). The required information is
given in the statements I and II.

(c) and (d). Normally stocks are lifted
by the end of the month to which the
allocations relate. However, lifting beyond
the end of the month is also allowed after
taking into account the circumstances due
to which lifting could not take place within
the stipulated period.

STATEMENT-I

(a) Demand, Allotment and offtake of Rice of and Wheat in Respect of State/Union Territories for P. D. S. during the Month of January, 1992 to March, 1992.

		(Figures in thousands tonnes)											
Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	January '92				February '92				March '92			
		D	A	O		D	A	O		D	A	O	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			Rice	22.0	170.0	145.5	160.0	160.0	103.4	50.0	50.0	44.7
				Wheat	20.0	18.0	12.8	20.0	20.0	12.5	30.0	20.0	9.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			Rice	80.0	8.0	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	12.0	9.7
				Wheat	1.0	0.72	0.4	1.0	0.70	0.3	1.0	0.70	0.4
3.	Assam			Rice	64.0	35.3	38.8	64.0	35.0	34.7	64.0	35.0	34.6
				Wheat	42.0	25.0	19.3	42/0	30.0	19.8	42.0	30.0	16.9
4.	Bihar			Rice	25.0	15.0	10.8	25.0	15.0	12.5	25.0	15.0	10.0
				Wheat	100.0	42.3	51.3	100.0	50.0	45.5	100.0	50.0	52.7

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	January '92					February '92					March '92				
		D		A		O	D		A		O	D		A		O
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
5.	Goa			Rice	6.0	4.5	5.5	6.0	5.0	2.4	6.0	5.0	4.4			
				Wheat	3.5	3.15	2.7	3.5	3.5	1.6	4.0	3.5	2.9			
6.	Gujarat			Rice	50.0	28.0	24.5	50.0	28.0	26.1	50.0	28.0	23.0			
				Wheat	100.0	60.3	49.6	100.0	70.0	64.1	100.0	70.0	62.9			
7.	Haryana			Rice	4.0	3.0	1.7	4.0	3.0	1.7	4.0	3.0	1.6			
				Wheat	45.0	27.0	22.5	45.0	40.0	30.0	60.0	40.0	38.1			
8.	Himachal Pradesh			Rice	7.15	6.5	6.8	7.15	6.5	6.2	7.15	6.5	6.0			
				Wheat	20.0	10.0	9.5	20.0	10.0	8.8	20.0	10.0	9.6			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			Rice	40.0	35.0	22.3	40.0	35.0	15.0	40.0	35.0	13.0			
				Wheat	20.0	18.0	8.0	20.0	20.0	8.5	20.0	20.0	11.9			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1	2	3	January '92					February '92					March '92				
					D	A	O	D.	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir			Rice	75.0	50.0	48.1	75.0	48.0	47.6	75.0	63.0	61.7						
				Wheat	50.0	36.0	35.1	50.0	40.0	39.4	50.0	25.0	24.8						
11.	Kerala			Rice	236.0	150.0	146.0	236.0	150.0	164.8	236.0	150.0	129.1						
				Wheat	50.0	27.0	26.6	50.0	30.0	21.5	50.0	30.0	22.2						
12.	Madhya Pradesh			120.0	23.0	16.4	120.0	30.0	22.1	120.0	30.0	30.0	19.2						
				Wheat	180.0	31.5	31.5	180.0	35.0	38.1	180.0	35.0	32.1						
13.	Maharashtra			Rice	75.0	82.0	58.7	75.0	80.0	78.3	75.0	95.0	81.5						
				Wheat	150.0	121.0	114.4	150.0	125.0	114.6	150.0	95.0	111.1						
14.	Manipur			Rice	9.3	7.0	9.1	9.3	7.0	9.4	9.3	7.0	6.0						
				Wheat	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.0	0.7	3.0	3.0	2.0						

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	January '92					February '92					March '92				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
15.	Meghalaya			Rice	15.0	10.0	14.0	15.0	9.5	8.8	15.0	13.0	13.6			
				Wheat	2.5	2.25	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.3			
16.	Mizoram			Rice	10.5	6.0	8.3	10.5	7.5	6.9	7.5	9.5	7.6			
				Wheat	1.25	1.25	1.1	1.25	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2			
17.	Nagaland			Rice	15.0	9.25	15.5	15.0	9.0	11.1	18.0	9.0	8.3			
				Wheat	10.0	6.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	4.3	12.0	4.0	2.9			
18.	Orissa			Rice	30.0	25.0	22.0	30.0	25.0	18.8	30.0	25.0	16.5			
				Wheat	35.0	22.5	18.1	35.0	25.0	22.2	35.0	25.0	21.7			
19.	Punjab			Rice	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.6			
				Wheat	25.0	22.5	19.2	25.0	25.0	16.4	25.0	25.0	10.8			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1	2	3	January '82					February '82					March '82				
					D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
20.	Rajasthan			Rice	5.0	3.0	2.1	5.0	4.0	2.6	5.0	4.0	2.3						
				Wheat	200.0	72.5	72.4	200.0	75.0	74.6	200.0	75.0	72.0						
21.	Tamil Nadu			Rice	100.0	81.0	66.5	100.0	60.0	65.5	100.0	68.0	68.3						
				Wheat	30.0	27.0	12.6	30.0	30.0	23.9	30.0	30.0	26.6						
22.	Tripura			Rice	12.85	16.85	11.8	16.85	16.0	14.5	16.85	16.0	14.7						
				Wheat	2.65	2.25	0.4	2.5	2.0	0.7	2.5	2.0	0.6						
23.	Uttar Pradesh			Rice	50.0	28.0	26.1	50.0	30.0	25.7	141.0	30.0	24.5						
				Wheat	100.0	54.0	55.1	100.0	75.0	77.8	185.0	75.0	68.1						
24.	West Bengal			Rice	150.0	69.0	56.2	150.0	70.0	55.0	150.0	70.0	54.0						
				Wheat	130.0	81.0	71.0	130.0	90.0	53.9	130.0	90.0	73.4						

Sl. No.	Name of Sates/ Union Territories	January'92					February'92					March'92				
		D	A	O	6	7	D	A	O	9	10	D	A	O		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
25.	A. & N. Island	Rice	4.5	4.5	0.6	-	-	1.4	-	-	-					
		Wheat	2.1	2.1	Neg.	-	-	0.5	-	-	-					
26.	Chandigarh	Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3					
		Wheat	3.0	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.2					
27.	D. & N. Havell	Rice	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-					
		Wheat	0.2	0.18	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-					
28.	Daman & Diu	Rice	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	-					
		Wheat	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.3	0.15	0.1					
29.	Delhi	Rice	35.0	20.0	17.4	35.0	20.0	18.4	35.0	20.0	13.6					
		Wheat	75.0	64.8	74.2	75.0	72.0	64.8	75.0	72.0	68.0					

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories		January'92				February'92				March'92			
			D	A	O		D	A	O		D	A	O	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
30.	Lakshadweep	Rice	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.9			
		Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	Neg.	-	-	Neg.			
31.	Pondicherry	Rice	30.0	2.0	0.4	3.0	2.0	0.4	3.0	2.0	0.4			
		Wheat	0.3	0.67	Neg.	0.3	0.75	Neg.	1.0	0.75	Neg.			
32.	Sikkim	Rice	5.5	4.5	2.2	5.5	4.5	3.5	5.0	4.5	3.6			
		Wheat	0.7	0.54	-	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9			

Note: D Demand

A Allotment

O Offtake

All the States/Union Territories are requested every month to send their demand for rice and wheat. Some States/Union Territories send their demand while some do not respond. In such cases, the latest available demand is taken into account.

(b) Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice and Wheat in Respect of States/Union Territories for P. D. S. during the Month of April, 1992 to June 1992.

(Figures in thousands tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	April'92			May'92			June'92			
		D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice	50.0	90.0	77.2	105.0	168.0	137.1	120.0	168.25	-
		Wheat	30.0	15.0	7.5	20.0	15.0	9.0	20.0	11.3	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	8.0	12.0	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.9	8.0	9.0	-
		Wheat	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	-
3.	Assam	Rice	64.0	35.0	29.0	64.0	42.0	38.1	64.0	43.42	-
		Wheat	42.0	30.0	10.5	42.0	20.0	28.1	42.0	20.0	-
4.	Bihar	Rice	25.0	15.0	3.4	25.0	15.0	12.5	25.0	24.58	-
		Wheat	100.0	42.0	19.5	100.0	42.0	43.1	100.0	51.58	-

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	April '92					May '92					June '92				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
5.	Goa			Rice	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.54	-			
				Wheat	4.0	3.5	2.0	4.0	3.5	1.9	4.0	3.1	-			
6.	Gujarat			Rice	43.0	28.0	24.1	43.0	28.0	27.5	43.0	28.0	-			
				Wheat	120.0	60.0	57.5	110.0	65.0	53.7	110.0	65.0	-			
7.	Haryana			Rice	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.2	4.0	3.0	-			
				Wheat	60.0	10.0	6.4	60.0	10.0	2.2	60.0	10.25	-			
8.	Himachal Pradesh			Rice	6.5	6.5	5.6	8.0	6.5	5.6	8.0	6.5	-			
				Wheat	20.0	10.0	8.4	20.0	10.0	10.9	20.0	10.0	-			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			Rice	35.0	35.0	8.5	35.0	35.0	20.9	35.0	36.17	-			
				Wheat	20.0	20.0	6.5	20.0	20.0	11.9	20.0	20.0	-			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	April'92					May'92					June'92				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1																
10.	Jammu & Kashmir			Rice	75.0	63.0	59.4	75.0	60.0	58.2	75.0	68.5	-			
				Wheat	50.0	25.0	23.0	50.0	25.0	24.3	50.0	25.0	-			
11.	Kerala			Rice	236.0	150.0	153.0	236.0	150.0	156.3	236.0	150.0	-			
				Wheat	50.0	25.0	15.0	50.0	25.0	13.2	50.0	25.0	-			
12.	Madhya Pradesh			120.0	120.0	30.0	23.0	120.0	30.0	22.0	120.0	40.92	-			
				Wheat	180.0	35.0	27.2	180.0	42.5	37.6	180.0	46.0	-			
13.	Maharashtra			Rice	75.0	50.0	71.9	75.0	50.0	50.9	75.0	62.0	-			
				Wheat	150.0	75.0	71.0	150.0	85.0	87.9	150.0	102.0	-			
14.	Manipur			Rice	9.3	7.0	2.9	9.3	7.0	4.0	9.3	7.67	-			
				Wheat	3.0	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1	2	3	April '92				May '92				June '92			
					D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
15.	Meghalaya			Rice	15.0	9.5	10.8	15.0	9.5	12.7	15.0	9.5	-			
				Wheat	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	-			
16.	Mizoram			Rice	7.5	9.5	9.9	7.5	9.5	10.1	7.5	9.5	-			
				Wheat	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	-			
17.	Nagaland			Rice	18.0	9.0	5.4	18.0	9.0	7.8	18.0	9.0	-			
				Wheat	12.0	2.0	1.7	12.0	2.0	1.0	12.0	2.0	-			
18.	Orissa			Rice	30.0	25.0	18.7	35.0	25.0	18.5	35.0	38.75	-			
				Wheat	35.0	25.0	23.6	35.0	20.0	17.3	35.0	20.0	-			
19.	Punjab			Rice	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.5	-			
				Wheat	25.0	5.0	1.8	25.0	5.0	0.7	25.0	5.0	-			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1	2	3	April '92					May '92					June '92				
					D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
20.	Rajasthan			Rice	5.0	4.0	1.3	5.0	4.0	0.6	5.0	4.0	-						
				Wheat	200.0	75.0	61.2	200.0	75.0	73.0	200.0	101.9	-						
21.	Tamil Nadu			Rice	5.0	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.5	-						
				Wheat	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	-						
22.	Tripura			Rice	100.0	68.0	55.1	75.0	70.0	71.3	75.0	70.83	-						
				Wheat	30.0	30.0	15.7	30.0	30.0	18.2	30.0	20.0	-						
23.	Uttar Pradesh			Rice	16.85	16.0	14.5	16.85	46.0	18.8	16.85	16.0	-						
				Wheat	2.5	3.0	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.0	-						
24.	West Bengal			Rice	141.0	30.0	24.5	141.0	30.0	26.5	141.0	37.83	-						
				Wheat	185.0	50.0	40.9	185.0	50.0	40.1	185.0	57.83	-						

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	April '92					May '92					June '92				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
					D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O			
25.	A. & N. Island			Rice	150.0	70.0	42.7	150.0	70.0	50.7	150.0	80.58	-			
				Wheat	130.0	90.0	63.2	130.0	90.0	84.4	130.0	57.83	-			
26.	Chandigarh			Rice	4.5	6.0	2.7	-	1.0	0.5	-	-	-			
				Wheat	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-			
27.	D. & N. Haveli			Rice	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-			
				Wheat	3.0	1.8	2.0	3.0	1.8	0.8	3.0	1.8	-			
28.	Daman & Diu			Rice	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-			
				Wheat	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	2.0	-			
29.	Delhi			Rice	0.6	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	-			
				Wheat	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.3	0.15	-	0.3	0.15	-			

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	April'92				May'92				June'92			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
30.	Lakshadweep			Rice	35.0	20.0	14.9	35.0	20.0	13.5	35.0	20.0	-
				Wheat	75.0	72.0	65.8	75.0	72.0	63.0	75.0	72.0	-
31.	Pondicherry			Rice	-	-	0.1	-	-	Neg.	-	-	-
				Wheat	-	-	Neg.	-	-	Neg.	-	-	-
32.	Sikkim			Rice	3.0	2.0	0.3	3.0	2.0	0.4	3.0	2.0	-
				Wheat	1.0	0.75	Neg.	1.0	0.75	-	1.0	0.75	-

Note

D Demand

A Allotment

O Offtake

(1) All the States/Union Territories are requested every month to send their demand for rice and wheat. Some States/Union Territories send their demand while some do not respond. In such cases, the latest available demand is taken into account.

(2) Since the figure of offtake of a particular month become available in the third week of the subsequent month, the figures for the month of June, 1992 are not available.

STATEMENT-II

The Levy Sugar Quota Allotment to the States/UT

(Figures in Tonnes)

S. No.	States/UT	Monthly normal quota	Addl. 5% for Agu. 91 to September. 92	Festival quota out of 1 lakh tonnes for each year
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	7614
2.	Andamand Nicobar	247	121	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	94
4.	Assma	9617	481	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	112
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	3	14
8.	Delhi	8721	436	2316
9.	Goa	500	25	150
10.	Daman	24	1	12

S. No.	States/UT	Monthly normal quota	Addl. 5% for Agu. 91 to September. 92	Festival quota out of 1 lakh tonnes for each year
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Diu	15	1	12
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	319	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	608
15.	J & K	2884	144	868
16.	Karnataka	17769	888	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	598	3600
18.	Lakshadweep	71	4	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	1252	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	1497	9014
21.	Manipur	694	35	208

S. No.	States/UT	Monthly normal quota	Addl. 5% for Agu. 91 to September 92	Festival quota out of 1 lakh tonnes for each year
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	200
23.	Mizoram	261	13	78
24.	Nagaland	426	21	128
25.	Orissa	12393	620	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305	15.2	64
27.	Karikal	73	3.7	18
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	4
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	2
30.	Punjab	7945	397	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	846	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	8	50

S. No.	States/UT	Monthly normal quota	Addl. 5% for Agu. 91 to September.92	Festival quota out of 1 lakh tonnes for each year
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	1127	6790
34.	Tripura	10001	50	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	2846	15936
36.	West Bengal	27888	1294	7796

Note: Levy Sugar allotments are not based on demands received from the State/UTs. Lifting is normally full.

[English]**[Translation]****Import of Rice**

2024. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATIL:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import rice during 1992;

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

(c) the countries from which the imports are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (c). The possibility of importing some rice during 1992-93 to augment overall foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool is being looked into.

Doubling of Chandil-Muri Section on S.E. Railway

2025. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling the Chandil-Muri Section of the S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doubling is taken up when the sectional capacity of a single line with various operational improvements gets saturated. The traffic level on Chandil-Muri section has not yet reached this level.

Primary Education

2026. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the World Bank study on "Education in Asia - A Comparative Study of Cost and Financing".

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to stress for liberalised funding in favour of primary education in lieu of higher education to remove illiteracy and high drop out rates; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT CULTURE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The World Bank regional and sectoral study "Education in Asia - A Comparative Study of Cost and Financing" (1992) refers, among other things, to the Problem of drop outs in primary and secondary schools and analyses the efficiency of expenditure in this sector while underlining the need for adequate allocation for primary education.

The main focus in the 8th Plan is on human development and it gives priority to universalisation of elementary education in its threefold dimensions enrollment, participation and achievement with special emphasis on girls of weaker sections and working children. Accordingly, the Central allocation for elementary education has been increased from 29.12% in the 6th Plan to 38.7% in the 8th Plan. Presently Rs. 2880/- crores have been provided by making adjustments in other related sectors.

[English]

Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

2027. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased, to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item Captioned 'Hindu Rao reeling under scarcity of staff, medicines' appearing in the Indian Express dated June 16, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the casualty ward of the Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi is ill-equipped and there is shortage of medicines and staff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that there have been occasional shortages of some medicines at Hindu Rao Hospital due to non-execution of supply orders by the suppliers. Necessary action to fill up the vacant medical and non-medical posts has already been initiated. The Working of the Hospital is under constant watch and expeditious steps are taken to rectify deficiencies.

[Translation]

Railway Line Between Dehri —on-Sone and IAUD Nagar

2028. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to lay a railway line from Dehri-on-Sone to Daud Nagar via Behla in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time

by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

Shortage of Beds in AIIMS, Delhi

2029. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister, of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased to state:

(a) the average number of emergency cases handled by AIIMS daily during the last one year;

(b) whether the patients of such cases are asked to lie on the ground due to dearth of beds in various wards;

(c) if so, the details of shortages and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial 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) So far as the AIIMS Hospital is concerned, approximately 300 patients attend the Emergency Services Department of the Hospital every day.

(b) to (d). No Sir. However, all critically ill patients requiring admission are accommodated in the vacant beds of the Emergency Wards. In other cases patients are referred to the nearest safrang Hospital and other local hospital after being provided first-aid, resuscitation where required and the condition of the patient has stabilised. The AIIMS Hospital is constantly making efforts to utilise to the maximum the

beds available for Emergency cases by reducing the average length of stay of patients and using the facilities available in an effective manner.

[Translation]

**Alleged Irregularities in Asansol
Division of Eastern Railway**

2030. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH
KUMAR:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether alleged case of financial misappropriation have come to light recently in the office of DRM of Asansol Division in Eastern Railway and Charge Sheets have been issued to the erring officials;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) Two cases have come to notice in the recent past.

(b) and (c).

(i) Shortage of cash amounting to Rs. 64,674 detected on 10.7.91. The accused official has been posted on a non-cash handling post and disciplinary action initiated against him.

(ii) Non-remittance of Rs. 2.39 lakhs to station earnings. The official concerned was placed under suspension in August, 91 and served with a Major Penalty Charge sheet.

[English]

Reservation for Army Personnel

2031. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for reservation of one second class compartment or some berths exclusively for army personnel in the long distance Super Fast Trains;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). Some berths have already been earmarked as Defence Quota in various trains including long distance super fast trains for Defence Personnel. Second Class unreserved compartments have also been earmarked for them in a few selected trains.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amendment of Forest (Conservation)
ACT, 1980**

2032. SHRI MUKAL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to grant usufruct rights to communities to enable them to harvest what plant; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments on June 1, 1990 to involve local people in afforestation and protection of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis. No amendment of the forest

(Conservation) Act 1980 is required for the implementation of the scheme.

Licensing of Sugar Factories

2033. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sugar factory having a licensed capacity of 2500 TCD at the initial stage in a viable unit;

(b) if not, whether representations particularly from Maharashtra have been received for giving licences of reduced capacity from 2500 TCD to 1750 TCD to sugar factories at the initial stage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) to (c). As per the existing licensing policy guide-lines issued vide Press Note dated 8.11.1991, new sugar factories are to be licensed for an initial capacity of 2500 TCD, which is considered to be minimum economic viable capacity. However, in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agroclimatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the Co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a period of 5 years of going into production.

No representation regarding the above provision has been received in the Ministry of Food after the issue of the aforesaid licensing guidelines on 8.11.1991.

Female Literacy Campaign

2034. DR. RAVI MALLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Female literacy campaign in Mewat" appearing in the Economic Times dated June 23, 1992;

(b) whether the Government encourages such voluntary efforts to promote free assistance for education especially of minorities; and

(c) the financial assistance and other infrastructure provided by the Union Government for such efforts to encourage women's participation in female literacy campaign and for propagating education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI. SELJA): (a) to (c). Campaigns for total literacy constitute the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission today. Such campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost-effective and outcome-oriented. An area can be a Village or a cluster of villages, a village panchayat or a mandal panchayat, Panchayat samiti or block, a district or even a State. Irrespective of the geographical denomination of the area, a proposal for total literacy in a campaign mode must emanate from the grass root level with the active encouragement, concurrence and support of the State Government are the District Administration. Such proposal are considered by the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission Authority for approval. The National Literacy Mission Authority also provides academic and technical resource support to formulation and implementation of the action plans for total literacy. In the particular case of

female literacy campaign in Mewat, the Union Government has not received any request so far.

Assistance to Youth Clubs

2035. SHRI SUDHIR SAWSANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the proposal to increase the amount of assistance given to youth clubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Suitable increase in financial assistance, both recurring as well as non-recurring, as also the period of eligibility for recurring grants is being examined in consultation with the finance authorities. Much would depend on the availability of funds under the 8th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Workload of Children in Primary Classes

2036. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal with a view to reducing the workload of the children in primary classes;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations

thereof; and

(d) the steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). does not arise.

[English]

Broad-Gauge Rail Link Between Madras and Dindigul and Madurai-Maniyachchi

2037. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct broad-gauge railway line from Madras to Dindigul Via Villupuram and Tiruchirappalli and from Madurai to Maniyachi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A new work of conversion of Madras-Dindigul section has been included in the Budget for 1992-93 of this, subsection Madras-Chengalpattu is targetted for completion during 1992-93. The conversion of Madurai-Maniyachchi is part of the ongoing Kaarur-Dindigul-Madurai-Maniyachi Tonticorin/Talaiyuthu project. This section is also targetted for completion in 1992-93.

Smuggling of Snake Skins

2038. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether snake skins worth over Rs. 10 lakh were recently seized at the Indira Gandhi Air Port, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual seizure of snake skins at various points of smuggling and the estimated value of snake skins smuggled out of the country unchecked during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government have made efforts to identify the illegal traders of snake skins and their contact both within the country and outside;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). On 21.5. 92, 1848 pieces of snake skins driven from python, rat snake and water snake were seized by the Delhi Custom Authorities from a Swedish National. No precise value of the seized skins can be determined as there is no legal trade in the species in this country. However, the value of consignment in panchnama has been assessed to be approximately Rs. 1.84 lakhs.

(c) The seizures made by the Custom Authorities at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi during 1991 were as follows:

Name of Port	No. of snake skins/ items seized
Madras	76 wallets and 49 page
Calcutta	4 snake skin purses
Delhi	199 skins and 28 skin articles
Bombay	4421 skins and 157 items
Total	4420 skins and 157 items

(d) and (e). Wherever during cross examination of the persons apprehended with the illicit goods, some information regarding others engaged in the illegal trade comes to light, raids on trading establishments are carried out with the help of local police authorities the result varying from case to case.

() Measures taken to prevent such incidents are:

1. Regional/Degional Deputy Directors, Wildlife Preservation have been posted at four major ports i.e. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. Asset Directors,

wildlife Preservation, have been posted at Cochin, Guwahati and Pathankot. These Officers and wildlife inspectors posted under them carry out surprise checkings at the port with the help of Custom authorities.

ii. The officials of state wildlife wing also carry out periodic checkings of the stocks held by the licensed dealers under the orders of Hon'ble High Courts. Raids are also organised by these officials to apprehend illegal traders, whenever any intelligence in this regard is received.

iii A system of cash rewards has been

introduced for getting intelligence about smugglers.

iv. India being a member of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora", cooperation of International Community is also obtained in apprehending the smugglers.

v. Cooperation of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Coast Guard, Border Security Force and C.R. P. F. is also taken in safeguarding against smuggling of wild-life products.

[Translation]

Sick Sugar Mills In Uttar Pradesh

2039. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PA-THAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and the number of sick mills out of them;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal/memorandum from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the revival of these sick mills

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the number of applications/proposals/memoranda received by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the number of mills out of them revived so far by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There are 106 sugar mills installed in the State on Uttar Pradesh. Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Re-

construction (BIFR). These provisions have now been extended to cover public sector undertakings also. BIFR has intimated that cases of five sugar undertakings from Uttar Pradesh have been reported to them and out of these, four were found to be not maintainable. The remaining one case is being processed. Information regarding sick sugar factories in the cooperative sector is not maintained.

(b) to (d). No proposals/memoranda have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the Ministry of Food regarding revival of sick sugar mills. Sick sugar mills have to themselves prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the sugar Development Fund for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes subject to their fulfilling the conditions laid down.

[English]

Fare and Freight Committee

2040. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constituted fare and freight Committee to look into the ticket concession policy of the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to cut down railway fare concessions for some categories;

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

(f) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Government has constituted Railway Fare and Freight Committee to examine the entire gamut of fare and freight structure including ticket concession Policy. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

(d) No, sir.

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

Ganga Action Plan

2041. SHRI BIJOY KAR-
ISHNA HANDIQUE:
SHRI S.B. THORAT:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pollution Free Ganga a dream" appearing in the Patriot dated May 11, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of cities, towns and industries where from the sillage and effluence continue to pollute the River Ganga, state-wise;

(c) the percentage of the sillage and effluence at the beginning of the Ganga Action Plan and as on date which goes down into the river untreated; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Govt. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) details of the towns and cities which continue to discharge the municipal sillage into the Ganga are given in statement—I. Details of Grossly polluting industries along river Ganga and the status of measures taken to treat the effluent are given in statement—II.

(c) Schemes were undertaken in 25 Class I towns along Ganga. The plan aims to divert and treat 873 mld of waste water out of the quantity of 1340 mld of sewage of these towns. As on 1.6.92, the achievements under the Ganga Action Plan are given below;

(i) Percentage of domestic sewage diverted in relation to the target of 55.5
873 mld.

(ii) Percentage of domestic waste being treated in relation to the 25.5
target of 873 mld.

The remaining sewage is undiverted and untreated and is being discharged into the Ganga. (d) Out of 261 schemes taken up for pollution abatement all over Ganqa under the Ganga Action Plan, 191 schemes have been completed so far. Every effort is being made to complete the remaining schemes expeditiously. Category-wise and State-wise list of the schemes is given in statement.—III

STATEMENT-I

Townwise Quantity of Domestic Waste Water generated, intercepted/diverted and treated under Ganga Action Plan.

Sl. No.	State/Town	Total waste water from Class-I towns (MLD)	Only. to be tackled under GAP (MLD)	Total Qty. diverted/ treated (MLD)
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Hardwar	33.3	33.3	32.0
2.	Farrukhabad & Fatehgarh.	9.3	2.7	-
3.	Kanpur	360	160	125
4.	Allahabad	110	90	90
5.	Varanasi	147	125	125
6.	Mirzapur	20	2.0	-
BIHAR				
7.	Chapra	8	6.5	-
8.	Patna	100	87.0	30

Sl. No.	State/Town	Total waste water from Class-I towns (MLD)	Qty. to be tackled under GAP (MLD)	Total Qty. diverted/ treated (MLD)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Munger	16	13.5	-
10.	Bhagalpur	8.7	8.0	-
WEST BENGAL				
11.	Behrampur	3	3	-
12.	Nabadwip	4	4	-
13.	Hughly Chinsura	12	12	-
14.	Chandannagar	11	1	11
15.	Serampore	20	20	5
16.	Titagarh	129	24	9
17.	Bhatpara	129	29	13
18.	Panihati	129	7	-
19.	Baranagar	129	19	-

Sl. No.	State/Town	Total waste water from Class-I towns (MLD)	Qty. to be tackled under GAP (MLD)	Total Qty. diverted/ treated (MLD)
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Kamarhati	19	-	-
21.	Bally*	-	-	-
22.	Naihati*	-	-	-
23.	Barrackpore*	-	-	-
24.	Howrah	93	93	45
25.	Calcutta Corporation area	255	105	-
	Total	134.0	873	485

* Scheme do not pertain to interception, diversion or treatment.

STATEMENT-II
STATUS OF GROSS POLLUTING INDUSTRIES ALONG RIVER GANGA

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant Ranipur, Hardwar-249,403	2.5	Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) Set up.
2.	Kishan Sahkari Chini Mill Sakhpur, Badaun	2.5	-do-
3.	Kishan Sahkari Chini Mill Karam ganj, Faridhabad	2.33	-do-
4.	J. K. Cotton Mills Kalpi Road, Kanpur	0.88	-do-
5.	Elgin Mill, Kanpur (Unit 1) 11/6, Smt. Parbati Bagla Road, P. B. No. 11, Kanpur	2.8	-do-
6.	Elgin Mill, Cawnpore (Unit 2) Kanppur	2.8	-do-
7.	Cawnpore Woolen Mills, P. O. Box No. 5 14/66, Civil Lines, Kanpur	1.5	-do-
8.	Cawnpore Textile Mill Cooperaganj, Kanpur	1.2	-do-
9.	Muir Mill, Unit of the NTC P. O. Box. No. 33, Civil Lines, Kanpur	2.16	-do-

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
10.	ICI India Ltd. (Indian Explosive) Fertilizer Divn. Panki Works GPO Box No., 267, Kanpur	6.75	-do-
11.	Ordnance Factory, Armapur, Kanpur	12.3	-do-
12.	Hindustan Vegetable Oil Ltd. Kalpi Road, Kanpur	0.800	-do-
13.	Geep Industrial Syndicate Ltd., (Torch Unit), 28, South Road, Allahabad-211,001.	2.48	-do-
14.	Geep Industrial Syndicate Ltd., 28, South Road, Allahabad	2.4	-do-
15.	Indian Telephone Ind., P. Bex No. 97, Naini, Allahabad	3.2	-do-
16.	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	3.7	-do-
17.	Government Opium & Alkaloid Works Ghazipur	0.720	-do-
18.	Tannery & Footware Corporation of India, 13/400, Civil Lines, Hazari Bungalow, kanpur	0.540	-do-
19.	Ordnance Equipment Factory Kanpur	1.5	-do-

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
20.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur Division, P. O. Box. No. 225, Kanpur	0.790	-do-
21.	M. P. Udyog Ltd., Kanpur	0.885	-do-
22.	IFFCO, Phulpur Unit Chhayanagar, Allahabad	12.08	-do-
23.	Small Arms Factory, Armapur, Kanpur	4.0	-do-
24.	New Victoria Mill Civil Lines, Kanpur	1.19	ETP under construction
25.	Panki Thermal Power House Panki, Kanpur	13.65	-do-
26.	Karam Chand Thapar Distillery Ltd. Unnao	1.0	-do-
27.	Nandganj Sihori Sugar Mill, Ghazipur	1.25	-do-
28.	Atherton Cloth Mills Fazalganj, Kanpur	1.48	Action initiated for legal proceeding
29.	Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mill Kalpi Road, Kanpur	1.535	-do-
30.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Juhi Kanpur	2.765	-do-
31.	PVK Distillery Ghazipur	2.5	-do-

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
32.	Cawnpore Chemical Anwarganj Kanpur	0.996	Unit closed
33.	Basant Paper Mills Ramnagar, Varanasi	0.3	-do-
34.	J. K. Rayon, Jainau Kanpur	1.2	Unit closed
State: Bihar			
35.	Bata India Ltd. Mokanmeh P.O. Mathidah-8033301, Distt. Patna	0.860	ETP set up
36.	Modowell & Co. Ltd., P.O. Hathidah-8033301, Distt. Patna	1.8	-do-
37.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Barauni Distt. Begusarai.	7.88	-do-
38.	Indian Oil Corporation, Barauni Refinery, P.O. Barauni Oil Refinery, Distt. Begusarai.	25.5	-do-
39.	Arun Chemical Industries	0.1	Unit closed
State: West Bengal			
40.	Kasoram Industries & Cotton Mills, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	2.95	ETP set up

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
41.	Gulmohar Paper Ltd., R. N. Tagore Road, Alambazar, Dakshineshwar.	1.406	-do-
42.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. 53, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	1.07	-do-
43.	Hindustan Lever Ltd., P.O. Athpur Shyamnagar, 24-Parganas.	5.807	-do-
44.	Bata India Lt., Bata Nagar- 743313 Distt. 24-Parganas.	5.75	-do-
45.	Cossipore Gun & Shall Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta.	2.26	-do-
46.	Ichapore Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapore, Nawabganj, Distt. 24-Pargans (N)	-	-do-
47.	ICI India Ltd. (Indian Explosive Chemical Dvn., P.O. Rishra- 712248. Distt. Hooghly.	4.31	-do-
48.	Standard Pharmaceuticals, 1,D'Cruze Garden Lane, Serampore.	0.313	-do-
49.	Tribeni Tissues, Tribeni, Hooghly.	17.5	ETP set up

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	State
1	2	3	4
50.	Indian Oil Corpn, Haldia Refinery -721606, Distt. Midnapore.	15.3	ETP Set up
51.	Hindustan Heavy Chemicals, 19, B. T. Road, Khardah, 24- Parganas.	0.205	-do-
52.	Vegetable Products, P.B. No. 178, Fac. Old Himta Road,	0.33	-do-
53.	Chloride India (Provic-I) Haldia, Midnapore.	0.076	-do-
54.	Chloride India (Export Factory), Haldia, Midnapore.	0.319	-do-
55.	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Pesticides Plant, Haldia, Midnapore.	0.044	-do-
56.	Supreme Paper Mills, Raninagore, Nadia.	2.804	ETP under Construction
57.	Jayashre Textile & Industries, Rishra Hooghly.	0.452	-do-
58.	Chloride Industries Ltd., 91, New Chord Road, Athpur	0.671	-do-
59.	Begalo Distillery, Bhadrakalim, Hoogly.	0.150	-do-

Sl. No.	Name	Discharge (MLD)	States
1	2	3	4
60.	Indian Paper & Pulp, Hazinagore, Nalhati, 24-Parangagas.	0.050	Action initiated for legal proceedings.
61.	Kesoram Rayon, Nayasara.	17.3	
62.	Eastern Distilleries, New Alipore, Calcutta.	0.106	
63.	Danbaour Mills, Shyam Nagar, Calcutta.	1.02	
64.	Titaghar Paper Mill, Titanagar, 24-Parganas.	-	Unit closed
65.	Payrus Paper Ltd, Kalyani, Nadia.	9.264	-do-
66.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Haldia, 721 606, Distt. Midnapore.	-	-do-
67.	Titaghar Paper Mill, Kankinarah, 24-Parganas.	-	-do-
68.	Serampore Distillery & Chemicals Co. Serampore Hooghly.	0.457	-do-

STATEMENT-III

Total number of scheme statewide & typewise taken up and completed in GAP Phase I.

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Uttar Pradesh		Bihar		West Bengal		Total	
		Completed	Total	Completed	Total	Completed	Total	Completed	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sewage Interception & diversion	32	40	13	17	14	31	59	88
2.	Sewage Treatment Plants	7	13	0	7	1	15	8	35
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	11	14	7	7	22	22	40	43
4.	Electric Crematorium	2	3	6	8	15	17	23	28
5.	River Front Facilities	7	8	3	3	24	24	34	35
6.	Other Schemes	23	28	3	3	1	1	27	32
Total:		82	106	32	45	77	110	191	261

Sale of Rails as Scrap

2043. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sell rails as scrap on a large scale because of 'Unigauge' policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines/criteria under which such sales are organised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scrap rails are arranged in proper lots. The lots are generally sold through public auctions after giving adequate publicity. Some lots are sold through advertised tenders. Some times direct sale is arranged for the needs of the other Government Departments.

[Translation]

Publication of Books by N.B.T.

2044. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of books published by the National Book Trust and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years;

(b) the total number of books published and distributed by the Trust on Agricultural

Science and Social Forestry;

(c) whether the Trust propose to encourage the budding writers and writings on research books;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) The National Book Trust published 1144 books, at the total expenditure of Rs. 176 lakhs during the last two years. These figures are provisional subject to finalisation of accounts for the year 1991-92.

(b) The total number of books published and distributed by the Trust, including translations, on subjects related to Agricultural Sciences and Social Forestry was 50. In addition, assistance was also provided for the publication of 60 titles under its scheme for the Subsidised publication of Books.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. For encouraging budding writers to develop books for children and neo-literates, the Trust has launched two Exploratory Schemes under which the Trust besides paying for the processing of the book, makes direct payments to the author and the illustrator. Similarly, for encouraging the writing of research books, which may serve the purpose of textbooks, discipline oriented supplementary reading material and reference books at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in Indian Universities and at diploma level in technical institutes, assistance is provided by the Trust under the scheme for the subsidised publication of books by providing 50 percent of the cost of production as subsidy to the publisher and 20 percent of the published price of the book as royalty to the author.

[English]

Supply of Medicines by CGHS Dispensaries

2045. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quality control is maintained on the medicines stocked in Medical Store Depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the tests conducted by the Drug Controller during the last one year;

(c) whether CGHS dispensaries are generally out of stock of medicines and the CGHS beneficiaries/patients are asked to buy the medicines from the market till the time the same are indented and made available to them;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to supply adequate stock to dispensaries and to reimburse the money of the medicines so purchased expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. All medicines are subjected to inspection as well as Laboratory tests in Government approved laboratories before acceptance for stockage/supplying in Medical Store Depots and accepted only after getting satisfactory test reports.

In addition samples taken in periodical random checks of medicines stocked in the Depots are also got tested for ensuring the quality.

(b) The Drugs Controller (Medicines) had asked its Zonal Officers in February, 1991 to

draw samples from the Government Medical Stores Depots/CGHS Dispensaries/Hospitals. Out of the 160 samples tested so far, 139 samples have been found to be of standard quality and 21 samples have been found to be not of standard quality.

(c) and (d). By and large the listed medicines are made available to the beneficiaries through their respective dispensaries. The non-available items are supplied to the patients by indenting the same through authorised Chemists in case of urgency. Emergent authority slip is also issued to the beneficiaries.

(e) The following steps have been taken in this regard:-

i) Ensuring of regular supply from Medical Stores Organisation by sending them regular and timely requisitions;

ii) The local Chemists have been appointed to strengthen the supply position of non-available items against local purchase indents;

iii) The expenditure incurred towards the purchase of the non-available items by the beneficiaries is reimbursed.

Clearance of Development Projects under Forest (Conservation) Act

2046 SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether clearance is given to any developmental projects where State Governments express their inability to provide non-forest land as alternative to the forest land affected by such projects under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) if not, the alternative proposals being

considered by the Union Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Detailed Guidelines have been issued by the Central Government in respect of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act. As per Guidelines, in respect of certain categories of proposals, non-forest land for compensatory afforestation is required to be made available. However, if non-forest land for compensatory afforestation is not available, compensatory afforestation over degraded forest land is considered.

Vehicular Pollution Control

2047. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2174 on March 10, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Panel on vehicular pollution control headed by Justice S.N. Saikia, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the panel; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. The Committee has not submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No time limit for this committee has been specified in the order of the Supreme Court.

Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

2048. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 has been implemented by all States/Union Territories;

(b) if not, the States/Union Territories which have not implemented the Act; and

(c) the number of cases of filed/settled under the Act so far?

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

Opening of Shramik Vidyapeeths in Uttar Pradesh

2049. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open some branches of Shramik Vidyapeeths in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Almora and Pithoragarh districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received ei-

ther from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh or from any Voluntary Organisation of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of Shramik Vidyapeeths in these districts.

Vacant Railway Land

2050. **PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:**

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the metropolitan and other cities of the country for which a scheme for commercial use of the surplus Railway land has been prepared;

(b) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented, the expected income to the Railways and the employment opportunities likely to be created through this scheme;

(c) the details regarding the legal ownership rights of such railway land during its commercial utilization; and

(d) the total area of land with the Railways, Zone-wise in hectares, its total market value and also the extent of land in hectares likely to be utilized commercially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There are schemes for commercial exploitation of airspace over a plot of railway land at Bandra, Bombay, and at Bangalore.

(b) As the matter is in initial stages, details have not been worked out.

(c) The legal ownership of land will continue to be vested in Railways.

(d) Area of railway land, Zone-wise, in hectares

Central	45,044
Eastern	41,269
Northern	55,819
North Eastern	41,443
Northeast Frontier	29,573
Southern	29,646
South Central	33,529
South Eastern	97,290
Western	45,835
Total	4,19,448

As the railway land is spread along the length and breadth of the country and is mostly under operational structures, etc., it will not be possible to estimate the total market value of land. The area of railway and likely to be utilised commercially is not available as the proposal is still in a conceptual stage.

Grant to National Sports Federations

2051. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the National Sports Federations for holding the National Championship during each of the last three years and the current year:

(b) the names of such Federations and the amount of grants given to them; and

(c) the actual utilisation made out the grants by each Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The amount of grant sanctioned to the National Sports Federations for holding National Championships for the year 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 (up to June 92) was Rs. 28,94,710, Rs. 27,57,408, Rs. 31,17,416 and Rs. 4,49,980 respectively.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The grants released have been utilised by most of the federations except a few, who have yet to furnish the Utilisation Certificate and audited accounts.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	Grant in Aid Sanctioned During				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto June)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	All India Chesses Fedn.	25,000	2,00,000	2,71,670	1,00,000	
2.	All India Karate Do-Fedn.	-	38,125	83,125	-	
3.	All India Sports Council of Deaf	18,750	1,65,300	62,500	-	
4.	Amateur Handball Fedn. of India	3,77,500	1,68,750	1,25,000	79,100	
5.	Atya Patya Fedn. of India	33,680	-	-	-	
6.	Ball Badminton Fedn. of India	1,35,500	1,17,000	-	-	
7.	Basketball Fedn. of India	1,98,250	-	1,23,750	-	
8.	Roller Sketing Fedn. of India	-	18,750	-	-	
9.	Cycle Pole Fedn. of of India	20,000	50,000	50,000	-	
10.	Gymnastics Fedn. of India	3,05,987	2,43,750	2,07,271	56,250	

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	Grant in Aid Sanctioned During				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto June)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	Indian Body Building Fedn.	60,000	1,00,000	-	-	
12.	Indian Polo Association	17,972	-	-	-	
13.	Softball Fedn. of India	1,86,716	-	-	-	
14.	Task Wonda Fedn. of India	1,12,500	28125	-	-	
15.	Tenni-Koit Fedn. of India	37,500	-	-	50,000	
16.	Volleyball Fedn. of India	680	35,941	-	-	
17.	Women's Football Fedn. of India	1,62,500	62,500	-	-	
18.	Women's Cricket Asson. of India	2,27,6867	25,000	50,000	-	
19.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Society	-	1,17,600	-	-	
20.	Indian Kayking & Canoeing Association	-	-	12,500	-	

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	Grant in Aid Sanctioned During				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-83 (Upto June)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
21.	Baseball Fedn. of India	-	-	1,08,474	18,750	
22.	All India Football Fedn.	18,332	-	-	37,500	
23.	Indian Hockey Federation (Men)	25,000	87,500	47750	-	
24.	Swimming Fedn. of India	75,000	2,16,178	3,78,776	-	
25.	Billiards & Snooker Fedn. of India	10,500	50,429	2,29,489	29,400	
26.	Rowing Fedn. of India	20,00	-	-	4,780	
27.	Amateur Kabaddi Fedn. of India	20,000	-	18,750	-	
28.	Amateur Athletic Fedn. of India	8,100	-	-	24,200	
29.	Indian Amateru Boxing Fedn.	1,39,703	72,500	82,500	-	
30.	All India Tennis Asson.	84,730	1,57,408	-	-	
31.	India Weightlifting Fedn.	2,06,340	75,000	1,96,873	-	

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	Grant in Aid Sanctioned During			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Badminton Assn. of India	1,76,250	2,60,000	1,87,500	-
33.	Table Tennis Fedn. of India	75,567	1,00,000	1,60,000	-
34.	Yachting Assn. of India	21,970	63,919	43,189	50,000
35.	National Rifle Association of India	9,380	5,906	18,878	-
36.	Wrestling Fedn. of India	23,867	40,500	27,925	-
37.	Archery Assn. of India	18,750	23,968	1,28,480	-
38.	Cycling Fedn. of India	-	1,43,076	97,424	-
39.	Subroto Mukherjee Sports	-	12,500	45,644	-
40.	Indian Women Hockey Fedn.	-	37,683	-	-
41.	Indian Powerlifting Fedn.	-	25,000	2,59,948	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	Grant in Aid Sanctioned During			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNRECOGNISED FEDERATIONS					
42.	Sports Journalists' Fedn. of India	20,000	-	-	-
43.	Winter Games Fedn. of India	21,000	-	-	-
44.	Indian Blind Sports Assn of India	-	15,000	-	-

[Translation]

ment.

Selection of Members of Governing Boards in UGC.

2052. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the selection of members of Governing Boards in the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities are also members of this Commission:

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether prescribed norms are being followed in the selection of members;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (UMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). There is no provision in the UGC Act for Governing Boards in the University Grants Commission. Section 5 (1) of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall consist of:-

(i) a Chairman

(ii) a Vice-Chairman, and

(iii) ten other members, to be appointed by the Central Government.

(2) The Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Govern-

(3) Of the other members referred to in clause

(iii) of sub-section (1) —

(a) two shall be chosen from among the officers of the Central Government, to represent that Government;

(b) not less than four shall be chosen from among persons who are, at the time when they are so chosen, teachers of Universities; and

(c) the remainder shall be chosen from among persons-

(i) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry;

(ii) who are members of the engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession; or

(iii) who are Vice-Chancellors of Universities or who, not being teachers of Universities, are in the opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions:

Provided that not less than one-half of the number chosen under this clause shall be from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government.

Prof. Basheeruddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia and Prof. Ram Lal

Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth are the members of UGC.

(d) and (e). The above provisions of the UGC Act are followed in the appointment of the members.

(f) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on Vocational Courses

2053 SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert Committee for determining vocational courses has been constituted in order to continue these courses at 10+2 level;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) constituted a Panel of experts in November 1989 to evolve strategies for the

effective implementation of the programme of Vocationalisation of Education at the Higher Secondary level.

(b) The Panel has yet to finalise its report.

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

[English]

Economic Performance of Railways

2054 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the loss/profit of each Zonal Railway for the last three years;

(b) the details of earnings from the traffic & cargo separately for above three years;

(c) the details of the expenditure for last three years mentioning major items of expenditure every year; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the losses to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

(d) The performance of Railways is monitored regularly.

STATEMENT

(a) Details about Profit and Loss of each Zonal Railway for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:-

Name of Railway	(Figures in crores of Rs.)						
	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Central	266.08	—	292.15	—	363.85	—	
Eastern	—	142.39	—	173.11	—	153.98	
Northern	126.40	—	225.68	—	77.54	—	
North Eastern	—	236.07	—	266.79	—	299.17	
Northeast Frontier	—	180.47	—	172.17	—	139.31	
Southern	—	195.25	—	232.27	—	217.37	
South Central	14.08	—	26.15	—	6.92	—	
South Eastern	265.28	—	37.73	—	420.90	—	
Western	216.45	—	282.08	—	326.11	—	

(b) Details of Earnings from Traffic and cargo (i. e. Passenger, other coaching, Goods and Sundries) for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below.

Railway	(Amount in Crores of Rs.)						
	Passenger			Other Coaching			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Central	469.25	519.10	623.11	56.99	64.78	68.32	
Eastern	274.58	298.51	349.49	29.07	29.17	31.04	
Northern	457.55	510.39	590.06	45.13	60.89	61.52	
N. E.	152.06	159.76	180.40	12.54	11.96	18.48	
N. F.	55.04	61.11	70.21	6.76	7.62	10.31	
Southern	236.30	244.93	292.87	36.63	45.62	44.80	
S. C.	225.59	246.12	294.60	27.75	30.79	28.63	
S. E.	167.30	176.94	207.87	26.36	28.97	28.12	
Western.	425.72	449.59	536.11	29.50	33.51	45.16	

Railway	Goods				Sundries			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
8	9	10	11		12	13	14	
Central	1029.03	1229.75	1372.51		33.35	30.41	41.76	
Eastern	780.27	903.08	990.10		40.40	36.00	33.80	
Northern	1000.02	1221.95	1295.15		46.89	41.80	39.06	
N. E.	125.31	154.18	165.32		6.07	10.40	10.27	
N. F.	156.95	191.53	213.74		8.34	9.27	8.57	
Southern	329.30	387.83	453.67		27.50	30.95	31.59	
S. C.	622.29	721.48	790.07		20.77	20.41	22.34	
S. E.	1355.16	1673.75	1886.61		21.01	22.22	23.36	
Western.	944.78	1140.94	1241.70		20.46	24.68	30.79	

Railway	Total			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
15	16	17	18	
Central	1588.62	1844.04		2105.70
Eastern	1124.32	1266.76		1404.43
Northern	1549.59	1835.03		1985.79
N. E.	195.98	336.30		373.47
N. F.	227.09	269.53		302.83
Southern	629.73	709.33		822.93
S. C.	896.40	1018.80		1135.64
S. E.	1569.83	1901.88		2145.96
Western.	1410.46	1648.72		1853.76

(c) Details of Major Items of Expenditure (total Works Expenses) of Zonal Railways for the Years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below.

Railway	Year	General Superintendence & Services	Repairs & Maint. of P. Way & Work	Repairs & Maint. of Motive Power	Repairs & Maint. of C & W	Repairs & Maint. of Plant & Equipment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	1988-89	47.32	106.32	96.86	111.13	62.46
	1989-90	52.89	118.97	113.12	123.81	71.14
	1990-91	56.80	123.04	115.57	131.11	71.34
Eastern	1988-89	59.21	107.18	80.00	143.56	70.09
	1989-90	66.68	113.15	91.32	162.65	79.49
	1990-91	67.09	119.41	96.51	167.93	77.47
Northern	1988-89	51.97	123.73	104.61	99.19	65.69
	1989-90	57.97	135.07	116.29	113.77	71.74
	1990-91	62.93	144.85	128.34	131.56	76.88
N. E.	1988-89	31.07	52.77	37.74	43.17	23.74

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>General/Supertendence & Services</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of P. Way & Work</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of Motive Power</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of C & W</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of Plant & Equipment.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
N. F.	1989-90	33.14	56.65	41.81	48.36	28.85
	1990-91	36.64	56.54	44.83	51.60	30.03
	1988-89	23.07	53.59	28.00	30.45	16.47
	1989-90	26.70	54.53	29.07	33.68	18.66
Southern	1990-91	27.92	57.37	32.23	38.94	19.76
	1988-89	41.64	68.06	42.04	88.57	36.47
	1989-90	46.30	76.69	57.33	105.53	41.51
	1990-91	48.61	81.23	58.19	109.16	40.32
S. C.	1988-89	34.24	83.31	61.46	68.32	31.98
	1989-90	39.24	94.15	65.31	77.22	35.98
	1990-91	41.26	98.57	71.98	80.13	37.70

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>General Superintendence & Services</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of P. Way & Work</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of Motive Power</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of C & W</i>	<i>Repairs & Maint. of Plant & Equipment.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
S. E.	1988-89	53.61	122.46	75.03	111.78	52.95
	1989-90	59.19	131.53	89.54	130.01	60.14
	1990-91	62.30	139.96	93.92	138.80	60.07
Western	1988-89	48.72	88.92	76.55	108.23	58.91
	1989-90	54.59	98.10	90.11	131.83	67.00
	1990-91	58.75	107.82	99.72	134.34	63.92

Railway	Year	Optg. Expenses- Rolling Stock & Equip.	Optg. Expenses- Traffic	Optg. Expenses- Fuel	Staff Welfare & Amenities	Misc. Working Expenses
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central	1988-89	7.12	124.98	228.10	33.62	33.25
	1989-90	104.05	70.25	153.43	35.60	47.28
	1990-91	113.55	203.26	300.00	38.89	61.60
Eastern	1988-89	109.19	114.15	180.55	37.36	42.81
	1989-90	120.20	139.62	191.36	41.60	47.69
	1990-91	126.79	153.04	200.10	43.49	60.26
Northern	1988-89	115.70	158.83	227.43	42.08	54.93
	1989-90	122.93	182.68	245.14	47.14	61.11
	1990-91	131.93	236.33	269.13	52.02	75.58
N. E.	1988-89	39.83	55.93	74.48	18.29	23.01
	1989-90	43.48	67.27	86.27	19.85	20.45

Railway	Year	Optg. Expenses- Rolling Stock & Equip.	Optg. Expenses- Traffic	Optg. Expenses Fuel	Staff Welfare & Amenities	Misc. Working Expenses
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1990-91	46.80	80.38	92.18	23.34	22.39
N. F.	1988-89	31.87	65.32	38.07	25.88	20.60
	1989-90	34.97	65.93	38.09	27.59	20.17
	1990-91	37.82	74.15	43.12	30.30	21.72
Southern	1988-89	50.21	84.06	96.02	27.07	32.73
	1989-90	55.04	91.64	104.09	30.33	38.12
	1990-91	55.65	98.79	135.47	31.82	39.75
S. C.	1988-89	53.02	72.67	123.29	26.60	27.78
	1989-90	58.05	103.38	135.39	30.65	29.66
	1990-91	61.12	130.40	166.25	32.93	29.41
S. E.	1988-89	77.78	115.24	201.26	38.36	49.62

Railway	Year	Optg. Expenses- Rolling Stock & Equip.	Optg. Expenses- Traffic	Optg. Expenses- Fuel	Staff Welfare & Amenities	Misc. Working Expenses
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1989-90	90.63	165.08	232.42	42.72	48.68
	1990-91	93.71	224.90	267.50	45.03	60.82
Western	1988-89	80.90	141.50	169.79	34.11	55.51
	1989-90	86.55	167.93	194.24	36.63	46.72
	1990-91	89.57	199.85	224.85	41.12	53.73

Railway	Year	P. F. Pension & other retirement benefits	Appropriation to Depeciation Reserve Fund	Appropriation to Pension Fund	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20
Central	1988-89	0.37	207.61	78.01	1227.35
	1989-90	0.48	242.03	116.97	1450.02
	1990-91	0.48	279.50	141.60	1636.74
Eastern	1988-89	0.59	163.97	77.55	1186.21
	1989-90	0.69	190.24	112.48	1357.17
	1990-91	0.82	206.83	148.57	1468.22
Northern	1988-89	0.51	229.00	82.02	1355.69
	1989-90	0.58	278.00	96.74	1529.10
	1990-91	0.95	330.01	149.78	1790.29
N. E.	1988-89	0.33	64.46	38.12	502.94
	1989-90	0.28	74.95	47.36	568.72

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>P. F. Pension & other retirement benefits</i>	<i>Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Appropriation to Pension Fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
15	16	17	18	19	20
N. F.	1990-91	10.87	87.18	63.97	636.75
	1988-89	0.15	80.59	26.68	440.74
	1989-90	0.35	94.28	33.08	477.10
	1990-91	0.50	109.70	42.40	535.93
Southern	1988-89	0.16	146.20	53.56	766.79
	1989-90	0.15	166.34	65.89	878.96
	1990-91	0.18	188.19	87.67	975.03
S. C.	1988-89	0.17	184.23	49.84	816.56
	1989-90	0.05	187.79	60.91	917.79
	1990-91	0.30	213.61	80.33	1043.99
S. E.	1988-89	0.75	249.68	61.19	1209.71

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>P. F. Pension & other retirement benefits</i>	<i>Appropriation to Depeciation Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Appropriation to Pension Fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
15	16	17	18	19	20
	1989-90	0.75	284.17	90.22	1425.00
	1990-91	1.25	316.79	116.70	1621.75
Western	1988-89	0.59	174.26	82.70	1120.69
	1989-90	0.56	197.20	103.94	1275.41
	1990-91	1.14	218.19	138.45	1436.43

Functioning of Primary Health Centres

2055. SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Primary Health Centres in the country are functioning effectively;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Primary Health Centres are run by the States/U. Ts. By and large these centres are reported to be functioning effectively.

Elementary Education

2056. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Eighth Plan target in the field of elementary education and adult literacy;

(b) the brief particulars of the centrally sponsored programmes and schemes proposed for the achievement of the target;

(c) the Plan outlay, scheme-wise and State-wise, and the annual outlay for 1992; and

(d) the physical targets, State-wise and scheme wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The target for ele-

mentary education for the 8th Plan is as follows:

Access

i) Universal enrolment of all children, including girls and persons belonging to SC/ST;

ii) Provision of primary school for all children within one Km. of walking distance and facility of non-formal education for school dropouts, working children and girls who cannot attend school;

iii) Improvement of ratio of upper primary to primary schools from the existing 1:4 to 1:2, this being a precondition for larger opportunity for widening girls participation at upper primary stage;

Participation

iv) Reduction of dropout rate between class I to V and I to VIII from the existing 46 percent and 60 percent to 20 percent and 40 percent respectively;

Achievement

v) Achievement of minimum levels of learning by approximately all children at the primary level, and introduction of this concept at the upper primary stage on a large scale.

In the field of Adult Education, the target is to make literate 104 million persons in the age group of 15-35 years. Whereas, 80 million adult illiterates would be covered by Total Literacy Campaigns to be taken up in 350 districts in the country and the remaining 24 illiterates would be imparted literacy through programmes to be taken up by voluntary agencies, educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendras etc. It is estimated that on an average, 21 million persons would be made literate each year.

(b) *The Centrally sponsored schemes* to be implemented during the Plan period to achieve the target of elementary education include:

- i) expansion of facilities and improvement of primary and upper primary schools by extending the scope of Operation Blackboard;
- ii) diversification and improvement of programme of non-formal education for children who remain outside the formal school system;
- iii) improving and expanding programmes for teacher education by providing network of centres for inservice and continuing education of school teachers;
- iv) introduction of micro planning through a process of community participation and effective decentralisation of educational management to the village level;
- v) monitoring the number of children completing Class V and Class VIII and devising pro-

grammes to ensure that minimum levels of learning are achieved by all children completing a stage of education; and

- vi) strengthening the management structures for elementary education at the state and district levels including management information system.

In the field of Adult Literacy, emphasis will be on Total Literacy Campaigns; rural functional literacy projects; post literacy and continuing education; and strengthening of administrative structures.

(c) and (d). Information about Plan outlay for centrally sponsored schemes for elementary and adult education and the annual plan outlays for 1992-93 are given in Statements I and II State-wise, outlays for elementary and adult education for 1992-93 are given in Statement III. Physical targets will be fixed in consultation with the State Governments on year to year basis depending upon the project proposals and their performance. However, the tentative targets for enrolment in classes I - VIII (age group 6-14 years) and coverage in Adult Education (age group 15-35 years) for eighth Plan (1992-97) are given in Statement IV.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan Outlay for 1992-93		8th Plan outlay
1	2	3	4	
1.	Operation Blackboard	99.14	911.00	
2.	Non-formal Education	69.10	705.00	
3.	Strengthening of Teacher Education Programme	64.50	547.00	
4.	Balbhavan	1.00	5.00	
5.	National Commission on Teacher Education	0.50	4.00	
6.	Monitoring of UEE	0.86	10.00	
7.	Operationalising Micro Planning	3.00	40.00	
8.	Improvement of Learner Achievement	2.00	25.00	
9.	Externally assisted projects	18.90	633.00	

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Scheme	Annual outlay for 1992-93		Outlay for 8th Plan	
		1	2	3	4
1.	National Literacy Mission Authority			0.25	2.50
2.	Special projects for eradication of illiteracy			58.65	1000.00
3.	Post Literacy & Continuing Education			10.00	132.00
4.	Mass Programme of Functional Literacy			3.75	132.00
5.	Nehru Yuva Kendras			1.50	15.00
6.	Technology Demonstration			0.50	8.00
7.	R. F. L. P.			15.00	25.00
8.	Shramik Vidyapeeths			1.30	17.00
9.	Voluntary Agencies (including SRCs & Eval.)			18.00	115.00
10.	Strengthening of State Administration Structure			7.00	28.00

S. No.	Scheme	Annual outlay for 1992-93	Outlay for 8th Plan
1	2	3	4
11.	Directorate of Adult Education	2.50	14.50
12.	National Institute of Adult Education	1.50	17.50
13.	Cultural Exchange Programme	0.05	0.50

STATEMENT-III

Outlay Earmarked for 1992-93 for Elementary and Adult Education Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Education	Adult Education
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2377.00	665.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2289.00	72.00
3.	Assam	7689.00	811.40
4.	Bihar	9040.00	1017.00
5.	Goa	540.00	45.00
6.	Gujarat	1537.96	354.54
7.	Haryana	3440.00	159.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1826.00	100.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3000.00	163.00
10.	Karnataka	7194.00	350.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Education		Adult Education	
		1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala			436.00	20.00
12.	Mdhy Pradesh			11708.00	780.00
13.	Maharashtra			3946.00	297.00
14.	Manipur			582.12	47.00
15.	Meghalaya			1680.00	86.00
16.	Mizoram			457.00	34.00
17.	Nagaland			306.00	12.60
18.	Orissa			3000.00	600.00
19.	Punjab			853.00	200.00
20.	Rajasthan			9995.00	160.00
21.	Sikkim			644.00	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu			3050.00	1300.00
23.	Tripura			1500.00	75.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Education		Adult Education	
1	2	3	4		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9992.00	550.00		
25	West Bengal	4540.00	500.00		
	Total - (States)	91613.08	7913.54		
UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	A & N Island	438.00	4.60		
27.	Chandigarh	132.20	9.94		
28.	D & N Haveli	90.00	0.60		
29.	Daman & Diu	86.87	2.25		
30.	Delhi	5262.70	122.40		
31.	Lakshadweep	34.21	2.76		
32.	Pondicherry	215.00	10.00		
	Total - (UTs)	6258.98	152.55		
	Total - (States & UTs)	97872.06	8066.09		

STATEMENT-IV

Eighth Plan Tentative Physical Targets (1992-93) for Elementary and Adult Education

S. No.	State/U. T.	(in 000's)			
		1	2	3	4
			Elementary Education Addl. Enrolment in Class I-VIII (age group 6-14 years.)	Adult Education Addl. Coverage (age group 15-35 years)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3988		7778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		63		175
3.	Assam		4300		4500
4.	Bihar		10500		9400
5.	Goa		15		100
6.	Gujarat		1208		4300
7.	Haryana		575		5711
8.	Himachal Pradesh		191		800
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		377		600

S. No.	State/U. T.	Elementary Education Addl. Enrolment in Class I-VIII (age group 6-14 years.)	Adult Education Addl. Coverage (age group 15-35 years)
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	631	6000
11.	Kerala	332	980
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5856	5500
13.	Maharashtra	2150	9200
14.	Manipur	90.20	23
15.	Meghalaya	81	262
16.	Mizoram	54	32
17.	Nagaland	66	23
18.	Orissa	1016	130
19.	Punjab	317	5000
20.	Rajasthan	4212	11000
21.	Sikkim	27	4

S. No.	State/U. T.	Elementary Education Addl. Enrolment in Class I-VIII (age group 6-14 years.)		Adult Education Addl. Coverage (age group 15-35 years)	
1	2	3	4		
22.	Tamil Nadu	1567		7800	
23.	Tripura	114		400	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4410		16700	
25.	West Bengal	4426		8559	
Total - (States)		43573.20		104977	
UNION TERRITORIES					
26.	A & N Island	15.00		10	
27.	Chandigarh	18.20		26	
28.	D & N Haveli	0.24		15	
29.	Daman & Diu	2.00		90	
30.	Delhi	181.00		750	

S. No.	State/U. T.	Elementary Education Addl. Enrolment in Class I-VIII (age group 6-14 years.)	Adult Education Addl. Coverage (age group 15-35 years)
1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	0.30	2
32.	Pondicherry	10.00	30
	Total – (UTs)	226.74	863
	Total – (States & UTs)	43799.94	105840

National Loan-Scholarship Facility

2057. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped the National Loan-Scholarship facilities in regard to higher education; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No Sir. The scheme has not yet been stopped.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Sindhi Language

2058. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development board has been set up for the development of Sindhi Language;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on development of the Sindhi Language through this board during each of the last three years;

(d) whether Government propose to allocate more funds for the promotion of Sindhi Language in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) An allocation of Rs. 1.75 crores has been made for promotion and development of Sindhi language during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

Shuttle Trains in Guwahati

2059. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introduction of Shuttle Trains from Barpeta Road and Chaparmukh to Guwahati on Northeast Frontier Railway in view of high density of commuters on these routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A new Passenger train between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati serving Barpeta Road has been introduced w.e.f. 1-7-1992 for the benefit of commuters in the area. Due to operational constraints and lack of commercial justification at present there is no proposal to introduce any Shuttle service between Chaparmukh and Guwahati.

Passenger Traffic

2060. DR. VASANT PAWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fall in passenger traffic during the first quarter of current financial year as compared to last year;

(b) whether the Government propose to improve passenger facilities in accordance with the increase in fares;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to do away with AC Chair Car in some super fast trains; and

(e) if so, the trains selected therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Based on the approximate figures available, there is a fall in passenger traffic in the first quarter of this year as compared to the corresponding quarter of the last year.

(b) and (c). Upgradation and improvement of passenger facilities/amenities is a continuous process and is based on traffic requirements. Rs. 50 crores have been allocated for passenger amenities during 1992-93 as against Rs. 31 crores during 1991-92.

(d) and (e) It has been decided to withdraw A.C. Chair Cars from the trains involving overnight journeys. A.C. Chair Cars have, therefore, been withdrawn from Jammu Tawi-Gorakhpur & Howrah-Gorakhpur Superfast Express trains with effect from 1.7.1992. It is

also proposed to withdraw A.C. Chair Cars from New Delhi-Howrah Deluxe Express, Amritsar-Bombay Paschim Express in due course of time.

Konkan Railway

2061. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the Konkan Railway project as per latest estimates;

(b) the shares of each of the States to be benefitted;

(c) whether all the States are remitting their share; and

(d) whether the dispute regarding the route of this railway line has been settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 1385 crores at 1991-92 price level.

(b) The equity capital is Rs. 400 crores of which share of each of States is as under :-

Maharashtra	-	22%	-	Rs. 88 crores
Goa	-	6%	-	Rs. 24 crores
Karnataka	-	15%	-	Rs. 60 crores
Kerala	-	6%	-	Rs. 24 crores
				Rs. 196 crores

Rs. 204 crores is Railways' Share of contribution.

(c) Upto the year ending March, 1992 all the four States have remitted their full share.

During the current year, the contributions received from each State is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	Share 1992-93	Paid so far
Maharashtra	22	18.00
Goa	6	0.88
Karnataka	15	2.00
Kerala	6	NIL

(d) There is no dispute between the Ministry of Railways and the State Governments though representations from some sections of public in Goa have been received.

Doubling of Pune-Kazipet Railway Line

2062. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 219 on 25.2.92 and to state:

(a) whether the doubling of remaining sections of Pune-Kazipet line of Central Railway specially from Gulbarga to Daund is likely to be taken up during 1992-93;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether traffic requirements and the availability of resources have been assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which assessment is likely to be made?

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

(b) Constraint of resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Doubling of a single line section is taken up when the line capacity gets saturated, freight intensive sections being given priority. Doubling of the remaining sections of Pune-Kazipet line would be considered as per the operational requirements and availability of resources in the coming years.

(e) Does not arise.

Revenue from Passenger Traffic

2063 SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of passenger earnings to railways during the last three years; and

(b) the allocation of funds made for Passenger amenities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The amount of passenger earnings of Railways during the last three years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs of Rs.</i>
1988-89	2455.50
1989-90	2668.92
1990-91	3147.50

(b) The allocation of funds for Passenger Amenities during the last three years was as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs of Rs.</i>
1988-89	18.67
1989-90	24.84
1990-91	29.07

[*Translation*]

Illegal Encroachment of Land Under ASI

2064. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land at many places in the country under the Archaeological Survey of India has been encroached illegally and new buildings are being constructed thereon;

(b) if so, the details with names of the places thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to prevent such illegal encroachment of land and construction thereon?

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

(b) The details are being collected and

will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(c) Action is taken as per the law to check and remove unauthorised construction/encroachments.

[*English*]

Gulf NRI Funds

2065. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to attract capital investment from the Gulf N.R. Is for the development of primary rail transport facilities, specially the Konkan rail project in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The possibility of securing the support of NRIs in the Gulf

region for the bonds being raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for Kokan Railway project, has been explored. The response was encouraging.

[Translation]

Expansion of Netaji Stadium In Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2066. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start cycling and water sports in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to expand Netaji Stadium there;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal regarding the expansion of stadium and setting up of velodrome and swimming pool are likely to be finalised; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The cycling and water sports have already been introduced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Sports Authority of India has also established a Water Sports Centre at Sippi Ghat, Port Blair. The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports does not create or establish any sports infrastructure, but only gives the Central assistance for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The Andaman & Nicobar Administration may avail Central assistance for expansion/creation of these sports infrastructure facilities by submitting their application in the prescribed manner. The cost will naturally depend upon the scope of the

facility desired by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration in each case. SAI is also examining the possibility of setting up a Velodrome if adequate funds are available.

[English]

Fly-over at Fatehnagar (Hyderabad)

2068 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is large scale traffic congestion at the Fatehnagar level crossing in Hyderabad;

(b) whether there is a proposal pending before the Government for construction of a fly-over at this crossing;

(c) if so, when the work on this project is likely to be taken up; and

(d) the funds allocated for the work during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Construction of road overbridge at Fatehnagar in Hyderabad is an approved work of Railways Works Programme.

(c) The work will be taken up, as soon as the requisite formalities are finalised by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) An amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been allocated for the work in 1992-93 Budget.

[Translation]

Vocational Courses

+
2069. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHIR JAGMEET SINGH
BRAR:

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

(a) whether several Central Universities have decided to reduce the number of vocational courses due to the ban imposed by the University Grants Commission on increasing grants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to these Universities to ensure that these courses are not affected on account of dearth of grants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Central Universities are fully funded by the Central Government through University Grants Commission (UGC). Keeping in view the present constraints on the availability of 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 accordingly.

The Minister of Human Resource Development held consultation 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 Central Universities during 1992-93.

In the circumstances, the question of Central Universities reducing the number of

vocational courses, due to shortage of funds, should not arise.

[English]

Sahitya Akademi Awards

2070. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for selecting the Sahitya Akademi awardees;

(b) whether the Government have set up any committee to finalise the list of awardees;

(c) if so, the composition thereof; and

(d) the details of the recipients of Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Rules and procedures governing awards by the Sahitya Akademi are detailed at Statement-I.

(b) Under the procedure for selecting the books, various panels are constituted by the Sahitya Akademi every year, from their approved lists to finalise the Akademi Awards in each of the 22 Indian languages recognised by it.

(c) The names of the 25 preliminary judges are kept confidential. However, the names of the three Final judges, in each case, are made public simultaneously with the declaration of awards.

(d) The list of recipients of Sahitya Akademi Awards for the year 1991 is at statement-II.

STATEMENT-I***Rules and Procedure Governing the Sahitya Akademi Awards***

From the public debates and comments appearing in a section of the press, it is evident that the people in general as well as a large number of authors and intellectuals are not fully familiar with the rules and procedure under which the Sahitya Akademi Awards are declared. It has therefore been decided that they may be made public to remove all misgivings and misunderstanding.

The rules governing the Sahitya Akademi Awards are:

1. The Award shall be given to books first published during three years preceding the year of the Award.
2. Any book is eligible for Award if it is considered to be of high quality, creative or critical, and is recommended as an outstanding contribution to the language and literature to which it belongs. While assessing books for award, the literary merit of the work is the main consideration.
3. Where two or more books are found to be of equal or almost equal literary merit, the total literary contribution and standing of the authors shall also be taken into consideration.
4. Translations, anthologies, abridgements and edited or annotated works are not eligible for Award.
5. Fresh collections of writings

published earlier in book form, or revised editions of books published earlier, are not eligible for Award. However, if at least 60% of the work included in a collection has been published for the first time, it can be considered for Award provided the opinion of the Advisers in the preliminary and the final panels relates only to the new portion included in the collection.

6. A book is not eligible for Award if it is published only in part and is still incomplete. However, a book published in part but complete in itself is eligible.
7. Treatises and research works prepared for a University degree or examination are not eligible for the Award.
8. A posthumous publication is eligible for Award only if it is published within three years from the Author's death.
9. Books written by Fellows and members of the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi are not eligible for Award.
10. No author who has once received the Award is eligible to receive it again.
11. A book is disqualified for Award if it is established, to the satisfaction of Executive Board, that canvassing has been done on its behalf.

The procedure for selecting the books for the Sahitya Akademi Award is given below:

1. The Sahitya Akademi gives its annual Awards to books published in the following languages, recognised by it:

(i) Assamese, (ii) Bengali, (iii) Dogri, (iv) Gujarati, (v) Hindi, (vi) Indian English, (vii) Kannada, (viii) Kashmiri, (ix) Konkani, (x) Maithili, (xi) Malayalam, (xii) Manipuri, (xiii) Marathi, (xiv) Nepali, (xv) Oriya, (xvi) Punjabi, (xvii) Rajasthani, (xviii) Sanskrit, (xix) Sindhi, (xx) Tamil, (xxi) Telugu (xxii) Urdu. Only Indian nationals are eligible.

2. The Sahitya Akademi does not invite authors or publishers to submit books for the Award.

3. The Sahitya Akademi gets prepared a ground list of eligible and deserving book in each of the above languages from one expert and various recognised literary institutions.

4. The titles so recommended are collected into a list which is sent to a panel of 25 preliminary judges, who are requested to recommend not more than five books each, either from the list sent to them or of their own choice. Out of these 25 judges, 9 are members-of-each language Advisory Board except its Convenor.

5. The recommendations so received are consolidated into a list, which is referred back to the preliminary judges with the request that each of them should now recommend only one book from it.

6. The titles thus recommended by the preliminary judges are referred to a panel of three final judges including the Convenor of each language Advisory Board, who are requested to evaluate the books in depth, with detailed comments, and give them placings viz. 1,2,3 etc. The book which gets the lowest total is considered to be the one deserving the Award.

7. The evaluations of the three final judges are placed before the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi which declares the Awards on the basis of the recommendations of the final judges.

8. Sometimes, if, on the basis of the evaluations of the final panel judges, the Executive Board feels that no book has come up to a desired standard, no award is declared in the language.

9. Since the Award year 1981, the names of the final judges are made public simultaneously with the declaration of the Awards. The name of the language experts who prepare ground lists and of the 25 preliminary judges are kept confidential. No judge knows who the other judges are.

While the Sahitya Akademi requests all the experts to keep their identity and recommendation confidential, human nature being what it is, some experts may have been divulging their recommendations to their friends etc. The Sahitya Akademi, however, has very seldom, if at all, received any complaints of somebody trying to influ-

ence the judges. Representations from genuine and responsible individuals and bodies are promptly looked into.

It would be clear from the details of the procedure of selecting books for the Awards that it is a democratic, broad-based proc-

ess involving a large number of authors. We do not think that any of the authors, for whom we have all respect and affection, even if he or she desired, could ever influence that procedure at each of its various stages.

STATEMENT

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1991

Language	Title and Centre	Author
1	2	3
Assamese	Brahmaputra Ityadi, Padya (Poetry)	Ajit Baura
Bengali	Sada Khan (Novel)	Moti Nandy
Dogri	Apni Daphi Apna Raag (Plays)	Mohan Singh
English	The Trotter Nama: A Chronicle (Novel)	I. Allan Sealy
Gujrati	Tola Aawaz Ghonchat (Poetry)	Labshanker Thakur
Hindi	Mein Vakt Ke Hum Samne (Poetry)	Girija Kumar Mathur
Kannada	Sirisampige (Play)	Chandrasekhar Kambar
Kashmiri	Achhre-Tsange (Poetry)	Ghulam Nabi Naazir
Konkani	Sapan Gulam (Short Stories)	Meena Kakodkar
Maithili	Pasijhaita Pathar (Play)	Ramdeo Jha
Malayalam	Chathravum Chamaravum (Criticism)	M. P. Sankunni Nair
Manipuri	Numitti Asum Thengillakli (Short stories)	Y. Ibomcha Singh

Language	Title and Genre	Author
1	2	3
Marathi	Teekaasyayamvara (Criticism)	Bhalchandra Nemade
Nepali	Hyprocrate Champ Guransh (Poetry)	Girmi Sherpa
Oriya	Anhika (Poetry)	Jagannath Prasad Das
Punjabi	Jhanan Di Raat (Poetry)	Harinder Singh
Rajasthani	Mahari Kavithavan (Poetry)	Premji Prem
Sanskrit	Svantantrya Sambhavam (Poetry)	Rewa Prasad Dwivedi
Sindhi	Socha Joon Sooratoon (Poetry)	Harikant Jethwani
Tamil	Gopallapurathu Makkai (Novel)	Ki. Rajanarayanan
Telugu Ramagopalam	Itlu, Mee Vidheyadu (Short Stories)	Bhamidipatti
Urdu	Identity Card (Novel)	Salahuddin Parwez

Khamgaon-Jalna Railway Line*[Translation]*

2071. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra recommended for the propose Khamgaon-Jalna railway line connecting Vidharba and Marathwada some years back;

(b) whether survey to that effect has been done;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has written again for the work in 1990;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to take up the above said railway line;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) The cost of 155 km length of new BG line has been assessed at Rs. 133 crores with a rate of return of less than 1% as per survey of 1990. The project is not financially remunerative.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Constraint of resources and unremunerative nature of the project.

Pilferage of Goods.

2072. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of pilferage of goods in the railway yards during the loading and unloading process have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the value of goods pilfered during each of the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) the number of persons found responsible therefor; and

(d) the details of action taken against those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Loading and unloading of goods is not done in the Railway Yards.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]***Notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

2073. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE: Will the minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 published on January 29, 1992 has been officially gazetted;

(b) If not, the reasons for the delay in notifying in the gazette the environment norms to be observed by industries and the State Governments;

(c) whether some State Governments have opposed the notification;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The final notification is to be gazetted within 180 days from the date of issue of the draft notification i.e. by 25th July, 1992.

(c) to (e). Comments were solicited and received from the State Governments. Apprehensions were expressed that decisions would be delayed resulting in slower pace of development and loss of revenue etc. Detailed discussions have, however, been held subsequently to allay such fears and to suitably incorporate modifications, if any, for finalising the notification.

Quota of Berths in Jayanti-Janata Express at Nagercoil and Kanyakumari Stations

2074. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present quota of second class berths at Kanyakumari and Nagercoil Stations in the Jayanti Janata Express;

(b) the number of such berths at the above stations when the train was first introduced on this sector;

(c) whether there is a demand to increase this quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The reservation quotas in second class by 1082 Kanyakumari Express for Bombay at Kanyakumari and Nagercoil stations as on date and as on 1.7.84 when the train was extended to Kanyakumari are as under:

	Present quota	As on 1.7.84
Kanyakumari	8	28
Nagercoil	16	16

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Since the existing quota is generally adequate to meet the present level of demand, there is no proposal to increase these quotas at present.

Noise Pollution in Delhi

2075. +
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAM VILASPASWAN:

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

(a) whether there has been abnormal rise in the noise pollution in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government contemplate to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to a survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, noise levels in some areas of Delhi were found to be above the prescribed standards.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to check noise pollution in Delhi include the following:

1. Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different categories of areas have been notified. Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment to be adopted at the manufacturing stage. Noise limits for automobiles have to be met by December 1992, while these for appliances and equipment are to be met by December, 1993.
2. Codes of practice for controlling noise from sources other than industries and automobiles have been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board and the various State Governments have been requested to implement the same.
3. In Delhi, 19 areas around

educational institutions and 28 areas around hospitals and 23 residential/office areas have been declared as silence zones. Restrictions placed on blowing of horns in these zones are being enforced by the Delhi traffic police. Prosecutions have been launched against the violators of these restrictions.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

2076. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to involve Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the integrated interactive village development plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The Nehru Yuva Kendras are already involved in the integrated interactive village development plans. For example, the objective of Nehru Yuva Kendras include functioning as a coordinating agency to link the youth with various Departments/agencies of the Government administering programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Self-employment, Health and Family Welfare Programmes, Adult Education etc.

Measures taken last year towards fulfilment of the objectives include conduct of

Adult Education programmes in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, where about 2,40,000 illiterates were imparted literacy programmes through 8000 Adult Education Centre. In addition, 8 districts of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal had been taken up by 540 Youth Clubs for Adult Education programmes. The Nehru Yuva Kendras also conducted vocational training programmes in areas like TV/Radio repairing, tubewell repairing, tailoring, handicrafts etc. whereby about 35,000 rural youth were given training last year.

The Government also has a proposal to start during the VIIIth Five Year Plan 18,000 Youth Development Centres, one each for a group of 10 villages. These Centres will have facilities for information, sports, training and youth programmes and would be functioning through the help of Nehru Yuva Kendras. These Centres would play a catalytic role in the development plans of the constituent villages.

International Hindi University

2077. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an International Hindi University; 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) The Government has not taken any decision in the matter so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Mouth and Throat Cancer Patients

2078. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming rise in the number of mouth and throat cancer patients in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of mouth and throat cancer patients detected and undergoing treatment upto 31st March, 1992, state-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures 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). The data obtained under the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research does not indicate any increase in the incidence of oral cancer over the years.

(c) State-wise figures of mouth and throat cancer patients are not available.

(d) During the 8th Five Year Plan, more emphasis is being given on prevention and early detection of cancer. Various health education measures are being undertaken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about the likely causes of oral cancer and the ill effects of consumption of tobacco.

[Translation]

Research on Puenam Plant

+
2079. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA
SMT. MAHENDRA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted detailed research on Puenam plant, found in Mizoram, which has great medicis-tetal value in the prevention of heart ailments and blood pressure;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government have provided funds for its propagation and cultivation in other States also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Studies carried out so far by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, have revealed that this plant is not really effective in the prevention of heart ailments and blood pressure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Measles in Madhya Pradesh

2080. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

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

(a) whether twenty-three districts of Madhya Pradesh are affected by measles;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) the number of children died so far; and

(d) 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) Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported increase in measles cases in districts of Bhind, Morena, Durg, Shivpuri, Jhabua, West Nimar, Chindwara and Ratlam in 1992-93.

(b) Measles is a highly infectious disease and all children suffer from measles in their life-time unless immunised. The Universal Immunisation Programme which seeks to immunise all infants against six vaccine preventable diseases including measles was started in 1985-86 in phases. 25 of the 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh were taken up only from 1989-90. Thus, there is a large number of unimmunised children in under five year age group who are susceptible to this disease. The coverage levels with measles vaccine in the State is only 74.77% in 1991-92. Moreover, based on disease pattern in the last few years, a higher incidence of measles was anticipated this year.

(c) In the year 1992-93, till now, 92 children are reported to have died in the State.

(d) Government of India, while informing the States in December, 1991 about the possibility of Occurrence of measles epidemic in the year 1992, gave guidelines on the measures to be taken to prevent the epidemic and in case it occurs to minimize deaths due to post measles complications. The States were also advised observe special Measles Immunisation Day on March 16, 1992 with the help of Rotary International and the Indian Medical Association to provide Immunisation services against measles on a campaign basis. On getting the information about occurrence of measles epidemic in Madhya Pradesh, a Central Medical team

was deputed to district Morena, which has recommended measures to control the spread of the epidemic. Government of Madhya Pradesh has undertaken containment measures by Immunisation of children between 6 months to 5 years against measles alongwith administration of Vitamin A solution in epidemic areas. Active surveillance is being carried out to search for new cases and special teams are operating in affected area to give treatment to reduce deaths due to post measles complications. Moreover, health education is given to increase awareness and acceptance of measles immunisation to remove false beliefs in the society.

Meeting of State Cultural Ministers

+
2081. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether a meeting of State Cultural Ministers was held in New Delhi to consider the States' role in cultural affairs;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes Sir. A meeting of the Secretaries and Ministers of Culture was held in New Delhi on 25th and 26th May, 1992 to consider, among others, a summary of discussions on National Policy on Culture.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed. The Government would take them into account while formulating the policy.

STATEMENT

(b) Major recommendations made in the meeting were as follows:

(i) The policy paper of culture, which was based on the recommendations made in the 10 Regional Seminars held in 1990 wherein Experts, Critics and administrators participated to consider such a policy, was generally endorsed.

(ii) It was decided that more thought could be given on setting up of All India National Council of Culture as principal agency for grants to cultural organisations and individuals.

(iii) There was a general agreement that the encouragement of voluntary organisations in the field of culture should not be confined to the cities, but should also be taken right down to the grass roots through the panchayat system.

(iv) Several States appealed for restoration of Centrally-sponsored Schemes in the field of culture.

(v) Considerable emphasis was laid on the library movement as an adjunct to the National Literacy Mission.

(vi) It was emphasised that without increasing the load on the child, aspects of culture could be woven into the text books being produced by NCERT.

(vii) It was recommended that a Branch Laboratory of Lucknow be set up at Manipur and a branch of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghralhalaya at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

(viii) It was felt that any aspects of cultural activities are under different Departments of States and they need be brought under one Umbrella.

Kaziranga National Park

2082. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a master plan on development of the Kaziranga National Park from the Government of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Assam has sought financial assistance therefor from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). No Masterplan for development of Kaziranga National Park has been received. However, developmental projects on year to year basis were received for financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Conservation of Rhinos in Assam" which included assistance to Kaziranga National Park also. During Vllth Plan an amount of Rs. 92.38 lakhs have been released under the scheme for Kaziranga National Park. While during 1990-91 and 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 43.90 and 70.25 lakhs respectively were released. From the year 1992-93, the Scheme has been transferred to Assam Government, for which a total allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided.

Computer Reservation at Ernakulam

2083. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target for starting computer reservation at Ernakulam; and

(b) the modernisation schemes for Ernakulam Junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 30th September, 1992.

(b) Modernisation of Ernakulam Junction has already been taken up at a cost of Rs. 62.5 lakhs. The scheme includes provision of a IInd class waiting hall with toilet facilities, advance reservation facility and concourse.

Setting up of Zoos

2084 SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the existing policy for setting up of Zoos in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Government of India favours setting up only such zoos which can make a positive contribution in the ex-situ conservation of rare and endangered species of fauna and promote amongst visitors and understanding and empathy for wildlife conservation.

[Translation]

Expansion of Primary Education

2085. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the primary Education in rural areas with the help of literate persons and voluntary organisations in view of its limited means and scarcity of funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The revised scheme of Non-formal Education which aims at meeting the educational needs of children in the age group relevant to elementary education in the comparatively deprived geographical areas and socio economic sections of the society, is being implemented through the State Governments and voluntary agencies since 1987-88. Emphasis has been laid under the scheme on selection of literate persons from the local community, to serve as part time instructors in return for a small honorarium. It is proposed to expand the scheme in the 8th Plan subject to availability of funds.

In addition, a new scheme of Voluntary Schools has been proposed by the Department for achieving the objective of UPE/ UEE in a cost effective manner, in places and situations where the traditional full time school is inappropriate or has become dysfunctional. The proposed scheme is presently under discussion with the State Governments.

World Bank Suggestion on Population Control

2086. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested any plan to India for population control;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (e). This Ministry is not aware of any such plan suggested by World Bank for Population Control.

[English]

Assistance to Medical Personnel engaged in AIDS Treatment

2087. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes to assist AIDS hit medical workers and doctors in the hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) whether assistance to them is provided only till the date of retirement;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for liberalised assistance to medical workers and doctors in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce liberal and generous insurance cover scheme for all medical personnel involved in treatment and research of AIDS patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The Govt. of India has approved a scheme protecting the Medical and Para-Medical personnel in Govt. services against HIV infection. The benefits covered by the scheme are as follows:-

1. Personnel who contract HIV infection but do not succumb to the disease:

Health workers and non-medical personnel working in the Govt. who contract HIV infection while providing patient care will draw the same emoluments as they were drawing at the time of contracting HIV infection till the date of their retirement and will be entitled to family pension. Gratuity will, be calculated as per last pay drawn on the date of normal superannuation.

2. Personnel who contract the disease and succumb to AIDS:

(i) The spouse will be entitled to pension equivalent to the last pay drawn till the date of superannuation had he/she lived and continued in service.

(ii) The spouse will be eligible to family pension calculated on the basis of the salary disbursed on the date of superannuation.

(iii) Gratuity will be reckoned upto the date of normal superannuation of the deceased and will be dispensed in one lumpsum.

[Translation]

Indian Horse Riding Team to USA

2088. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Authority of India had selected Indian Horse-riding team last year for visiting USA;

(b) if so, the number of Indian horse-riders selected and the number of Indian horse-riders out of them who had toured U.S. last year;

(c) the total number of Indian horse-riders who were able to come back to India after the American tour;

(d) the total number of Indian horse-

riders who could not come back after the tour;

(e) whether some horse-riders who were on tour to U.S. are missing and if so, the reactions of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to search the missing Indian horse-riders and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The Selection Committee, as per Govt. Guidelines, had selected a 5-member Equestrian Team for participation in Tent Pegging Demonstration in Gladstone, New Jersey, USA from 7th to 14th October, 1991.

(b) The four riders selected had gone to U.S.A.

(c) 3 (three).

(d) 1 (one).

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir, steps are being taken to find out the whereabouts of the rider. The concerned agencies have been addressed in the matter.

[English]

Conversion of Railway Lines on S.C. Railway

2089. +
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of metre gauge railway lines in South-Central Railway;

(b) the length in kilometres out of this proposed to be converted into broad gauge during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government propose to commence work on the doubling of Vikarabad-Wadi-Guntakal route and conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge on Bol-larum-Mahboobnagar; Guntur-Narasaraopet; Aurangabad-Jalna; Parbhani-Purnia and Ballari-Rayadurg sections during the current year; and

(d) if so, the funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Data on route length is maintained at the end of each financial year. As on 31st March, 1991 (latest available) route Kilometrage on Metre Gauge system on South-Central Railway was 3571.82 Kms.

(b) 2105 Kms. of Metre Gauge lines have been planned for conversion to Broad Gauge during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Outlay provided for doubling & conversions during 1992-93 is as under for the following sections:-

Sections	Outlay 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)
Doubling work on Vikarabad-Wadi-Guntakal	8.00
Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge	
(1) Aurangabad-Jalna & Parbhani - Parli Vajjnath	50.00
(2) Secunderabad-Falaknuma-Mahaboobnagar	70.00
(3) Guntur-Narasaraopet	30.00
(4) Bellary-Rayadurg	2.00

Use of Railway Land

2090. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSH-MANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Expert Commit-

tee to study the better land use of Railways;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of that Committee;

(c) the names of members considered as Experts of land management in that Committee; and

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report?

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

(b) The Committee has been asked to go into the whole gamut of the estate, financial, legal and organisational issues involved in railway land management including the aspect of commercial exploitation and to give its recommendations.

(c) Shri Gauri Shankar (Team Leader), S/Shri K.B. Kumar and R.N. Soni (Members).

(d) No, Sir. The Committee has, however, submitted an appraisal report.

New Strain of HIV Virus

2091. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new strain of HIV virus has been detected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import of some advanced test levels/technology is considered necessary to monitor the spread of this virus; and

(d) if so, the number, nature and cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). At present only stains of HIV-I and HIV-II have been detected in the country. However HIV-II is relatively recent arrival to India though this is known in some parts of the world.

(c) The test/technology required for detecting both HIV-I and HIV-II viruses is being provided in the country. The combined kits for carrying on such tests are being imported through WHO.

(d) Nature of the Kits Procured so far	No. of Kits	Total Cost (Approx)
Mixed HIV-I & HIV — II Kits.	50,112	Rs. 12,52,800

Increase in Tuition Fee by Public Schools

2092. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tuition fee has been raised by the public schools, in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the public schools have the approval of Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the action the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has intimated that some private unaided schools have enhanced the tuition fee and other charges due to the increase in DA of the employees and other expenditure.

(c) Private unaided schools are not

required to seek approval of the Government if the tuition fee is sought to be enhanced at the commencement of the academic session.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Conversion of Railway Lines in Bihar

2093. +
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge railway lines which are proposed to be converted into broad-gauge in Bihar;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted, plans and estimates prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) (i) Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj,

- (ii) Sagauli-Raxaul;
- (iii) Narkatiaganj-Bagahs, Talmikinagar Road,
- (iv) Samastipur-Dharbhanga,
- (v) Chhapra-Aunrihar (Partly in Bihar).

(b) and (c) Work is in progress on items (i), (ii) and (v). Work on item (iv) is being taken up. Item (iii) is included in the action

plan for gauge conversion to be taken up in the 8th Plan.

[English]

Bridges in Bolangir (Orissa)

2094. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct railway over-bridges at Titlagarh and Kantaganji in Bolangir district of Orissa during the current year;

(b) if so, whether any financial provision has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Construction of a road over-bridge at Titlagarh is an approved scheme for 1992-93, but not for the one at Kantaganji.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 10 lacs has been allocated for the Titlagarh bridge in 1992-93 Budget.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

2095. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice and other foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) the quantum of rice and other foodgrains spoiled in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in the State during the last three years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a)

The Food Corporation of India procured quantity of rice to the extent of 22, 33, 138 tonnes during the marketing season 1991-92 (upto 4.7.1992) in Andhra Pradesh. No other foodgrains were procured.

(b) and (c). The quantity of rice and other foodgrains damaged due to rains, floods and cyclone etc. in storage and transit during the last three years is as under:-

(Figures in MTs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Other foodgrains</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	70.813	589.804	660.617
1989-90	216.621	35.794	252.415
1990-91	642.078	568.382	1210.460

(d) The following steps are taken to protect the foodgrains and avoid losses:-

- (i) FCI stores foodgrains in the godowns built on scientific lines which are rodent proof and damp proof.
- (ii) Qualified and technically trained staff is deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.
- (iii) Foodgrains are stored on scientific lines and pest control measures are undertaken regularly.
- (iv) Sometimes, on account of acute paucity of covered storage, as also movement constraints, the FCI is compelled to store wheat and paddy in the open under a scientifically designed system, for tempo-

rary storage called CAP (cover and plinth). Following steps are taken to protect the foodgrains stored in CAP.

- (1) Stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated low density black polythene (LDPE) covers which are water proof, so as to protect the foodgrains from rain.
- (2) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damages by blowing of covers during storms.
- (3) Monofilament nets and cover tops are provided in major CAP

complexes for additional protection to grains from the vagaries of weather.

- (4) Aeration of stocks, stored in CAP, is done regularly to maintain the health of the stocks and also to avoid damage by condensation on account of humidity and temperature variation.

- (5) Stocks are built in dome shape so as to avoid stagnation of water on the top.

- (6) The stocks stored in CAP are subjected to regular inspection and given treatments wherever required for control of insect infestation and infestation by other pests like rodents, birds etc.

[Translation]

Indian Boxing Team to Havana

2096. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian boxers have been sent to Havana under Indo-Cuban Cultural Exchange Programme for training-cum-competition in connection with their preparations for Barcelona Olympics;

(b) if so, the number of boxers sent by the Union Government;

(c) whether these boxers are facing

financial crisis;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government there to and the action being taken in this regard; and

(e) the amount provided so far to these boxers by the Government and the time by which additional amount if any, is likely to be sent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6 (Six)

(c) to (e). The Indian Embassy in Havana had informed Government of the need to release some foreign exchange to the boxers so that they can supplement the arrangements and purchase essential articles available in hard currency shops. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India was requested to release about U.S. dollars 3500 in favour of the Indian Amateur Boxing Federation. This has since been done and the money has reached Havana through the Manager.

[English]

Child-Care Schemes

2097. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to make child-care as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme;

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

(c) the financial provision made or proposed to be made under the Eighth Five Year Plan for funding these schemes?

[Translation]

Scarcity of ORS in Hospital

2099. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Jeevan Rakshak Ghol Tak Uplabdha Nahin" appearing in the Rashtriya Sahara dated 20th June, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry regarding alleged non availability of Oral Rehydration Solution in the LNJP Hospital, Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make available Oral Rehydration Solution in every Government Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However no shortage of Oral Redydration Salts (ORS) has been reported from Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi.

(d) Under the National Oral Redydration Therapy programme, packets of Oral Redydration Salts are supplied to the State/ Union Territories administrations who further distribute these to various institutions under their control.

[English]

Class Project

+
2100. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Child Care has been an integral part of the total health care deliver system. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, some sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres are set up for providing health care and family welfare services to rural population including child care.

(c) No separate provision is made for the Child-Care Schemes and these schemes are part of the total Health Care System.

Grants Commission For Sanskrit and Classical Languages

2098. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a parallel grants commission for Sanskrit and classical languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided in principle to set up autonomous Commission to foster and improve teaching, study and research in Sanskrit and other Classical Languages. However, the details thereof have not yet been finalised.

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any comprehensive review of the CLASS Project started in 1984;

(b) if so, the findings, thereof and the action taken by the Government; 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) to (c). A comprehensive review of the CLASS project to make it more meaningful and functionally useful to students completing Senior Secondary Education is in progress.

Distribution of Wheat

2101. SHRI PRAKASH PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

distribute superior quality of wheat to the consumers in small bags through Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the prevailing wheat price supplied through Public Distribution System and its price in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India supplies wheat of prescribed specifications (Fair Average Quality) in 95 Kg. bags to States/ Union Territories or their nominees for distribution through the Public Distribution System. Distribution to the consumers is the concern of the States/Union Territories.

(c) The Central Issue Price of wheat for the Public Distribution System is Rs. 280/- per quintal w.e.f. 28.12.1991. The month end whole-sale prices of some of the varieties of wheat at a few centres are as follows:-

<i>Centre/Variety</i>	<i>Price per Quintal at the end of June, 1992 (in Rs.)</i>
Karnal (Mex. Gr. I)	325
Amritsar (WL-711)	326
Moga (Kalyan Sona)	315
Hapur (RR-21)	345

Representation from Indian Students in Erstwhile Soviet Union

2102 SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether the Government had received any representation from Indian students studying in the erstwhile Soviet Union

regarding continuation of their respective courses in Indian Universities;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the representation; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to solve their problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) to (c). A few students, sponsored in the past by Ministry of Human Resource Development, under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme are still continuing their studies in different Republics of the erstwhile USSR. The Ministry has not received any such representation from these students

Besides, quite a large number of students had gone to USSR either on their own or through non-governmental agencies for pursuing mostly professional courses in medicine, engineering, etc. The Ministry has been receiving representations from various persons/associations in India regarding problems of continuation of their studies in the erstwhile USSR. Some suggestions regarding admission of such students in professional and technical institutions in India have also been received.

Admissions to technical and professional institutions in India are governed by the admission rules and procedures of the individual institutions. The cases of continuation of studies in India of such students can be considered in accordance with the rules and regulations of the concerned institution on an individual basis.

[Translation]

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Nepal

2103. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to supply a large quantity of wheat and rice to Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of Foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMA DINAHMED): (a) and (b). The Government have recently decide to supply 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 30,000 tonnes of rice to Nepal.

(c) The wheat and rice are being supplied by FCI at Rs. 280/- and Rs. 584/- per quintal, respectively. However, the Foreign Exchange Regulations made under the provisions of Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade provide for payment for transactions between the two countries in local currencies.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have some issues with me; I am going to allow one after the other; I will call out the names; please stand up only then.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one after the other.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you all one after the other.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a day when hon. members speak one after another.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay north): MR. SPEAKER Sir, at least one day you should call me first.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In the process you are not understanding and you are alleging against the Chair.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): For the past few days although the militant activities were on the decline in Jammu and Kashmir, of late it is a matter of great concern that the militants have stepped up their activities inasmuch as they have not spared even the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly building and also the Secretariat building which have been attacked by the militants. Their rockets have besieged the Secretariat building. Jammu and Kashmir Legislature building has also been attacked and some damage has been caused thereby.

I would request the Government, particularly the Home Minister through you that there should be a statement about it as to how it all happened. It has again sent a bad signal and the people are feeling very insecure after these buildings which have been well guarded are under siege and there has been sufficient damage to them. By all means all these activities must be stopped there.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Panigrahi has made a mention of reports that were published in the newspapers. If there was a rocket attack on the Legislative Assembly building, it is a matter of great concern. But the information I have received has not appeared in any newspaper. I would like the Government to give a clarification on it. Mr. Fotedar is sitting here. As per my information, the militants have seized the entire Doda city and captured all the police stations in Doda district which falls in Jammu region and is not a part of the Valley. In last three days they have captured all the Government offices. Later the army was called out and brought the situation under control. All these facts have not appeared in the newspapers. I got direct information from there. There is no reason to doubt the source of this information. The Government should clarify this. It is clear from the above situation that extremists, activities are not confined to the Valley alone and they have been able to expand their operation to Doda region also. This is a matter of concern especially for the reason that the Government has all along been trying to give the impression that they have contained militant activities and the situation is limping back to normal. They have further claimed that now the situation is congenial for holding elections in the valley.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to add one more thing about Doda. Advani ji said that the news has not appeared in newspapers but it has appeared in foreign newspapers. I received a telephone call from London that it had been reported in their newspapers that Doda city was under siege of the terrorists. I said that it was not possible that the entire city be captured by them. Later, when I sought a confirmation from the Home Ministry in this regard, I was told that very serious incidents were taking place. I would like that the Government should make a statement in this regard and take the House into confidence.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I

shall discuss the matter with the Home Ministry and inform the House about it.

(English)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he would make a statement. Then where is the need to make a fuss?

12.08 hrs.

RE. COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even yesterday I had tried to draw the attention of the august House towards this incident. But in the midst of an uproar, this matter could not come to the fore. This news was reported in yesterday's newspapers. A 'Shakha' of the R.S.S. was being held in Kerala. When the 'Shakha' was going on at about 7.30 in the morning, the activists of I.S.S, which is a new organization in the area consisting of extremists and indulging in anti India propaganda, attacked the peaceful assembly of the people doing physical drill. Then this spread to the city. There was firing and three of our people sustained injuries. The ISS had spread a rumour a few days back that the mosque in Ayodhya had been demolished. The State Home Minister had conceded that the attacks at various places in Kerala were made by the activists of ISS and they were repeating the same.

The second incident is about a report that was published in newspapers that in Malegaon a procession was taken out under the leadership of a Janata Dal M.L.A.** and the 'sevaks' of the temple of the village were attacked.

MR. SPEAKER: Name will not go one record.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to look into the matter. It is correct that a discussion on Ayodhya could be held but no rumour should be spread on this pretext. Some people failed in instigating communal riots in U.P. I would like to say with pride that in the last one year, on the occasions of 1d, Muharram, Holi, Dushera and Diwali, riots did not take place in U.P. as it used to be the case earlier. There used to be Shia-Sunni riots at some places. Two Muharram festivals have passed off without riots in U.P. Now because they failed to instigate riots in U.P. these people want to provoke people in non B.J.P. States by engineering such incidents. I want that the hon. Home Minister should make a statement on the incidents that took place in Kerala, in Malegaon, in Nasik district and in Ahmedabad. We find that statements are made in the House every day on very minor incident whereas the Central Government is quiet on the above incident. It should make statements on these incidents also.

(English)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, it is with a very sad and heavy heart and with a sense of shame that I stand before you in this august House to arrange what has been happening in Trivandrum, capital of the most educated State of this country, during the last two days. (Interruptions) It is reported that the whole trouble started with the confrontation of ISS and RSS fundamentalist workers. (Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
It was a planned attack. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIA CHARLES: Unfortunately, anti-social elements have been instigated by both these groups. (*Interruptions*) I am not pointing my finger towards any particular group. It is confrontation of the two fundamentalist groups - ISS and RSS - that has ruined the democratic fabric of this most enlightened constituency. (*Interruptions*) I am disturbed that such things like arson, burning of houses, and all sorts of violence have been happening there which a cultured society cannot even imagine. (*Interruptions*) One kilometre away from my house, four people have been brutally killed. Today, the report has come that both the ISS and the RSS have separately called for a Statewide bandh. The normal life is paralysed. The people cannot move out of their houses and there is panic all over.

I have received several telephone calls from Trivandrum. (*interruptions*) The State Government has alerted the police but the situation has not been contained. Arson and looting is going on there. All this is the result of the Ayodhya issue.

Today's news is more disturbing. There is a report that the temple work is being continued and the attempt of Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia, Vice-President of the BJP, for a settlement has failed. This is a farce. If the BJP is sincere, let them come forward and declare unequivocally that they are not with the VHP and they are for implementing the court orders. That will solve all the problems here. I would plead with the BJP not to take the country to ransom. Do not create a holocaust. During 1946, 1947 and 1948, we have seen what had happened in the country. Do not ruin the country. Trivandrum is an enlightened constituency. Never before has there been a communal violence. I am very much disturbed.

I belong to a minority community. Time and again, I have stated that I have been elected continuously from that constituency where Hindus have a majority with a rich culture. That is the secular fabric of my constituency. But the fundamentalists are ruining our democracy.

I would plead before you in all seriousness not to create communal problems for this country. I am deeply wounded. I cannot go to Trivandrum because the Parliament is in session. I do not know what to do and I cannot share the agony of my people. I receive several communications from the people. I plead that if the BJP is keen to solve the problem, let them say clearly that they are not with the VHP. Let them make their position clear. Otherwise the fundamentalists will take advantage of the situation and create a holocaust.

The secular fabric of this country is the essence of democratic polity and that is sovereign. Nobody can touch the secular fabric of our country. That is the should of our democracy and that should be protected, Sir. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever has happened in Kerala is shameful for this country. Every person has a Fundamental Right to run an R.S.S 'Shakha' on a playground but when people assemble in this manner and the Islami Sewak Sangh attacks them, then it is the duty of the Government to book the people who attack them and protect those who have been attacked. The Congress party is in power there with the support of the Muslim League. Since, it enjoys the support of the Muslim League, it does not want to take any action against the Islami Sewak Sangh and they say that it is an issue of fundamentalists....(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: It is totally misleading, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, today the army has been alerted.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we demand that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement here regarding the incident that took place in Kerala. What is happening in Maharashtra today? You too, hail from Maharashtra. Melegaon is near Nasik, which is called Ayodhya of the South and * you are aware that last year riots took place there during the Ganpati festival. But what has happened there today? Today a well known leader of the Janata Dal who had been the Leader of Opposition in the Maharashtra Assembly I am giving this information on the basis of my personal information—

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, how can he say.....

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIR: * is the leader of Janata Dal....(*Interruptions*). When the names of the leaders of the BJP were mentioned, we did not object Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, under the leadership of the eminent Janmat Dal leader * a procession consisting of 20,000 people was taken out. The

workers of the Communist party also joined it....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, how can he take his name?

MR. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: In the riots that took place day before yesterday, 27 persons were stabbed. I want that the Central Government should obtain information from them. Two police officials also have been stabbed there. If the names of the persons who have been stabbed there are told to the House, it will reveal what is happening there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, my submission is when the procession was being taken out there was a scuffle and people were attacked with cycle chains, wooden and iron rods. The people have created a situation there, making it difficult for people to live there. The Government must be knowing that the Ganesh festival is going to be celebrated in Maharashtra soon and it is a very important festival. The Ganesh festival was started by late Shri Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and this year they are celebrating it as centenary year. This festival will be celebrated in Maharashtra with great enthusiasm and the riots in Malegaon have taken place at the behest of the Babri Samiti. I am saying it on the basis of personal information. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in this connection.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The Ganesh festival should not be made communal.

SHRI RAM NAIK: You do not know that the Ganesh festival is not communal. You should go and see what is happening there. You might not be aware of the incident that took place in your constituency the day before yesterday. In Bombay South black flags were hoisted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I want to say that two days have passed since the incident took place. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should have made a statement. Moreover, since the Congress is in power there, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should have obtained information from there and informed the House accordingly. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: It is most unfortunate that senior Members like Shri Khurana and Shri Ram Nayak are using this opportunity to mislead the House. What happened in Trivandrum is most unfortunate. We fell first victim to the mindless action of the BJP in Ayodhya. Kerala is the most educated State and we claim it to be the most secular State too. But we fell a prey to communal violence. In this House, senior leaders of the BJP are sitting silent, when their colleagues are spreading half-truths and untruths...*(Interruptions)* If you want to listen, please listen. What happened in Trivandrum is not an isolated case. You please ask you people, your muscle power, the RSS, as to what is happening in Kerala for the last six months. The RSS has been engaged in this sort of activities for the last one year...*(Interruptions)* About a dozen people have lost their lives in these series of violences. The Government of Kerala is taking very strong action to contain the violence. Shri Ram Naik accused the Congress Government in Kerala. How can he find fault with the Government of Kerala? The Government is handling the situation with utmost restraint and utmost care. Now, you know the background of this ISS, which is a very small group. The activities of the RSS are

creating insecurity in the mind of the minorities and they also started organising themselves and they too are taking to arms. Here I am not justifying anybody taking to arms. But this happens to be the sequel of the RSS violence. Just as Shri Charles has appealed, I also appeal to Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani to restrain their workers. If they do not advise the RSS cadres to desist from such activities, there will be a sequel to what is happening in Ayodhya and it will be in our place. Shri Chandra Shekhar has warned this House that if these things are allowed to continue, this country will be in flames.

With great difficulty, the Government of Kerala has brought the situation under control. In spite of that, they want to rouse communal passions and create tension. That is why, you are making one-sided accusations. Both RSS and ISS are equally responsible for what has happened in Trivandrum. It is not a one-sided affair. Please desist from what you are doing. Please cooperate with the Government. Don't try to accuse the Kerala Government and please do not try to make a political gain by blaming the Congress.

The Government of Kerala is trying its level best to contain the violence. The RSS cadres are bent upon creating disturbances. I do not want to narrate certain facts which happened in Trivandrum, because, I am afraid, that will add fuel to fire. That is why, I am restraining myself. You get the facts from the RSS cadres. You know very well, how the people of this country will react if a mosque is attacked or if a temple is attacked. You are playing with fire and please desist from it. I am again telling you that it is most unfortunate if this thing can happen in a place like Trivandrum. Do not come here with half-truths and untruths and parade your ignorance in this House. You are equally responsible for what has happened in Trivandrum. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
Communal riots took place in Karnataka....
(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rawat you should
not intervene in between: This is not proper.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am
pointing out about the law and order situation
in the States ruled by the Congress party....
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI
(Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter we
are discussing here today is really pathetic
and serious. Sir, the entire country is worried
about it. Our colleagues from Kerala had
mentioned that while the R.S.S. people were
engaged in exercise, they were attacked. We
condemn this attack in no uncertain
terms. They may be the members of the
R.S.S or the Muslim League but such inci-
dents should not have taken place. Here
allegations and counter allegations are being
levelled at each other. Some say this hap-
pened in Kerala, others say this happened in
Ayodhya. Sir, with great humility, I would like
to point out to you that the events in Kerala
are the aftermath of those of Ayodhya. Ma-
harashtra, Delhi and all other parts of the
country will have to face the consequences.
The work of temple construction is causing
too much tension. I wanted to speak about
it yesterday as kar sewa was going on there.
You might have gone through newspapers
reports also and yesterday I myself had tried
to present a newspaper here in which it
appeared that volunteers are roaming around
with swords in their hands and kar sewa is
being done. The people are being forced to
do kar sewa and some persons are roaming
around with swords in their hands. If kar
sewa is being done in this manner, then what
will be the destiny of this country? Will it not

cause riots in Kerala or Delhi or anywhere in
the country?

Just now one of my colleagues was
stating that riots did not take place in Uttar
Pradesh since his party came to power. It is
very good that riots have not taken place
there. But, perhaps he could not recall
Azamgarh where the Hindu-Muslim riots took
place. A large number of houses were burnt
and shops of many poor persons were looted
and may people suffered great loss. Simi-
larly, riots took place in Banaras. In Jaunpur,
also violence took place. In Rampur also
riots took place. Yet my colleague is stating
that there have been no riots in U.P.

I do not mean to say that riots are good.
My contention is that riots should not take
place anywhere. But what are the reasons
behind these riots. What is the remedy/?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall conclude within
a minute. In this very House when discus-
sion was about to start yesterday on the no-
confidence motion, one of our senior mem-
bers Shri Khurana said that this issue was
not related to any court of Law.

One of my hon. colleague threw the
gauntlet and asked who has the courage to
stop construction there. So, who is being
challenged. Another hon. colleague, Ma-
hant Abedya Nathji, whom I hold in high
esteem, also submitted that why Muslim in
the country are being given so much impor-
tance. The country will turn Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: No regular Bill is be-
fore the House for consideration at the
moment. So you must keep in mind this fact
while bringing the issue to the notice of the
Government. It is not proper on your part to
raise all the issues.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I
am not dwelling on all these issues in
detail.

MR. SPEAKER: Speak in brief.

SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I would like to just submit that if the present situation continues to be there, then mere expression of anxiety and concern in the House will not remedy the situation.

Therefore, I would like to make a submission to you to advise our friends immediately that while this august House respects their sentiments on the issue, the House is of the opinion that whatever is going on in Ayodhya must be stopped immediately. Law should be complied with. In case they do not abide by law, then the country will be ruined. There will be riots everywhere, and the onus for it will rest on the B.J.P. History will never forgive them. With these words I conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIR (Bombay North): May I know the name of the party on whose behalf the hon. Member has spoken.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri: The hon. Member has no concern with it. *(Interruptions)*

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a serious issue is being debated upon in the House and Khurana Sahab is laughing. We are discussing here in the House what has happened in Kerala today and what is happening in Ayodhya and at other places in the country. At the moment tension between the two communities is building up in the country. What are the reasons—the main reason is the way the construction work is going on in Ayodhya. That is the root cause.

Shri Khurana said that communal incidents have not taken place anywhere in the

country, but what did happen during the 'Id' festival.... *(Interruptions)*.... Yes, you people are not in the forefront, but the two organs of yours', viz, the VHP and the RSS are there to do the job. No doubt they are doing their level best to incite communal clashes, but to no avail. On the day of 'Id' festival, in my constituency Godda, the VHP people obstructed Muslims from offering 'Namaz' in order to fan communal clashes. However, our timely intervention at the spot enabled the Muslims to offer 'Namaz'. I respect Shri Atalji. He rightly said that politics should not emanate from religious place like Temples, Mosques, Gurudwaras and Churches and all the pronouncements from there should stop. We support his stand. I would like to make one more submission that today the root cause of the tension between the two communities in Kerala and other parts of the country is the construction-work in Ayodhya. Kar sewaks are performing Kar-Seva there at the point of sword thereby causing tension and fear in the minds of the people of the other community. Therefore, I demand immediate stoppage of construction in Ayodhya. It will create disturbances throughout the country. Ayodhya issue is the root cause of the disturbances all over the country and it is also the reason behind the disturbances and bitterness between the people of the two communities. Therefore, I demand from the Government to stop the ongoing construction-work in Ayodhya without delay.

Sir, if the State Government has failed to stop the ongoing construction-work in Ayodhya, then, through you, I would like to make a submission to the Centre to use the powers conferred upon it to get the ongoing construction-work stopped. In this endeavour the whole country will stand by you.

With these words I thank you and conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS I condemn what has happened in Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My request to all the Hon. Members is this that let us not instigate our people outside through our speeches. It is the duty of every one of us to condemn such acts and we should see that proper guideline is given to the entire country, to the entire society.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: That is what exactly I was trying to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not unnecessarily abuse each other. Already the atmosphere is surcharged with anger and heat. Let us not further increase it. Let us try to cool down the atmosphere which is not prevailing in the country.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am very much in agreement with what you have said.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): The best course would be that instead of everybody talking, you can appeal to everybody to search their own hearts.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, what you are saying is agreeable to all of us. In fact, we condemn what has taken place in Kerala. I do condemn the ISS and their action. I do condemn the path of RSS also in this regard. It is because, it is a clash between them. They have started this problem. I also condemn all of them who are instigating this issue and the matters connected with this to a great extent. I do condemn the speeches made by some of our great friends, some of our great Leaders, who have actually instigated this type of problem.

Now, I would like to just appeal to the BJP Leaders - to Shri Advani and Shri

Vajpayee - this. If they are in a position to show tolerance of Lord Ram and to show tolerance of Hinduism and to give a lead in this regard, I am sure, the whole problem can be brought to a peaceful end. I am really ashamed to hear about the speeches of the Leaders. I have read their speeches also in the newspapers. I am sure that nobody will deny that one of the Leaders of the BJP has even gone to the extent of saying that only by demolishing Babri Masjid, this issue can be settled.

I am very sorry to say that there was a speech that was delivered by one of the hon. Leaders who had also went to the extent of saying that Babri Masjid which has no relevance to the muslims will be demolished. That is the way in which the matter should be settled.

I would appeal to everybody that this type of action or this type of spirit of the Leaders should be withheld for some time, maybe kept in abeyance for some time so that the whole problem is brought into a peaceful end.

I also plead that we all may sit together for some time and solve the problem or take a decision that something has to be done in this regard. It is not for the Government alone to do it. It is not for Central Government alone to take an action. It is neither for the State Government to take an action.

So, I feel that the Leaders must come together and put their heads immediately and should resolve this matter.

I plead with them once again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow one Member from the ruling side and other Member from the opposition side.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to give a personal explanation as my name has been mentioned by him. He said something about RSS in Kerala. I would like to read out only two lines from the statement of the interview given by that State's Home Minister to a newspaper.

[English]

"According to the Minister incharge of Home, Mr. C.V. Ramarajan, trouble began around 7.30 a.m. when a stone was thrown at an RSS shakha at Poonthura."

[Translation]

As per my information, disturbances broke out there after this. RSS was attacked and violence began....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you wanted to say you have said.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The practice is to allow one Member from the Treasury Benches and one Member from the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: Shri Khurana has raised a problem during zero hour regarding the attack on RSS workers

who were organising Shakha in a ground. It is correct as the newspapers have also reported the incident. None else but the Centre is responsible for it. The Centre is not capable enough to get the ongoing construction-work in Ayodhya in violation of the Courts' orders, stopped. What happened in Kerala will soon spread to other places and such incidents will occur daily and nobody will be able to check them. It is the duty of the Government to implement the orders of the Court at any cost, whether through the acquisition of land or by dismissing the State's BJP Government?

My point of order is when Shri Khurana and many other hon. Members have already spoken on the same issue, why is the permission to raise it again and again being given.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, you give your ruling on what Shri Satya Pal Singh Yadav has said... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Malegaon town in district Nasik in Maharashtra is considered to be a very sensitive town.... (Interruptions)

Babri Action Committee observer Bandh for the whole day in Malegaon city. About 50 thousand people under the leadership of Janata Dal leader and the former opposition leader in Maharashtra Assembly took out a procession in the city. When the procession reached near Balaji temple, certain announcements were made to provoke the people and to create tension there. The camera of a photographer who wanted to take their photographs in front of the statue of Shivaji was snatched; the cameraman was assaulted; attempts were made so that the report of the incident may not be published in the newspaper next day. What is this all happening in Malegaon? Pelting of stones took place in front of police control

room. When the Janata Dal leader was enquired into, he apologised and said that the procession did not remain under his control, such incidents have been taking place in Malegaon. Janata Dal wants to create communal tension again in those places where incidents to this effect had taken place earlier. Similar riots took place in Gujarat too. Now attempts were made to repeat the same in Sangli and Krad in Maharashtra. All efforts are being made to provoke communal riots. Similar attempts were made in Malegaon also....(Interruptions)

SHRI AYUB KHAN: You are referring to Malegaon only, but not to Ayodhya.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Janata Dal, Congress and Communist Party want that communal riots should break out in Uttar Pradesh, but they have not been successful in their motive. Therefore, they diverted their attention to Maharashtra. I strongly condemn this incident and urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to give a statement in this regard. I had raised a question in regard to Malegaon yesterday too, however, nothing is being done in that direction. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should discuss the matter with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He himself hails from Maharashtra why he is not interested to participate in the discussion regarding communal tension in Malegaon city of Maharashtra, though he participates in every other discussion. Before the position of this tension spreads in Kerala, Maharashtra etc, the Government should take measures.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kot-tayam): The leader of every political party condemns what has been taking place in Kerala for the last two days. I would not like to go into the dispute. I agree to what you have said. It is the responsibility of every political party and the leader of every party to contribute to restore peace and order in the city. We being the new members and younger

generation look towards leaders like Shri Advani, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and others for guidance.

Congress party is not against the construction of temple, but the way the things are being given political shape is misleading the youth of the country. Four persons were killed and about 100 houses were damaged in Trivandrum, a man in a mosque was killed. The Kerala Government took certain concrete steps to control the situation but despite that peace and order could not be restored there. That is why I appeal to the leaders of all the political parties to come forward and pursue people to restore peace and order and also communal harmony in the country.

SHRI HARI SINGH CHAVDA (Banas-kantha): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been working for social welfare for the last 40 years particularly for the upliftment of backward classes, Harijans, Adivasis and Hindu-Muslim unity etc. Muslim workers as well as students are there in the institution. I run, and no discrimination is made between them. However, at present Communal tension prevails in my institution also.

A muslim person was beaten by another man of the same community due to some rivalry between them. However, the victim said that the accused was a Hindu man. This provoked the muslims who killed a Hindu man in Disa Tehsil, the area to which I belong; which consequently gave rise to communal tension in the entire city.

This was the outcome of disbelief. People requested me to reach the site and I did the same. Tension prevailed in the whole city. Police was beating the workers mercilessly. So much so that an old woman who was passing through the way was beaten to the extent that her arm broke. She was not involved in communal riots. A man from a village named Samthi had come there for

purchasing purpose. He was beaten so
mercilessly that he died....(Interruptions)....I
went to the Police Station, met the officer
and asked him not to apprehend or beat the
innocent people...(Interruptions)

Look, I was beaten. When I went to the
police officer....

[English]

SHRI. A . CHALRLES (Trivandrum):
The Home Minister should come and made
a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The
Home Minister should come and make a
statement. (Interruptions) Then we will not
allow you to speak. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA: When I
went to meet the police officer. I requested
him not to apprehend or beat any innocent
person ... (Interruptions) At the moment
I am not referring to any body (Interrup-
tions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When a hon.
Member of this House says that he has been
assaulted, is it not our duty to hear him? Let
us hear him. There is a Government and the
Government will make a statement. You do
not allow other Members to speak and you
do not want grievances of other Members to
go on record. There is a lot of confusion. The
Reporters feel extremely difficult to record
what one speaks. Zero Hour is meant for
ventilating certain grievances. I am calling
one hon. Member from this side and another
Member from the other side. I am following
certain rules. Every one of us wants to teach
to the whole world how one should behave.
At the same time we shall also search our

hearts. Let the hon. Member say what he
wants to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Before going to
another point, we would like to have a state-
ment from the Government...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have
got every right to ventilate your grievances.
By virtue of your existence in the second
bench, th House. I do not think so. Rules
does not permit that.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: We do not stand
in his way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear
with patience whatever he says. If it is
pleasing, you accept it and in the absence of
it you ignore it.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr Deputy
Speaker, Sir, when I went to the police
station to request the concerned officer not
to arrest or beat the innocent persons, a few
friends of mine accompanied me. When we
made the complaint, some of them came out
and started beating without bothering whom
they were beating. It was inside, despite
they started beating me. After beating, the
DCP and others directed to arrest the people.
Afterwards, they released them at the dis-
tance of about 100-150 km; and filed a fake
case before the magistrate. The police ac-
tion is being taken in Gujarat. It would be
disastrous. If it is not withdrawn. The way
the things are taking place in Bihar will not be
tolerated there.

Secondly, my area is very close to
Pakistan border. There is a village named
Piprada in that area having the population of
about five thousand people. A man named
Jaslok, belonging to a minority group was

arrested. Afterwards the situation deteriorated to the extent there were incidents of dishonouring the women. In our area Panchayat President is called as Pramukh. Everybody gives him great respect. Everyone obeys Panchayat President. Otherwise, they remain indulged in such activities. If the activities of the people belonging to particular minorities are not checked, the circumstances similar to those created in Kashmir by Pakistan will arise in Banaskantha. Therefore I would urge upon the Government to take measures to prevent the situation similar to that prevails in Kashmir.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): We condemn the attack on the hon. Member... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a regular debate. If he had used any words which are unparliamentary, certainly you are at liberty to raise it and such words can be removed from the records. But you cannot ask for any clarification.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we condemn the attack on the hon. Member. But what we are emphasising is that all these things are the reflections of Ayodhya. The BJP has assured the House that they will abide the instruction of the Court of law. Now the U.P. Government could not implement the directions of the Court of law. The BJP senior leaders could not prevail on the VHP and the construction is going on. It is because of this inaction of the U.P. Government and the inability of the leadership of the BJP, this communal riot has started in Kerala... (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I expect the ruling party to react to certain situations in the country with a greater sense of responsibility. We may have different views about Ayodhya. But,

this fact must be accepted that the bone of contention for all these years has been whether the structure of the mosque should be protected or not. (Interruptions). It must be acknowledged that the Uttar Pradesh Government has scrupulously ensured that the mosque structure is protected. What I would like to stress is that today a riot takes place in Trivandrum; a disturbance takes place in Malegaon or something else takes place elsewhere, if we - we mean those who are interested in seeing that the communal harmony and communal peace are maintained - try to rationalise it and justify it on the ground of Ayodhya, we are not contributing to communal harmony.

I would like to point out one fact that I disagree, disapprove of the politics of the Muslim League. But, I draw distinction between the Muslim League and the Islamic Sewak Sangh and I demand a statement from the Government as to what is the nature of this organisation because according to my information - information gathered from very reliable sources - this is an apparatus created by the Inter-Services Organisation of Pakistan. It is the Inter-Services Intelligence Wing of the Pakistan Government which is equivalent of the CIA and an apparatus of this kind which has recently come up and which is at the back of all these disturbances which happened in Kerala - Cochin, Trivendrum and Calicut - were gheraoed by thousands of people brought in trucks and buses by a call given by this organisation and the gherao was so effective that very many passengers who travelled by the plane - two of my colleagues in the other House also travelled by that plane - could not get out. A Minister of the Central Government ensured that my colleagues could get out and they were able to come out. But, there were foreigners, including women who were literally weeping on the airport because they were unable to get out. I would plead with you do not try to mix up things and do not try to justify riots in any case. Any violence is to

be condemned and if there is an attack on a RSS Branch in the morning - you may agree or disagree with the RSS - but let there be no reservation in unequivocal condemnation of violence and the condemnation of the Government anywhere. I condemn it wherever it is. Therefore, when my colleagues point out, they have a reason to be proud of the fact that in Uttar Pradesh, for the last one year, despite all provocations, Shri Kalyan Singh's Government has been able to contain communal disturbances. I want a statement from the Government. These days Ayodhya has naturally been the core of all attention. But, in the meanwhile, grave disturbances have taken place in Ahmedabad, in parts of Gujarat, in Malegaon and in Trivendrum lately. I want a detailed statement from the Government in respect of all these occurrences; all these happenings and the action taken by the Government of those States in respect of these matters.

[Translation]

13.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are very much sad and perturbed over the communal riots in Kerala, Malegaon and other parts of the country. Whichever party may be responsible for these riots, whether in Malegaon or in Kerala, we deeply regret the occurrence of such riots in the country.

(Interruptions)

But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very important to find the roots of this malady. There has always been some or the other reason behind the eruption of riots in the country. This time, we can say with certainty that the conditions that are being created in the country, owing to the developments in Ayodhya and the non-implementation of the

court orders, are responsible for these riots. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Is it the stand of the Government of India? You ask the Home Minister to make a statement.....(Interruptions)

Let the Home Minister make a statement that way.....(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will tell you the stand of the Government of India also. Please have patience.

[Translation]

We strongly condemn the Islamic Sevak Sangh. Where we are opposed to Hindu communalism in the country, we are equally opposed to Muslim communalism. The Congress party and the Congress Government are as much opposed to Muslim communalism as much to Hindu communalism. But from where did they derive this name? I feel that the Islamic Sevak Sangh is the step cousin of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. Therefore, instead of questioning us, you question the R.S.S., which is responsible for making the name of Islamic Sevak Sangh a success. Had there been no R.S.S., there would have been no Islamic Sevak Sangh either. It is you who sow the seeds of all the maladies affecting the country. (Interruptions) There cannot be smoke without fire. Therefore, we condemn both the Islamic Sevak Sangh and the R.S.S. as both of them together want to divide the country and are creating tension within the country.

As you said, the riots in Malegaon and Trivandrum have further confirmed our doubt. We have been saying for so many days, that the State Government should implement the court orders, as otherwise, there is a danger

of communal riots erupting in the country. The riots have occurred in Kerala and Maharashtra precisely because of the non implementation of the court orders and God forbid, of riots take place in other parts of the country, this will be considered the only reason behind it. The Bharatiya Janata Party and the U.P. Government are responsible for this and not the Central Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: I charge you with inciting riots in the country by making such statements.

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: So far as Shri Advani's demand is considered, we will be making statements on the situation in Malegaon as well as on Ayodhya. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us now take up Item No. 6 in today's agenda.

13.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provision of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1992, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th July, 1992"

13.06 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT Bill

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1992, as passed by Rajya Sabha

13.07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1992-93.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1992-93. [Placed in Library see No LT-2301/92]

13.07 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1988-89

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1988-89 [Placed in library see No LT-2302/92]

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to safeguard the interests of caprolactum producing company, FACT, Kerala.**

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, FACT, Kerala and GSFC, Gujarat are the two companies producing caprolactum in the country. FACT is producing 40,000 - 50,000 tonnes and GSFC, 18,000 tonnes of caprolactum. The total consumption of caprolactum in the country is 75,000 - 80,000 tonnes. So there is a deficit of 20 to 25 thousand tonnes.

Prior to the 1992-93 budget, 80 per cent customs duty was imposed on imported caprolactum. But, after the budget, the customs duty was reduced from 80 to 50 per cent. As a consequence, the price of imported caprolactum came down from Rs. 81,000 per tonne to Rs. 45,000 while the price of FACT caprolactum remained at Rs. 80,000 per tonne. As a result FACT could not compete in the market and 4,000 tonnes of caprolactum valued at Rs. 30 crores accumulated in the godowns of FACT. Imported caprolactum is now capturing the market pushing aside FACT and GSFC. In order to save FACT from this crisis, the following suggestions are made:

1. Allow only the import of caprolactum needed to fill the internal deficit.
2. Importers should be asked to compulsory purchase of FACT caprolactum
3. Anti-dumping rule should be used.
4. A tripartite meeting of the representatives of the Government, FACT and nylon

industries who use the caprolactum should be called for finding a suitable solution to this problem.

5. FACT should be allowed to start nylon and nylon based products.

6. Ammonia plant for FACT should be cleared immediately, so that import of ammonia, a raw material for caprolactum can be stopped by FACT.

- (II) **Need to check the growing menace of filariasis on the country.**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI (Bengaluru): Sir, An estimated 304 million people in India are exposed to the risk of filariasis infection, according to the latest official figures. Out of these, about 22 million are microfilaria carriers and 16 million chronic filaria cases. States which are most filariasis-infected are Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Bihar as well as the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Orissa has been a breeding ground for filariasis.

In India, filariasis is caused mainly due to the infection of wuchereria transmitted by the culex fatigans mosquito. The present National Filariasis Control Programme in India was launched in 1956, based on the results of experience on pilot projects in Puri district of Orissa. The disease has caused acute social problems, particularly, among unmarried boys and girls. It continues to spread unchecked.

I, therefore, urge the Union Government to take necessary expeditious action in this regard.

Thank you.

(iii) Need to link Ahmedabad and Rajkot T.V. stations with other Kendras by microwave.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): As part of expansion of T.V. network in the country, Union Government have installed about 30 low power T.V. transmitters and three high power transmitters in Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat and Surat Corporation have cooperated by making available land, building etc. for low power transmitters. More over, with a view to giving benefits of T.V. programmes into the rural mass, the State Government has evolved a scheme of community T.V. for installing T.V. sets in villages under matching contribution basis.

The Regional T.V. Transmission network is extremely limited and confined to Ahmedabad and Vadodara only. There is no linkage between the T.V. Stations like Surat, Vadodara in Gujarat through uplink or microwave. The State Government and M.Ps. of Gujarat have represented to the Union Government and the Government had assured that uplink facility would be made available to Gujarat from June, 1992. But so far, no steps have been taken to provide facility of linkage. In the absence of such a linkage in Gujarat State, important programmes on culture, music, art etc. in the regional language prepared by Ahmedabad and Rajkot cannot be shown to the people throughout the State.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to give microwave linkage to Ahmedabad and Rajkot T.V. stations with other Kendras with immediate effect. It is also necessary to have a microwave link between Ahmedabad and Delhi to transmit important events of the State on the same day on national network.

(iv) Need to harness natural gas of "Adamitila" for generation of power and Assam.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): Unprecedented load-shedding has been going on in Barak Valley of Assam. As the sources of supply of electricity are limited in Assam, it has to depend on the neighbouring States of Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur. But apart from hydel or thermal projects, natural gas is another source of power, which is in abundance in Barak Valley. A huge quantity of natural gas is coming out at "Adamitila" near Patharkandi of Karimganj district, Assam. This natural gas can easily be harnessed for generation of power to reduce the heavy load-shedding in the said Valley.

So, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and to do the needful at a very early date.

(v) Need to ensure the implementation in toto of the decisions of the central government regarding demands of Food Corporation employees union

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the Food Corporation Employees Union with a membership of about 70,000 employees of FCI and with 95 per cent membership was on an agitation for their just and legitimate demands. From 15th May, 1992, they were to go on strike. At the intervention of several members of Parliament, a discussion ensued between the Minister of State for Food and Leaders of the Union where Members of Parliament were also present. Some important decisions were taken and the Minister informed the Members of Parliament about these decisions in writing agreeing that they would be implemented. The agitation was therefore withdrawn at the request of the Members of Parliament. It is

surprising that the FCI management has not implemented these decisions. I request the Government to take immediate action in the matter.

- (vi) **Need to draw an Action - Plan for employment to rural people through various anti-poverty programmes in Bolangir, Orissa.**

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, Bolangir parliamentary constituency is mainly an agricultural area dependent on monsoon for irrigation facilities. Due to below average rainfall, the area is facing an impending drought. Coupled with inadequate infrastructural facilities, landless and marginal farmers are faced with problem of starvation or migration. Though the Central Government has initiated anti-drought and employment generational programmes, due to lack of supervision, the benefits are not percolating down to the poorest. Due to inadequate soil and moisture conservation measures, the retention capacity of the land is declining. In order to arrest land degradation and to fight against drought, Government should draw an action plan providing employment to rural people through various anti-poverty programmes. The local Parliament Members should be involved in monitoring the employment generation programmes. Essential commodities to the poor people should also be provided through revamped Public Distribution System.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Accounts of Banaras Hindu University (volume I and II) for 1989-90 and statement for delay in these papers, Annual Report and review on the working of Indira Gandhi National Open University for 1989-90 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)
(Kumari Selja): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy to the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University (Volume I and II) for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (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-2264/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open Uni-

versity for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2268/92]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(10)

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2265/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1990-91.

(11)

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1990-91.

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2269/92]

[Placed in library See No. LT-2266/92]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(12)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

(13)

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2270/92]

[Placed in library See No. LT-2267/92]

- (8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan) for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(14)

A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon (Volume I and II).

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

(15)

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

- [Placed in library See No. LT-2271/92]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research 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 Council of Social Science Research 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-2272/92]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhawan Society, (India), New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhawan Society, (India), New Delhi, 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bal Bhawan Society (India), New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (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-2273/92]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, 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 Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, 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-2274/92]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English version) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.
- (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-2275/92]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1989-90. (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kamataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, 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, Rourkela, for the year 1990-91.
- (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-2276/92] (29) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1990-91.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2278/92]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1990-91 together with Report thereon. (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering college, Durgapur, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (27) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the

- Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1989-90.
- (31) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2279/92]
- (32) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (33) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2280/92]
- (34) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (35) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2281/92]
- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the
- (37) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2282/92]
- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 1989-90.
- (39) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2283/92]
- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1989-90.
- (41) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2284/92]

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1989-90. (48) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharti, Santiniketan, for the year 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 Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1989-90. (49) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (48) above.
- (43) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above. [Placed in library See No. LT-2288/92]
- [Placed in library See No. LT-2285/92] (50) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1990-91. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1990-91. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1990-91.
- (45) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above. (51) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (50) above.
- [Placed in library See No. 21-2286/92] [Placed in library see No. LT-2289/92]
- (46) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon. (52) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 17th December, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4288 by Shri Mohan Singh pertaining to Documents regarding Independence Struggle and Jawahar Lal Nehru and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.
- (47) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2290/92]

- (53) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the University of Delhi for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2291/92]

Notification under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, Annual Report Annual Accounts and Review in the working Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute Bangalore for 1990-91 and statement for delay in laying these papers 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): Sir, On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.636 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1992 under section 26 of the Environment (protection) Act 1986.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2292/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts

(Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, 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 Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, 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-2293/92]

- (4) A copy of the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in library See No. LT-2294/92]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 14th July, 1992 to Starred Question No. 84 by Shri Subhash Chandra Naik, M.P. regarding Forest Cover.

[Placed in library See No. LT-2295/92]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Central council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy New Delhi for 1990-91 and National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, 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 Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in library See No. LT-2296/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (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 National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) for the year 1990-91.

- (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-2297/92]

Union Government Appropriation Accounts of (Postal) services for 1990-91 Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Series) for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Union Government appropriation Accounts of the (Postal Services) for the year 1990-91 (Hindi and English versions).

[Place in library See No. LT-2298/92]

- (2) A copy of the Union Government appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Services) for the year 1990-91 (Hindi and English versions).

[Place in library See No. LT-2299/92]

- (3) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1990-91 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in library See No. LT-2300/92]

14.23 hrs.

**BHOPAL GAS LEAK DISASTER
(PROCESSING OF CLAIMS) AMENDMENT BILL - CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Amendment Bill.

Shri Shravan Kumar Patel to speak now.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an irrefutable fact that the Bhopal Gas tragedy is the worst industrial disaster in the history of mankind. Thousands of persons including men, women and children and also animals died in this disaster. Lakhs of people have suffered irreparable loss. The common parlance in Law is that justice delayed is justice denied. Eight long years have passed by since hell broke loose on that fateful night on the city of Bhopal essentially owing to an attitude of callousness and lack of concern for human beings. This tragedy took place basically owing to the negligence on the part of the Union Carbide in Bhopal. Perhaps, some of the Members in this august House are not aware of one fact that there was a small newspaper in Bhopal which had predicted that the city of Bhopal was sitting on a ticking time bomb that this disaster could take place any time. But the arms of the rich and the powerful are very long and ultimately this disaster could not be averted.

I have been by closely following the discussions that have been taking place in this House through various questions that hon. Members have asked as also through the Resolution on which we had discussions that went on for almost one week, I do not wish to go into the details of each and every aspect. But I would like to touch only the important points that have come out through the various discussions that we had.

At the onset, I would like to state that the entire House would agree that no amount of compensation can fully mitigate the health hazard and the loss of life suffered by the victims of the MIC gas leak. Having said this the question of assessment of damage of gas victims whose number now stands at over six lakhs, the amount of compensation for each category and the rehabilitation of the gas victims stands paramount in my view. The guidelines for various categories

as demanded by hon. Members in this House should be redefined and simplified and the hon. Minister has also assured us that the system would be simplified so that claims could be settled at the earliest possible. The Central Government has given wide powers to the Claims Commissioners. He is also to perform the quasi-judicial functions. I am very happy to say that just yesterday the hon. Minister Dr. Chinta Mohan declared that now over 1000 people would be working to see that these claims are expeditiously settled. I would like to add that those people who do not reside in Bhopal but who happened to be there on that fateful night, their interest should also be safeguarded and they should also be given some compensation because they have suffered the loss. After the payment of compensation which should include the amount of interest which has been added to the main amount, the hon. Minister informed us the other day, stands at over Rs. 14,00 crores. After doing that, the main issue of rehabilitation of gas victims should also be taken up very seriously by the State Government and the Central Government could also contribute in a substantial manner in this matter.

The gas affected people should be trained vocationally so that they are put in a position where they can earn their livelihood and the State Government should extend to them soft loans so that they could start some sort of a business for themselves.

As promised by the Union Carbide, a fully equipped 500 bedded hospital with all the latest equipments should be set up without further loss of time. This they had promised long time ago and they have not met this promise. The company should pay the enhanced cost of Rs. 106 crores as estimated in the project report for this hospital. I would also like to say that a comprehensive legislation to ensure that hazardous industry like this is not put in densely populated areas

[Sh. Shravan Kumar Patel]

so that this kind of major disaster could never take place.

Lastly, Mr. Anderson and all those people who are responsible for this great calamity should be brought to book. I do not wish to take further time of this House. I thank you very much for giving me the time.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bhopal gas tragedy was a very painful incident and there are still many such aspects as should have been considered but have been ignored so far. One such aspect is whether this was an experiment conducted on the people of our country?

It is now eight years since this incident took place and the payment of the compensation amount to the affected, that should have been made immediately, is getting delayed due to some or the other reason. As per the existing guidelines, the kith and kin of the dead have been paid Rs. three lakh, while those affected have been given Rs. four lakh, although the loss was to the extent that about ten people were affected in each family and entire family was wiped out. Therefore, it is very much necessary to review the existing guidelines. The effects on the affected are not apparent today. They are such that their progeny will have to suffer for it. It will have a bearing on the future generations. Therefore, these factors should be kept in mind while drawing the guidelines for the payment of compensation amount.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Government should carefully consider the rehabilitation plan for the gas-affected forwarded by the Madhya Pradesh Government. It should seriously think over it. Even

those children, who are yet to be born, will suffer the consequences of this catastrophe; they too are going to be affected. Similarly, chances are that people who have not been apparently affected so far, will later on develop hearing, visual and other problems including paralysis. These diseases may not seem damaging at the moment, but in future, it can have serious repercussions on the health of the people, which could even make them handicapped. They can even develop diseases. Which can ruin their health. Even today there are many such people there. The State Government has put before the centre a plan to rehabilitate them but the Central Government is not paying any attention to it. They are not going to benefit from any relief, if guidelines are to be issued after eight years, as was done in this case. Therefore, it is my humble submission that unlike in this case, where guidelines have been issued and a decision to empower the commissioner has been taken after eight years, the implementation of the rehabilitation plan should not take much time. It is my request that the Centre should take an immediate decision after studying the plan.

I would also like to submit that out of the 56 municipal wards in Bhopal, people living in 36 wards only are to be provided with relief. Only four lakh people out of about the total 5.5 lakh people of Bhopal are to benefit from this relief. It is my submission that when the leak took place, the gas spread did not limit itself to any particular area, rather it spread to all the sides affecting not only Bhopal, but also its adjacent areas. Therefore, it is my humble submission that the relief programme should not be limited to 36 wards only. Even the Madhya Pradesh Government says that relief should be distributed in all the 56 wards of Bhopal, not just 36 wards. If an action plan is formulated from this angle, then we would be able to provide some real help. I welcome this Amendment, but the people won't get much benefit from

such minor Amendments. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this regard, I would like to submit only this much that we have come a long distance after this tragedy and we should not look upon this tragedy from the point of view of providing relief only to those affected and those who have been medically examined, rather we should also look at it, keeping in mind the fact that the future generations will also be affected by it. The entire city had come under the striking range of the gas. Chances are that those who were in Bhopal at the time at the tragedy and who seem to have escaped from its effect, could be affected after some years, in different ways. It could have an adverse effect on their physical and mental health. This is the opinion of the doctors as well.

In order to save the future generations, the Union Government should take an immediate decision on the action plan forwarded by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the State Government's plea that any rehabilitation plan formulated in this regard should encompass all the 56 wards of Bhopal city. An immediate decision should be taken keeping in view the interests of those who are alive today, but are prone to be affected in future.

I would like to make only this much.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support this Bill which intends to amend the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act 1985. As you know we had the greatest industrial disaster in 1984 at Bhopal. Till today the number of persons killed and injured is not definite and usually known. At least so far as the number of injured persons is concerned, it goes on increasing. But the number of the dead is put at no less than 4037. I do not know whether there is further revision in this figure. But in records

what we find is that 4037 people have died in this tragedy. At that point of time it was stated that twenty thousand people were injured. But now as we know there are different claims about the number of persons injured. This matter was agitated in this House earlier several times. Last week also during the Question Hour the Prime Minister had to intervene to say that some people have been left out. Whatever it is, the Prime Minister assured the House that there is a Commissioner sitting at Bhopal and although guidelines are already issued by the Government of India, he has the discretion to put this figure at a higher level. If some genuinely injured people who should have been included in the list are left out, they can be included. That was the assurance given.

This is a very sorry state of affairs that this tragedy took place obviously due to the negligence of the factory owners, the plant managers, the proprietors and all those people. Meanwhile seven or eight years have elapsed. But till today the issue of compensation has not been finalised, the payment has not yet been made. Of course I do not hold the Government of India responsible for it. The system is such and we have to find the way out. We pray God that there shall be no repetition of this, not only in Bhopal, but elsewhere in the country. However we may wish, some such problem of this nature is arising which may not be of this magnitude.

Here, it is a peculiar case and as you know, a multi-national company is involved which has its base not in India, but outside — far away, in the USA. You also know, how difficult and complicated the legal proceedings are. The case was filed there in the United States and on the advice of the judge, it was shifted; herest it has been registered legally in India. Finally, the Supreme Court gave its verdict in October 1991 with an observation or a directive that necessary guidelines may be prepared and issued

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

regarding the fixation and payment of compensation to the gas leakage victims within four months. That has since been done and the process is now on.

Eight years' time is a very very long period; enough is enough; and now all out efforts should be made to see that all these claims are finalised by the tribunals set up for the purpose, expeditiously.

Another directive given by the Supreme Court in its verdict was about the setting up of 40 tribunals. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Supreme Court in its wisdom directed that 40 tribunals may be set up for the purpose. If I am wrong, I may be contradicted for which I will be happy. I think, as of now, only eight tribunals are functioning; we have been able to make only eight tribunals functional as against 40 recommended or directed by the Supreme Court. Out of this eight, five are having original jurisdiction and three are appellate tribunals. Again, there was some delay in the location of their offices, arrangement of furnitures, necessary staff, etc. All these things could not be arranged well in time. There should be proper coordination between the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Central Government, so far as this matter is concerned. There should be proper coordination, there should be proper cooperation in arranging the offices and other things. The State Government will be pushing the figure high and say something. That will not do; it has to be in a very coordinated way. That is what I want to say.

I specifically request the hon. Minister that the implementation part, etc., to the bureaucracy only should not be left. I know that these tribunals and the welfare commissioner have been appointed as per the provision, under section (6) of this Act and

according to section (7) also, powers are being delegated. So, there is no problem. The list of officers or the authorities who are to be delegated powers by Government of India would now also include the welfare commissioner who is of the rank of a Judge. A Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court has been appointed as the welfare commissioner. It is good. There is nothing to oppose in this Bill.

I would urge upon the Minister to control the bureaucracy properly. Probably had the officers of the Ministry applied their mind properly at the time of formulation or drafting of the original Act of 1985; this amendment would not have been called for. What was in that Act itself? As I referred, section 6 does provide for the appointment of welfare commissioner. Again in section 7, there is a provision that Central Government may delegate its powers or some of its powers or all the powers to certain officers, etc. This could have been taken care of from the beginning. That list could have included the welfare commissioner or the drafting could have said: some such officers, whom the Government of India would consider proper in course of time or from time to time by notification, can be given powers. Why should it always come before the Parliament for such petty matters and also encroach upon the valuable time of this august House? Had the authorities applied their mind properly, the necessity for coming before the House could not have arisen and such an amendment could have been avoided.

I would not go further because it has already been emphasised. Everybody knows about the seriousness of the situation. Government of India put its claim in the US courts also for about US\$ 3 billion. Because it was going on indefinitely and, as you know, delay defeats the purpose, whatever was possible, Government of India tried to do. There was a negotiated settlement. The amount was fixed at US\$ 470 million. If it is not

distributed, if the claims are not heard and finalised quickly and go on for decades, with the devaluation and price rise, etc., what would the real value? It might go on till the turn of the century. Then, what will be the value? Naturally the hardship of the victims is multiplied therefore. Therefore, leaving all those things to these tribunals, judicial process which has started should be expedited. All these tribunals, etc.,—about 40 in number—should be made functional without any further delay. The Government of India should also constantly monitor. So far as this monitoring part is concerned, there is some negligence. You don't rest assure here in Delhi that everything in Bhopal is going on as per your wish and as per the verdict of the Supreme Court. The Secretary of the Ministry should that it is monitored. I do not say that they should interfere but monitoring should be done. Already there has been inordinate delay and that delay is not excusable. Of course, the legal process took time. But at least from now onwards, there should not be any delay and further delay would multiply the sufferings of the victims.

For the functioning of the tribunals procedure as in Civil Procedure Code are there and are playing will be followed. But we have to see that the CPC does not stand on the way of speedy disposal of the case. Some sort of summary proceedings should be there. This point should be examined. I cannot comment on it often. Let the Civil Procedure Code be there for the procedural part. But it should not stand on the way of speedy and expeditious disposal of the case. What is really needed, under the circumstances, is some sort of summary proceedings.

The money available for this purpose from the RBI is Rs. 1400 crores. Even after seven to eight years of the tragedy, there is an unhealthy practice of raising the number of victims. This should not be encouraged. It is all right that medical examination and other things are there. But, at the same time,

this unhealthy competition should be checked.

Lastly, the Supreme Court has also directed that the UCC should set up a super-specialised 500 bed hospital. But no beginning has been made. Nothing positive is on record. No evidence is there. I do not think that these organisations and the UCC management are at all interested to set up such a hospital which is very very necessary to treat the victims of the tragedy. Mrs. Sumitra Mahajan was referring to repercussions as to what may happen in future. She was expressing her apprehensions. In such a case, it is not just limited to the present time. Considering all these things, it is good that there should be good medical facilities. But I do not find that the intention or the sincerity is there on the part of the UCC. We have to ensure that they set up such a hospital in the true spirit. It is just a formality for them that they say something but they do not make the necessary provisions. This attitude will not be useful.

The Government has gone in for advertising in Washington Times regarding the arrest of Mr. Warren Anderson. It has done something in this regard. It should be pursued vigorously. The person who is responsible for the suffering of a large number of people should not be allowed to go scotfree. He should be brought to book and should be properly dealt with so that that will also be an exemplary for others and such a tragedy will not be allowed to happen or repeat in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is such a issue that hon. Minister would not like to stay away from discussions on it. Whatever happened in Bhopal is known to everyone. This is a question of Humanity. Politics is not involved in it. So if I make some request as

[Sh. Gridhari Lal Bhargava]

with in the prorisions of this Bill I do not think that Hon. Minister would say no to that.

Sir, I would like to submit that Central Government has only sanctioned an amount of Rs. 163 crores against a plan sent by Madhya Pradesh Government of Rs. 371 crores. There is an enormous difference between Rs. 371 crores and Rs. 163 crores. Imagine how the Central Government assists the State Government? Therefore, Central Government should clear the plan of Rs. 371 crores sent by Madhya Pradesh Government as it is. A period of eight years has elapsed but the problem of rehabilitation has not been solved. My second submission is that all the 56 wards should be covered instead of only 36.

Thirdly, the people are distressed because of it and it is sure to create discontentment among them. If the people do not get any financial assistance or any other help even after such a tragedy they are sure to be disappointed. People were all the more dissatisfied because there was proposal to provide training and allot industrial sheds to them. There was also a proposal to bring about improvement in the environment and provide vocational training to women and opportunities of self employment to the youth. But nothing could be done as allocation was quite insufficient. Therefore, I think you will take steps to remove these causes of discontentment.

Besides, the State Government had requested the Central Government to declare it as Special Industrial Area. Had the Government declared it so, industries in large number would have been set up there and the people would have got industrial facilities they would surely have managed to get finance through one or the other source. The Government should kindly take into consideration the fourth demand made by

me. Cattle died there in large number. As per the guidelines a meagre amount of Rs. 10,000/- was fixed to be given for each cattle. Can this amount be considered sufficient to purchase any of the cattle of good breed? Therefore, the Government may kindly review its guidelines. I will not take much of your time and draw your attention to a serious point. You propose to give compensation of Rs. 4 lakh to a person who had suffered a serious injury and Rs. 3 lakh to a person who had suffered an injury. While Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh to the family of a deceased person. You propose to give Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh to the family of a deceased person, please keep it at least Rs. 4 lakh. Is the price of human life is only Rs. 1 lakh or 3 lakh. I would like to submit that the five points that I have brought before you need to be considered by you rising above the party lines. I do not think any party will oppose these points. It is a question of humanity. Eight years have passed but people have not received any compensation. That is why there is a great discontentment among them. I will not take much time but I would request the Hon. Minister to consider these five points raised by me sympathetically and provide compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Amendment Bill, 1992.

As such it is a very simple Bill and does not require much debate in this House. It has only two provisions. The first provision is very simple and it gives powers to the Welfare Commissioner and other officers, Under Section 195 and Chapter 26 of the Code of

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

Civil Procedure. This will enable them to commit any person for contempt of court; to summon persons for giving evidence; to make them take oath and give evidence; to punish those persons who give false evidence and produce false or Fabricated Documents before them. Some such powers are really necessary because originally these are quasi-judicial bodies and they do not possess these powers unless they are specifically given to them. While deciding these claims such powers were necessary to the Welfare Commissioner, the Additional Commissioner and the other subordinate officers who will be trying these cases. The Government has done well in making their hands strong by investing these powers of a civil court which will enable them to function effectively and also expeditiously.

Another provision is also a simple one; that is an amendment to Section 7 by which the Welfare Commissioner will be included in the list of those to whom powers can be delegated by the Central Government. As it is, the Central Government can delegate powers to the officer of the Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned; an officer not below the Secretary to that Government. When this Welfare Commissioner was invested with all these powers it was but natural that he should also be treated along with these officers so that delegation of powers can be made and expeditious hearing of these proceedings can be effectively done.

Taking this opportunity, every Member naturally has expressed his views about the relief procedure that is going on for the purpose of these Bhopal Gas victims. This disaster took place on 2nd and 3rd December, 1984 due to the release of highly noxious and abnormally dangerous gas from the plant in Bhopal belonging to the Union Car-

bide India Limited and its subsidiary. Now, nearly seven-and-a-half years have passed. The leakage was of over 40 tonnes of lethal Methyl Iso-Cyanate from the pesticide industry.

We all know, thereafter claims for damages were made firstly by the victims to the extent of 10 billion dollars and ultimately the Government of India took powers on their behalf and claimed 3.3 billion dollars as far as the damages were concerned. We also now know that ultimately this matter was settled in the Supreme Court by a judgement on 15th February, 1989 for a sum of 470 million dollars. Originally the immunity was also given to the Chairman of the company from the criminal cases, which immunity was ultimately withdrawn by the Supreme Court judgement on 3rd October, 1991. Since then, the amount having been deposited, the task is before the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Central Government to distribute this amount among the victims.

Therefore, all these questions have now arisen as to how should it be done expeditiously and how should the compensation reach various victims.

Now and then, I am listening to the debate whereby some of us are insisting even insistence was made before the Supreme Court also — that instead of only 4.83 lakh victims from 36 wards, even further victims of all the 56 wards should be included and the other day, the Supreme Court also gave a directive that one lakh victims should also be considered for the purpose of all these things.

Now, one difficulty we find is that on a humanitarian ground to include more and more victims to share this is naturally good but the cake is the same. The amount is the same. If it is distributed among more people, then, less share will go to the victims who really deserve these things.

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

It is provided that apart from this amount, further amount may be also given by the Central Government but considering the present financial position. I do not think, the Central Government will be able to contribute further and this compensation will have to be ultimately restricted to \$ 47 million which were received from the Union Carbide itself. Therefore, from this point of view, insistence of including more and more victims of receiving this compensation will lessen the amount which will come to their share. That point will have to be considered. Because the same cake has to be distributed among the so called victims. In this case 4.83 lakh people appear to have been involved. For this purpose, we see a lot of officers have already been appointed. In the answer given to a question here, the Government has stated that three Additional Commissioners, one Welfare Commissioner, five Deputy Commissioners and several other officers have been appointed. Further it was also stated that nearly Rs. 1 crore had been sanctioned for the purpose of furniture etc., and the Government had sanctioned 609 posts in various categories in addition to 380 posts that were already created. Such a large staff had been created. But my fear is, if five lakh people are ultimately to be examined and if their claims are to be considered and assessed, if we take on an average one hour for one victim, then it will take nearly five lakh hours for five lakh victims. However greater number you may use for the purpose of appointment of these Commissioners, it may take not less than five years.

So, some machinery will have to be found out by which, this time can be curtailed. Ordinary course which I assessed will take another five years to distribute the payments for damages among the victims. If more number are to be included, it will take still more time. No doubt, guidelines are given which were stated in the House the other day

viz. on 15th July, 1992 in reply to Starred Question No. 105. These guidelines, no doubt, will help curtail the inquiries as far as the victims are concerned. But my further suggestion is that some further common formulae may be found out so that hearing and investigation of each and every claim can be avoided.

And the claims are settled as expeditiously as possible so that the amount will reach the victims as early as possible. Now, from this point of view, some thinking should be made. The present thinking is how to include more and more people, how to create more and more machinery for distribution of money. But my submission is that the approach should be to find out or formulate a common formula so that very expeditiously this money can be distributed.

No doubt, care will have to be taken to eliminate bogus claims because in this big task where nearly six lakh people are to receive the damage, so many brokers and so many people, vested interests would come in and bogus claims are possible, as far as distribution of money is concerned. So, to avoid bogus claims but to distribute the money as early as possible is really a necessity of the day; and from that point of view, further thinking may have to be done both by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Central Government. I am not one of those who like to blame the Madhya Pradesh Government or the Central Government for doing all these things; both have to be done; this is a very gigantic task which is before this country.

Now, side-by-side, I would also like to make two points, namely, what has happened to the extradition proceedings which were to be taken against the Chairman, Mr. Warren Anderson of this Company; because that immunity against the criminal proceedings having been withdrawn by the Supreme Court at the time of settling this matter.

further action is necessary and mere payment of money will not satisfy the wrong done to the poor people and to this nation. But the Chairman of this Organisation may have to be, somehow or other, prosecuted for the purpose of this.

I read from the newspaper that Indian officers have already been arrested, but, as far as these officers residing in USA are concerned, they are not arrested at all; and I do not know what the Foreign Department is going to do, as far as the prosecution of this Chairman Mr. Warren Anderson is concerned.

Then a condition was also put that they should construct a 500-bed hospital spending a particular amount. Now, what has happened to that hospital, we do not know. On the contrary, I read a report that when the civil court confiscated the shares amount payable by this Indian subsidiary of Union Carbide to the main Union Carbide, they have said that in view of this removal of immunity against the criminal proceedings and in view of confiscation of our funds in India, we now refuse to comply with that undertaking of establishing a 500-bed hospital. Now that matter also will have to be pursued because that was an important condition in the settlement of this scheme. Payment of money, removal of immunity from the criminal cases and creation of a 500-bed hospital. These are the main conditions of settlement and will have to be implemented by the package; and from this point of view, I will urge upon the Union Government to take appropriate steps to see that criminal proceedings are taken against the officers of the Union Carbide who are in USA; and also their undertaking to establish a hospital is respected or followed by them; and then the whole package has to be completed.

With these words, I commend this Bill and I say that any step which the Govern-

ment desires to take to expedite the payment of compensation will always be welcome by this House

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to conclude my views within two minutes on the bill on Bhopal gas tragedy brought before the House by the Hon. Minister. It was such a great tragedy that not only the people of the country but of the whole world were shocked to learn it. Thousands of people were rendered homeless while thousands of others lost their lives. Now after a passage of ten years we are introducing a Bill to help the affected people, when we do not know the whereabouts of many affected Jhopari dwellers. There is none to help them. Government did take the initiative to help those affected people but still we do not know the exact number of such people. The data collected by our Government suggest that five lakh people from thirty six wards were affected while the figures of State Government are different. But I think we should launch a time bound programme to identify the affected people and then try to help them. Assistance should also be provided under a time bound programme.

The hon. Minister has stated that an amount of Rs. 310 crores has been allocated for providing interim relief. I would like to know from the Government whether that money has been distributed or not, whether it has implemented its decision of giving rupees two hundred to the each family. I would like to know if State Government is earning interest on that money by keeping it in fixed deposit? The assistance should be provided to the deserving people. Government should constitute a team of doctors and other people and try to identify the affected people in the entire Bhopal. These people should be provided assistance at the earliest. There are many people whose eyes.

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

ears, hands or other parts of the body have been affected in the tragedy. Some women who were pregnant at that time were also affected by this tragedy. Government should provide the required medication to them. Government should also make provision for the subsistence of such people for life long. The Government should probe the case as to how the owner of this multinational company managed to escape from this country. For providing relief to people you have delegated the powers to the commissioner. But it is the duty of State Government and Central Government to ensure that the person appointed to look after this work is sincere. There should also be a Central Advisory Committee to supervise the relief work and to provide assistance to the affected people. The employees and its owner both have run away from the country. Now how they can be awarded any punishment? Otherwise, there will be every possibility of recurrence of such incident. Government should enact a stringent law ensure that such incidents do not recur in future.

In the end I would again emphasise that such law should be enacted and implement as soon as possible.

I express my gratitude for granting me time to speak.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister by bringing this Bill, has at least created the hope that victims of Bhopal gas tragedy would soon get the compensation, though they would not get the amount they deserved. There is no instance of such an accident in any of the industrial area of the world in which people in thousands would have died. The State Government has been fighting to get the compensation for the victims for the last eight years. It is perhaps because of this long period, Government

would have considered it better to accept whatever was being given, though the amount is inadequate, yet the Government has accepted it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, now the question is to distribute the money wisely among the gas victims. The victims have a complaint that those who were really affected, injured or were disabled were not getting the relief. Whereas others were getting. In this regard, I would like to request the Central Government and the government of Madhya Pradesh to provide adequate compensation to the genuine sufferers or to their relatives. On the basis of wards as has been chalked out. The compensation should also be provided to those fled their homes in fear and died later on. The Central Government and the State Government should set up a committee which may distribute the money properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the same time provision should be made for the subsistence of those who have become handicapped permanently. Thirdly, it is the responsibility of the Central Government not only to provide excellent management, but to award severe punishment to the people held responsible for any untoward incident involving any damage, loss of life, preventing recurrence of dangerous incidents and provision of maximum funds to the victims in all the hazardous factories.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is obligatory on the part of the Central Government and State Governments to see that there is proper distribution of money so that the right person can get the compensation through the present system. In that case only, this bill will prove to be useful. Besides, I would urge that all such factories located in the city at present should be set up 20-25-30 miles away from the city so that residents of the surrounding areas are saved from death by deception.

With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to welcome the Bill and the intention of the Government for bringing forward this Bill.

Sir, while supporting this Bill I would like to say a few words. The House is aware of the unprecedented disaster which resulted from the leakage of gas at Bhopal on the second third days of December 1984.

The House is also aware of the firm intention of the Government to ensure that the claim arising out of or connected with the disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants.

Nearly 2,500 people had died. This figure is not correct. It cannot be correct. Not only thousands but also lakhs of people are suffering because of this disaster.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has promulgated an ordinance to the effect that the persons who have fled from Bhopal after this tragedy and who have sold their movable properties while fleeing would be entitled to the proper price of the property if the property had been sold at a lower price. Wherever they had gone they might be suffering there without any help. It is a question as to who is to be held responsible for this.

The damage that has been caused, as I said earlier, is very enormous, to the extent that it has affected in a big way of the lungs, the heart, the kidneys and even other parts of the body of many people. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Government while the Government bring out a Bill to

prosecute the company concerned for damages and compensation, it is not that easy. Then apart from the persons who are already suffering, even the children who have not been born at that time might be suffering now. It is the opinion of the experts that the pregnant women are most likely to be affected. Not only the mother but the unborn child in the womb of the woman is also likely to be affected.

The Bhopal gas tragedy will have its impact on the children still unborn. The first child which was born after the tragedy had no eyes or organs to identify the sex. This is a very serious matter

Sir, instead of dilating the subject at length, I earnestly wish that Minister may profoundly succeed in discharging the responsibility which he has taken over his shoulders. After all he is doing a great service to the people who are very innocent, poor, helpless and illiterate and no body else to support them. May he succeed fully and profoundly in it.

The last thing I want to say is regarding compensation. Lakhs of people had been affected by this tragedy and in future also the effects of the gas would be felt on vegetation and human health. What arrangements are being made to pay compensation for this? In what way would you ask the Company to pay compensation to the people so that they could get some relief? I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this aspect

With these few words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have given their views, particularly Shri S.C. Verma from Bhopal, who

[Dr. Chinta Mhan]

has said that there is some delay in giving the compensation.

I have gone through the records and checked up. After the Supreme Court's directive in October 1991 — the Supreme Court has given time of four months to start the adjudication process — the Government has given guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner to start the adjudication process. This was started in time. Yesterday we called the Welfare Commissioner here and we discussed with him. We have come to know his problems also. The Court has given a direction to set up special courts. We are in touch with the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. We asked them to give judges. So far, we are able to start 16 or 17 courts, as Shri Vermaji has said. We are waiting for the High Court orders to give more judges to start more courts in Bhopal.

With regard to the appointment of people, there is a small problem. The Department of Personnel has stipulated some guidelines that such and such person with such and such educational qualifications, with such and such experience, should be appointed for some specified posts. These posts are temporary. Scores of younger generation are not able to apply and people of more than 48 years of age are applying for these posts. Yesterday, we have reviewed the situation and the Government has taken a decision that we will give specific guidelines to see that immediately people will be employed and some more stipulated guidelines also can be overlooked. And to speed up the compensation, the Government is taking up this process very soon.

With regard to the disbursement of the compensation, we have given specific guidelines saying that immediately after passing the Bill, the powers will go to the Welfare Commissioner. The Welfare Commissioner

will be empowered to take its own decisions. Hon. Member, Shri Sushil Chandra Verma knows the people of his Constituency. He can get in touch with the Welfare Commissioner and he can discuss with him. We are sympathetic to the problems of the victims and immediately relief will be disbursed. We are going to monitor the situation every fortnightly and we are going to keep one officer from the Government of India to give us reports as early as possible

Coming to the Hospital, the Supreme Court had already given its direction to start a 500 bedded hospital in Bhopal. We are in touch with the Hospital Consultancy Corporation. They are preparing the project report and already they have acquired some site for the hospital and we are speeding up the process.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Sribalraj Panigrahi, Shri Sushil Chandra Verma and Shri Sharad Dighe all mentioned about the criminal cases and the arrest of Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson is in USA. We are in touch with the diplomatic channels and we have advertised in so many newspapers particularly in Washington Times. We are doing all our efforts to see that the man is arrested. The CBI is also seriously considering the arrest of Mr. Anderson.

Coming to the compensation amount, some people have said that more amount may be given. It is lying in the Reserve Bank. So far, we have not touched even a single pie because of this prolonged legal battle. As you all know, to start even a small court building, it takes time. The Government is working its best to see that the compensation should reach to the victims. We have given indicative guidelines to the Welfare Commissioner. After passing the Bill, the Welfare Commission can take his own decision.

The other day, the Prime Minister was

kind enough to say that if the Welfare Commissioner or the person who is dealing with the victims, honestly feels that the amount of Rs. 4 lakhs may be enhanced to Rs. 5 lakhs and if he still feels that the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs can be enhanced further to Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs, that is within his jurisdiction because he is empowered to take any decision in the future.

Some hon. Members particularly Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria and Shri Chandulal Chandrakar have mentioned about the future. Definitely, we will see that such disaster will not happen. We have already given guidelines to all the chemical industries to see that such disaster should not happen in the future.

With all these points in my mind, I beg the House to pass this Bill to give more powers to the Welfare Commissioner, who will be empowered to speed up the compensation and to take decision on his own.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dau Dayal Joshi is not here. I put his amendment No. 3 to the Motion for Consideration, to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. Are you withdrawing your amendment?

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want some clarification only. Following that, with due regard to the sentiments of the House I would withdraw my amendment.

My first clarification is that Indian Medical Research Institute has drawn some conclusions from the experiments carried

out on the victims of the gas tragedy. May I know why this report has not been published so far? If this report is published, we will come to know its effect on the coming generations children, women, men and new born babies and thus we can take precautions to save the coming generations from its toxic effect. So what are the reasons of delay in the publication of this report?

Second point is why Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of this company who is being prosecuted in a case of criminal conspiracy is not being called from America and why an action is not being taken against him under Indian law? Why the Government of India is showing a slackness in this case? If the hon. Minister is pleased to clarify both these points, I will withdraw my amendments.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, the other day he asked about the Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research is an open document. I promised him on Friday that I will send the Report to him. I have already sent the Report to him. Probably he may get the Report by today evening or tomorrow.

As regards the criminal cases, I have already stated that we are trying to locate Mr. Anderson. The CBI is looking into this case. We will try our best to see that he is arrested.

With this, I request him to withdraw his amendment.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 4 to the Motion for Consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Amendment No. 4 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question
is:

"That the Bill to amend the Bhopal
Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of
Claims) Act, 1985, be taken into con-
sideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now
take up clause—by—clause consideration
of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no
amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The Ques-
tion 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. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question
is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the long life stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister
may now move that the Bill be passed.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Sir, I beg to
move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Ques-
tion is:

15.41 hrs.

INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now
take up the next item. - Shri Jagdish Tytler to
move that the Bill further to amend the Indian
Ports Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha,
be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, with your
permission, I would like to say a few words
while moving the Motion that the Indian Ports
(Amendment) Bill, 1991, as passed by the
Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration
and passed.

The Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908)
provides for declaration of major ports,
appointment of Conservators, rules for the
safety of shipping and conservation of ports,
levy of port dues, fees and other charges,
etc. This Act is applicable to both minor ports
and major ports in the country.

The Government had set up a Directing
Group which identified need for simplifying
and rationalising the procedures in order to
improve the level of services provided by the
Ports to its users. It is in this context that
certain amendments have been suggested
for the Indian Ports Act.

The present practice of recovering

charges on the basis of the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessel (mostly charges leviable under the Major Ports Trusts' Act, 1963) and some other on Net Registered Tonnage (NRT) (Port Dues) is not consistent with the idea of simplification. Accordingly, only one base, namely, GRT is being proposed for recovery of charges. It is a widely accepted basis for levying charges and also a more reliable index of the vessel size. It has, therefore, been proposed to amend clause 6 of the Section 3 of the Indian Ports Act to change the definition of 'ton' in terms of Gross Registered Tonnage of a vessel.

For quite sometime, the Major Ports have been exercised over the problem of abandoned vessels within the Port area and its adverse impact on port operations and the consequent loss of revenue. Some of the important reasons for vessels being abandoned are financial difficulties faced by the shipping companies, labour disputes, ships not being certified fit for sailing. At present, the owner has no duty to remove such abandoned vessels. It is now proposed to cast a duty on the owner of the vessel to remove the wreck within a period as may be specified in the notice given by the conservator. It is also proposed to give powers to the conservator to remove or to destroy a wreck without notice to its owner for the purpose of uninterrupted navigation in the Port. It is, therefore, proposed to amend Section 14 of the Act.

We are all conscious of the need to prevent damage to environment. The penalties provided in the Indian Ports Act, 1908 for causing pollution are considered inadequate and too low to be a deterrent. It is, therefore, felt necessary to raise the existing penalty of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5 lakhs and the period of imprisonment from two months to a period of one year. It is accordingly proposed to amend Section 21 of the Indian Ports Act.

Section 33 (5) of the Indian Ports Act

specifies a period of 60 days on the expiration of which an order increasing or imposing Port dues shall take effect. In view of the improvements in the communication systems, it is proposed to reduce the period from 60 days to 30 days.

The Ports levy pilotage fees on ships for assisting them in navigating through the shipping channels and regulating them into the berths/moorings. The Indian Ports Act, provides for maintenance of separate accounts in respect of funds collected by way of pilotage. Section 36 provides that all the fees charged for pilotage shall be credited to a distinct account called the pilotage account of the Port and that all sums so credited to the pilotage account of the Port may be applied for certain specific purposes like purchase and maintenance of vessels, payment of : salary, wages, other allowances and benefits to the Pilots, etc. The Directing Group after a careful examination of all aspects concluded that since pilots are a part of Port administration, the rationale for making separate pilotage accounts was lost and that it is only logical to merge it with other charges. To give effect to this, the Act has to be suitably amended. It is proposed that Section 36 of the Indian Ports Act may be amended to dispense with the maintenance of separate pilotage account in so far as its application to Major Ports is concerned.

It has also been proposed to amend Section 42 of the Act dealing with distraint and sale of vessels on their refusal to pay port charges. Under this Section, if the master of any vessel refuses to pay the rates payable to the port trust, the port authority can arrest and sell the vessel after giving notice. There are occasions, when a vessel is already under arrest under the orders of a court or some other authority. In such circumstances, the port shall have the power to arrest and sell the vessel for recovery of dues only after obtaining the prior permission of the court or other authority making

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

such an order. It is also proposed to provide that the buyer of the vessel in such sale should have the authority under law to transfer the ownership of such vessel to some other person. It is proposed to amend section 42 accordingly.

In the circumstances, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with reference to Indian Ports Bill moved by the Hon. Minister, I would like to request that this Bill is very old. Basically Indian Ports Bill was framed in 1908. Since then it has been amended twenty times. After independence when our sea trade was growing and our relations were developing with foreign countries, big ports were being developed fast. It would be better if the Government would bring comprehensive and complete bill in accordance with these developments. The present Bill has been introduced in piecemeal.

Perhaps this Bill aims at minor amendments in sections 3, 14, 21, 33, 36, 42 and 87 of the original Act of 1908. Through these amendments it has been tried to do away with the drawbacks which have been observed in Indian Port Trust Act 1908, Merchant Shipping Act 1958 and Major Port Trust Act 1963. I would urge the Government to introduce this Bill very soon. This Bill was

very much needed since the Government announced its new trade policy and has adopted the policy of liberalisation in the field of trade and industries and has stated for open trade. Anyway, better late than never. There is a little scope of discussion on the amendments suggested in this Bill.

In our country trade is done through sea-routes. It is not a new thing. Even in the Vedas we have

“Vedayoveenaam padmantarikshen patatam vedah navah samudrih”

God alone knows about the routes across the sky. He is familiar with the air routes very well from where the birds pass and sea routes from where the boats pass. It proves that India had strong bonds with the countries of the world through sea routes. India had its relations with foreign countries in medieval period, in Mughal period, in Maratha period and during the British rule. Today our country is surrounded by sea on three sides. Iqbal has written about our country “Godi main khelti bain jiski hazaron nadiyan” where big rivers like the Ganges and the Brahmaputra flow. For all round development of such a country a national policy should have been decided so that all ports develop extensively and a national sea trade policy should have been formed to develop sea trade. For this purpose a Central Authority should be formed which could make a unified policy in this regard. I think it would have been more appropriate but due attention has not been paid towards its development.

I remember that United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was held some 15-20 years ago. In that conference a comment was made on our marine trade. Perhaps the Minister may also be aware of it. The comment was that the work of loading and unloading and the work of carrying the goods from one place to

another should be done more and more by the Indian ships. In that conference it had been said that 40 per cent of our sea trade should be undertaken by the Indian ships. But with regret I have to say that today only 30 per cent of our foreign sea trade is undertaken by Indian ships. Remaining foreign sea trade is mostly undertaken by the foreign ships. As an independent and developing country, setting records in every sphere of life, we are marching ahead on the path of progress. But in the sphere of searade, we could not develop and utilize our Indian ships in that manner as it should virtually have been. At present the Government is utilising only 30 per cent services of Indian ships for our sea trade and we have to depend on foreign ships. Dependence of foreign ships should be done away in all the circumstances.

Just now the hon. Minister was telling that the first thing is to change the definition of tonnage relating to total tonnage capacity of vessel so that recoverable charges may be simplified. Secondly sometimes the companies leave their vessels inside the port or the Vessels are wrecked there then it creates a problem. So in order to solve this problem and to keep the port in a systematic way as well as to maintain its proper functioning, it is necessary to make some amendments in this regard and I do welcome the amendments which are being made in this connection. It causes adverse affect on our ports. Suppose somebody going to be insolvent or he is not earning the profit what he should have or his ship sinks in mud or silt, in such cases he used to leave over the vessel at the port and did not hold any responsibility. Earlier there was a provision of a fine of Rs. 500 on such traders. Now this provision has been amended through this bill and the fine has been increased to Rs. 5 lakhs. I would like to say this provision of imposing a fine of Rs. 5 lakh only on the vessels, whether they are Indian or foreign will not serve the purpose, as the cost of the vessels is in crores of rupees. Suppose the

defaulting trader claims Rs. 5 lakh from insurance and gets Rs. 5 lakhs from the scraps of the wrecked vessel, he would not try to remove the wrecked vessel. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the amount of five varying between Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 50 lakhs keeping in view the size and cost of the vessel, whether it is new or old; whether it is foreign or Indian. In this regard the Government should try to adopt a practical and reasonable approach.

Further, I would like to say in this connection that there are no natural sea port in our country and in most of the sea ports there is a heavy accumulation of sand and silt; whether it is Calcutta port or Bombay port. Even for Madras port it is said that a large quantity of sand and silt are accumulated there. I would like to say that there are 10 major sea ports in India and besides these, there are many other small ports in our country. In this context, I would like to point out that the New Port, Navo-shova which has been developed with the World Bank aid of Rs. 800 crore and which has been renamed as Jawahar Lal Nehru Port. Perhaps the World Bank has published a report about the said port constructed at Novo Shova place. That it is not functioning well. In its report the experts of the World Bank has stated that the management of this port is not being done properly. It is very much surprising that the project on which we have spent such a large amount and we had great expectations from that, is not functioning well. The experts of the World Bank are forced to form their opinion that this port is mismanaged. In view of all these things I would like to request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation that the attention should be paid to the development of this important port of sea trade. Similarly other new ports also which have been developed should be properly managed so that the amount spent on those ports may be utilized properly.

Sir, I would like to point out one thing

[Sh. Rasa Singh Rawat]

more. It is said that the recruitment of employees and labourers for loading and unloading of vessels is done only in Bombay Port Trust. The labourers are not recruited at other ports. When there are 10 major ports in the country, the recruitment of labours, employees or loading and unloading workers should be made at each port as per its requirement. Similarly an attention should also be paid to operation of the containers. The Government is not even paying its attention to this aspect. Especially it is causing a great problem at Madras port and some other ports also.

The greatest problem, we are facing today is that the big vessels are unable to reach to the proper place at the ports due to heavy accumulation of sand and silt. So it is very essential to remove the sand and silt. I came to know that Holland and one other country perhaps Japan, have proposed to provide assistance for this purpose for Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep and Madras sea ports. They have suggested that they would try to remove sand and silt and would do away all the other problems of these ports. I would like that the hon. Minister should inform the House about the proposals made by Holland and Japan and the decision taken by the Government in this regard.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Through you, I would like to request the Government that there should be a national cargo distribution policy. The reason of uneven loading at different ports is that the ports are not developed properly. For example; we take the Mormugou port; although the construction of this port has been completed yet it is not connected with the broad

guage, it is connected with the metre guage only. In the absence of broad guage line, it is not possible to carry the big containers upto the port. Similar is the position of Kandla port. Most of the trade of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and especially of North Gujarat is undertaken at this port. All the goods from these states are loaded and unloaded there. I, therefore, would like that Kandla and Marmugoa ports should be linked with broad guage line, so that the containers etc. which are to be loaded or unloaded should reach there properly. For this purpose a national cargo distribution policy should be framed. I think the formation of such policy will be in the interest of our nation as well as in the interest of our sea trade.

We came to know that officers and employees are not transferred from one Port Trust to another Port Trust. Their job is not a transferable one. We had visited Madras Port Trust. 8-10 thousand employees are working there. The posts of employees and officers should be transferable but the problem is that they cannot be transferred. I think the employees of port trusts whether they are at Madras or Calcutta or at any other port trust should be transferred after a certain period. By transferring them from one Port Trust to another one. They will remain active and there will be no slackness in their work and they can perform their duties efficiently. By transferring them after a certain period, the monopoly of these employees at one place will also be done away.

In this context, as I said in the beginning that the production of our ships should largely be done by the Indian Shipping Corporation and much attention should be paid towards indigenous production. Much more attention is required to be paid towards maximum utilisation of our vessels.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a few amendments in this Bill. Previously the period for the pay-

ment of demurrage of the damaged ships or boats was 60 days and it has been reduced to 30 days. I feel that the period of 30 days also is too much. Now, when there has been so much expansion of the communication media, there is no need giving a period of 30 days. I think a period of fifteen days will be proper. When a message can be sent from one corner of the globe to another within two days, the period of 60 days which has been reduced to 30 days should further be reduced to 15 days. The amount of demurrage that has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5 lakh should further be increased and should be fixed on different ranges. I endorse the right of taking the damaged ship into custody or even auctioning these ships if these are not removed by seeking prior notice of the court. At the same time the owners should also be given an opportunity of being heard as to why they are not removing the ships. Once a notice should also be served if some pollutant is lying there.

16.00 hrs.

From legal point of view and from the period of view of natural justice it would be better that the owner of the things such as the parts of wrecked ship etc. is allowed to give clarification and if even after that he does not take any steps and does not remove his net from there stern action should be taken against him as has been stipulated under it.

Sir, finally I would like to know through you whether it is a fact that a company named American President Lines has under privatisation, sent a proposal to the Government of India and whether any proposal has come from them to involve them into trade to develop the three major ports. If so, the Government should clarify in the House as to what are the proposals of that American Company which the Ministry is considering and is likely to take some decision in the near future. The ultimate thing is that a scheme

should be made to dredge the ports and a central organisation and Central Authority should be formed. Similarly, the problem of container Handling operation should be dealt with extensively and some policy should be framed so that the obstacles may also be removed. Attention should also be paid towards it as has been given to the Surface Transport and to the development of the highways. Shipping is the cheapest and the easiest means of commerce. Shipping should therefore, be encouraged whether it is taken from the point of view of encouraging coastal trade, fishing, transportation of fishes, conveyance of the poor people or of the international trade. A national Policy concerning big ships or small ships must be formulated. With these words I assert that this Bill is in the interest of the nation so I welcome it.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that though late yet he has brought forward this Bill to this House and the Bill has got priority. This is a very important Bill in that way. But it has a very limited purpose.

Sir, so far as the port capacity in India to handle the cargo is concerned, in 1990, it was 161.32 million tonnes. Then, in the Eighth Five year plan, the target which has been projected is 256.49 million tonnes. So far as the port development is concerned, the Eighth Five Year Plan has projected Rs. 7374.51 crores and out of that Rs. 3313.42 crores will be internally financed by the port Trust; Rs. 4061.80 crores will come from the Budgetary support out of which Rs. 1210.78 crores will be the foreign assistance. So, we can imagine the importance of the Port in this country.

I fully agree with the Hon. Member who spoke from the other side that when we have

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

liberalised our import and export policy, we want more cargo movement. We want more trade to be handled by the port Trust. So, in view of that, it is absolutely necessary that our port capacity should increase sufficiently. At the same time, all the modern facilities should be available so that cargo-handling is done smoothly and efficiently and with the quickest possible time. In view of that, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a National port Authority.

[English]

And it should not be only confined to talks and discussions. There should be positive action taken by the Government as early as possible. If this action is not taken then the delay will not allow us to achieve what we want to achieve for this country.

Secondly, it is also absolutely necessary that when the port charges are determined, the foreign flag ships when they enter into Indian water, they should be charged in foreign exchange and not in Indian rupee. And the Indian flag ships which are operating, they should be charged only in the Indian rupee. This point should be kept in mind.

So far as port management is concerned, it is also essential to mention that in many areas, we find number of posts lying vacant and the Government is delaying action for filling up these posts. This point has also to be seen. These are the revenue earning posts.

So far as the port charges in the coastal cargo is concerned, coastal cargo means within the country and not going abroad, in such cargo handling facilities in the port, charges should be different than those of the other cargoes. I must mention here that I come from a place where the port is a very essential requirement of our people, and the coastal cargo is carried from Calcutta or

Madras port. There are lot of custom formalities and other things which are to be done. It not only increases the cost but also creates some time some kind of harassment to the shippers. It is necessary to see how a particular berth is earmarked for coastal cargoes so that custom formalities and other formalities are not faced by the coastal cargo moving in the country. Just two days ago I received a frantic telephone call from my constituency saying that the port charges within the Island itself has increased and it has been left in such a manner that all the shippers and the Chambers of Commerce etc., are thinking of coercive action. They are telling that some agitation methods will be taken if this is not cancelled. I request the hon. Minister to see that the port charges in Andaman and Nicobar Island ports should be exempted from this.

Now I would like to say particularly about Section 3 (1B) of the Bill, without going into any sub-section, it says that any vessel which is wrecked, stranded or sunk in any port is required to be immediately raised, removed or destroyed without giving any notice under sub-Section (1) cause the vessel to be raised, removed or destroyed. I think, by doing this, natural justice will not be given. Nothing should be done without giving any notice. There should be proper notice given. Only there after action should be taken. I would also like to mention that in this particular section there are number of foreign vessels which have been apprehended by the Coast Guards or other authorities and they are kept in the Port-Blair port areas. Subsequently, due to litigation and court cases it is not finalised. So, these Vessels are there, Subsequently they become junk. They are creating obstructions in the operation. Now the question is who will pay for this - whether it will be paid by the Coast Guards or the police or any other authority. Are they to pay for this? Or who will pay for this? There should be some specific provision made in such cases, that these are not to be paid. Government vessels are also there and for number of years

these are lying there and obstructing the port area for operation. I would like to know whether the Government has to pay for this or not. I would like to know whether it is applicable only to the companies and private owners or the Government has also to pay for this. This point is also to be clarified. so far as the port-dues recoveries are concerned, I would like to say that the small and Island territories are to be looked into in a different manner than with any other areas.

Sir, I welcome Section 21 because that is absolutely necessary and Rs. 500/- fine is nothing and the penal action which has been suggested is good.

Now, I would like to come to another point, with regard to pilotage law, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the need of it? The hon. Minister can give some concessions on this.

Ultimately, I can only say that you need to bring in a comprehensive Port Amendment Bill which will be necessary keeping in view the improvement and development of the ports in India.

I would like to end my speech with one last point. We have a Port Management Board in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Port Management Board was constituted by a Cabinet resolution and all the powers of the Major Port Trust were to be entrusted to them for exercising it. But unfortunately this Port Management Board has not been developed due to apathy and because the Chief Secretary of the Island territory is the Chairman of it. I think the time has come when these small territories will have to be looked at a little differently. And this has to be brought in under the Major Port trust Act. Otherwise, the desired results will not be seen.

Another point is that in this Board which you have constituted, all are official members only and there is no non-official mem-

ber. In every port Trust, the interests of the shippers and the workmen are catered but it is only in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Port Management Board, where all are official members and there is nobody to represent the interests of the shippers, workmen and the ship owners. So, these people also need to be represented and they should be taken into the Board of the Port Management so that it can run smoothly and efficiently and it can deliver the desired results.

Sir, with these few words, I support this Bill and I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually the nation was waiting for a comprehensive Bill, amending the Act in question. But the Government has come to us with an Amendment Bill which is not at all comprehensive.

So, at the outset, we would like to have an assurance from the Minister - there are so many suggestions about the improvement in ports - that a comprehensive Bill will be brought in, at the earliest, in the interest of ports and in the interest of nation. That is the first requirement which I would like to place on record.

There are two self-telling figures which I think the Minister should take into account. One is about the performance of the ports. We are having the figures of October 1989-90 to April 1990-91. See the performance of Kandla. In October 1989-90 it was 9.9 days as far as the average turn-down time was concerned. In April 1990-91 it was ten days and more. The same was the case in Tutricorin Madras, Vishakapatnam and Calcutta. If there is delay between October 1989-90 and April 1990-91 as far as Kandla, Vishakapatnam and other ports are concerned, I think the Minister owes an explanation.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We are talking about the Bill. I will be very grateful to the hon. Member if he can concentrate on the particular amendments that I have brought. I do not mind going for a discussion on other points also which you would like to know. But I think it is better if we now confine to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : My first suggestion was to bring a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will give you an answer on that.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : If I want to tell you that do not be satisfied with the performance of ports, as far as Kandla, Vishakapatnam and other ports are concerned, you should bear in mind that there is need for a comprehensive Bill and at the same time there is a need for some improvement as far as the Department is concerned. You should not be self-satisfied.

The other point is about the performance of ports on cargo traffic. What was the target in 1991 as far as Jawaharlal Nehru Port is concerned and what was the actual achievement? Only one-third of the target was achieved and we are incurring losses there. If you are satisfied with the performance of all these ports, should you be satisfied with Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Murmagao, Mangalore, Cochin and Madras ports? If you see the performance indicator of cargo traffic ports after ports, then I suggest to you to please look into the matter. We would expect that at the earliest there should be some improvement as far as these ports are concerned.

I would tell you the reason for making this point. The ports have a very important role to play in the coming ten years. We cannot neglect them. If we do not neglect them, then the performance should be better.

Then you asked me to talk about the Bill.

In the Bill about the hike in penalty proposed from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5,00,000/- I think, with the pollution we are facing, it should be thought whether it should be increased to this level. You neglected it for a very long time and now you come to us with such a proposal. Should we accept it? Will you consider about the increase in the wages of labourers in the same way? Would you like to add three zeroes everywhere? I would be happy that at least with the unions in all these ports the Minister will not have any problems if he does it. You should think it. How many zeroes are added is not important; but hike from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,00,000/- is very high. The Minister should think about it. He should, in fact, have thought about it before bringing this Bill.

Then, I would like to say a word about pollution. You have accepted that there is pollution as far as the ports are concerned and sea is concerned and so the penalty is being increased. There should be some rethinking about this. The next point is about dredging. Much needs to be done as far as dredging in ports is concerned. I belong to Bombay and the congestion in Bombay port is such that we need to have a look at it and improve the facilities in that port at the earliest.

About privatisation and modernisation, I think, the Ministry is going ahead with the plans. Is it not our right here to expect that with privatisation or with modernisation, not a single workman should lose his job? If at all we expect anything, as far as the ports are concerned, we expect that there should be improvement so that we shall have better ports and at the same time, no labourer will lose his job because of modernisation or privatisation. That is the least, we expect from the Minister.

I would say something about the Unions. I think there is a need for improvement in the way in which they are handling the problems of the Unions. At Calcutta port and at different ports, I think there is a need for

change in the atmosphere and in the way in which the whole matter is politicized.

There are some suggestions to make about individual ports are concerned. The first suggestion is about the new berth which needs to be cleared in the Goa port. I would like to have a commitment from the Minister as far as this is concerned. He should make some announcement to have a concrete plan about the Goa Port. There is another suggestion which is about the Paradeep Port. Coal is to be transported to Tamilnadu and the expansion of the Paradeep Port for this, is an urgent one. It needs to be done on a priority basis and the Minister should look into this matter, since the transportation of coal to Tamilnadu is a necessary one.

I know that you were giving Central assistance to the States as far as minor ports were concerned. Now you have stopped it and many minor ports are facing problems because of that. So, you should rethink about it, since ports have an important role to play in the nation's life. So, you should rethink about the whole proposal as far as central assistance to the States is concerned. About the Kakinada Port, I would like to know, what is the proposal; in which way this Port will be modernised to give better results. That is to be looked into.

The last question that I would like to ask the hon. Minister is, about the foreign offer as far as modernisation or the development of major ports is concerned. That is the main concern. I would like to know whether there is any proposal from any country for giving aid as far as the development of ports is concerned. Is there any possibility of any aid from foreign country? Are you expecting it? Is there any discussion which is going on? Would you like to invite any such proposal as far as the development is concerned? That is the last question I wanted to ask.

I Congratulate you for bringing this Bill; though late. At the same time, I have made

some suggestions and the suggestions all about the Bill and about the working of the ports. Please look into the matter and give some concrete reply. That is my expectation.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has a long coast line of over 5,500 kilometers. There is a vast scope for the coastal shipping to play an important role in the integrated transport system of the country. Coastal shipping is also energy-efficient and comparatively a cheaper mode of transport for bulk traffic, particularly when the origin and destination of the cargo are located near the coast. Unfortunately, however, the coastal trade has been declining steadily. Movements of general cargo and common salt have disappeared. Further movement of railway coal has also stopped. With plans to set up thermal power stations in coastal states and also steel plants, movements of thermal coal and iron ore by ships are expected to increase.

The Eighth Plan projects movement of coastal cargo and India overseas seaborne trade to 147.6 million tonnes, at 48.27 million tonnes. However, there are a number of constraints coming in the way of coastal shipping and these will have to be overcome, if the coastal shipping has to really come of age. A number of Committees had been set up from time to time, to recommend steps to be taken for development of coastal shipping. It is reported that in the year 1989, the Directorate General of Shipping had set up a working Group comprising of representatives of the INSA, Indian Coastal Conference and D.G. Shipping to identify problems hindering the development of coastal shipping.

The group had suggested various measures, which need to be seriously considered by the concerned authorities so as to make coastal shipping efficient and economical. There is tremendous scope to develop passenger traffic and tourism on the mainland

Sh. Gopi Nath Gajapathi]

oasts, as well as in the islands, if the bottlenecks are removed and proper infrastructure is created. A country like ours, which is facing foreign exchange crisis, must not fail in tapping such an important source of earning valuable foreign exchange.

There is need to have strict pollution regulations to ensure that merchant ships do not pollute our waters. Pollution problems at our busy Visakhapatnam Port are many. Further, it is the only port having LPG terminal, right inside the harbour. It is extremely risky to handle such hazardous cargo inside a crowded harbour. Hence, it is rightly recommended that LPG unloading be done from a lesser crowded satellite port. From geographical proximity, evenly balancing out cargo traffic and the development angles, I strongly recommend the upgrading of the seasonal Gopalpur Minor Port in the district of Ganjam, Orissa State into an all-weather port. The Orissa Government has already moved the Union Ministry of Surface Transport for clearing and recommending the project to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, vide its letter of 8th December, 1990. It has requested for assistance in securing the Asian Development Bank loan amounting to Rs. 52 crores for this project. I would, therefore, urge our dynamic hon. Union Minister of surface Transport in his august offices, to expedite this needy project implementation, which is much delayed.

To my Unstarred Question No. 1632 figuring on the 17th July 1992, it is very heartening to note the reply of the Union Minister of State for Surface Transport, Honourable Jagdish Tytler, that the Asian Development Bank are likely to provide financial assistance for development of Paradeep Port mechanised coal handling facility as was also pointed out by my learned colleague, Prof. Ram Kapse. Also what is more noteworthy is the development of a

new port at Ennore near Madras mainly for transportation of thermal coal for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. This is indeed a welcome measure, particularly when Tamil Nadu has been making rapid strides in industrialisation under the very able and dynamic leadership of its chief Minister, Puratchi Talaivi Honourable Dr. J. Jayalalitha. I do hope and trust that the indicated technical and other assistance from the Dutch Government will also be forthcoming in time.

Further, I welcome another novel idea of a freely convertible currency facility, virtually tax-free incomes, an offshore banking, a modern port, an airport, world-class telecommunications, industrial and commercial complexes, shopping centers, luxury hotels, casinos, night clubs and much more that figure in the blue-print for India's proposed free port at Goa. It is expected to bring about enormous spin-off benefits to the main economy by creating export opportunities for a wide range of goods and services, as well as through tourism income. The free port advisory committee comprising of Government officials and industrialists, was set up in 1991 to study the feasibility and recommend ways and means for establishing a free port. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Government of India for expediting the implementation of this novel and lucrative scheme. Further, the latest proposal of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust promoting at 800 acre export-import park, for allotment to port-based industries with the aim of encouraging industrialisation of the hinterland, is indeed a welcome feature.

Now, I wish to delve into some of the objects and Reasons of the Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill, 1990. Firstly, the present practice of recovering some charges on the basis of the G.R.T. of the vessel (mostly charges leviable under the Major Ports Trusts Act, 1963) and some others on N.R.T. (port-dues) is not consistent with the idea of simplification. Accordingly, only one base, namely GRT, which is a widely

accepted basis for levying charges and also a more reliable index of the vessel's size in terms of the space, may be adopted for levying all charges applicable to a vessel.

For quite some time now, major ports have been exercised over the problems of abandoned vessels and wrecks. These have an adverse impact on port operations. Section 14 of the Indian Ports Act deals with raising or removal of wrecks impeding navigation within the limits of the port. Presently, no duty is cast on the owner for the removal of a wreck. It is necessary to cast a duty on the owner of a vessel to remove the wreck etc. Within such period as may be specified in the notice given by the conservator, if such a wreck impedes or is likely to impede the navigation in the port.

Section 21 provides for a penalty extending up to five hundred rupees, for discharge of ballast or rubbish or any other thing likely to form a bank or shoal or to be detrimental to navigation and if the master of the vessel continues to commit the offence, he is also liable to simple imprisonment which may extend to two months. These provisions are quite inadequate and there is a need to increase the penalty to the same extent as provided in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1985.

Section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, among other things, provides for a levy of port dues by the Government and subsection (5) thereof specifies a period of sixty days on the expiration of which, an order increasing or imposition of port dues shall take effect. In view of the improvement in communication system, reduction in the period from 60 days to 30 days, I feel, is necessary.

Section 36 of the Indian Ports Act provides for maintenance of pilotage accounts in ports. Since pilotage became a part of the port administration, the rationale for making separate pilotage account was lost and it is only logical to merge it with other

charges. It is, accordingly to amend Section 36 to dispense with the maintenance of separate pilotage accounts in the major ports.

Section 42 of the Indian Ports Act deals with seizure and sale to a vessel, on refusal to pay port charges. Under this section, if the master of any vessel refused to pay the rates payable to the port trust, the port authority can arrest and sell the vessel after giving due notice. However, there are occasions, when a vessel is already under arrest under the order of a court or other authority. In such circumstances, the port must have the power to arrest and sell the vessel for recovery of dues, after obtaining the prior permission of the court or other authority making such an order. Opportunity must also be taken to make consequential amendments in the Major Port Trusts Act 1963.

In conclusion, I welcome the Indian ports (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha, moved now by the Union Minister of Surface Transport, Hon. Shri Jagdish Tytler and wholeheartedly lend my support to this Bill of vital importance, for improving the performance of Indian shipping at large. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have supported this Bill whole-heartedly. It has been a personal pleasure also to see the performance of the ports in the country in the last one year. I would like to congratulate all the officers connected with the ports who have done wonderfully well.

For the information of the House, we had announced the new Shipping policy last year and because of this new Shipping policy the Indian shipping industry has registered a record foreign exchange earning of Rs. 2483 crores. Out of this the net operation profit was of the order of Rs. 1487 crores which is a record profit. I am very hopeful

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

that in the coming years we will increase the profit.

As far as performance of major ports is concerned, in 1991-92 all the major ports handled record trade of 158 million tonnes as compared to 120 million tonnes in the previous year. In 1991-92 all the major ports have earned profits and we are constantly trying to better our performance.

Now I would just like to go in detail into the cases which have been brought to my notice. I am very grateful to the hon. Members for their suggestions, especially to the effect that a comprehensive bill should be brought. I would like to inform the House that a comprehensive bill is under consideration and we will definitely bring it before the House. This will answer quite a number of queries which the Members have raised. We have noted down the suggestion regarding the National Airport Authority. I think we will be considering that suggestion also.

One of the hon. Members, Shri Rawat raised a point as to why Government is not adopting the UN Liner Code. This is under consideration of various ministries and we are also considering it. We are constantly increasing our facility in Cochine, Kandla, Tuticorin, Calcutta, Haldia, Bombay, etc. Development of ports in Goa, with a meter-gauge line and Kandla with a broad-gauge line has also been undertaken. The Konkan Railway project has already been undertaken and this will take care of Goa.

The proposal regarding American President Liner has been received by the JNPT. As a general policy we have relaxed the law and promulgated an Advance Berth Reservation Scheme, which has been announced. They have applied for concessional import of 20 generators per container. This has been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance.

We have got a report from Nava Sheva. I myself visited the port and I noticed that some of the things which I have pointed out, have already been taken up by them.

Regarding the port charges, I would like to say that we are charging in dollars instead of rupees. Concessional charges on the coastal cargo have already been given. The custom formalities for the coastal cargo have already been taken up by the Ministry of Finance.

A point regarding port charges was made by Shri Bhakta. It had been increased in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I would like to inform the House that this has got nothing to do with our Ministry. This is done by the Home Ministry. But, I will take it up with the Home Ministry. Let them know the problems.

I would like to inform the House that after discussion with the Planning Commission, we have kept the total outlay for the Eighth plan as Rs. 3216 crore. The Budgetary support that we have got is Rs. 443 crore. The extra Budgetary support that we are going to keep is Rs. 2773 crore. so, the total comes to Rs. 3216 crore. This is a major effort which we are going to make for ports.

I would like to inform hon. Prof. Kapse that coastal traffic has increased from 19.2 million tonnes to 21 million tonnes during 1980-89. Due to movement of coal, I expect that the tonnage would go up.

Sir, we are considering setting up of a satellite port for LPG near Vishakhapatnam port.

We are also spending about Rs. 600 crore on the Paradeep Port which will meet its cargo traffic requirement till the year 2001. Since a decision had been taken by the Government, this will now be taken up by the State Government. It is because, it has nothing to do with the Central Ministries.

Prof. Kapse mentioned that JNP had handled 1,08,000 containers in 1991. I would like to inform that his information is not correct. It had handled in fact double the number of containers in 1991. The average has been brought down in every port.

As far as congestion involved in the Bombay Port is concerned, I would like to inform the House that there have been no congestions in the Bombay port for the last one year. This is the information which I can give to the House. This has earned a lot of foreign exchange, which I had initially said that no other Ministry in the country had done it. It is because of the officers who have worked very hard. They have monitored everything. We have earned over Rs. 1400 crore worth of foreign exchange in one year which is a record. This was the profit which was earned only in the shipping sector.

In 1992-93, we are going to spend Rs. 70 crore on the development of Bombay port. I would like to inform the House also that not even a single labourer will be retrenched because of privatisation or because of modernisation. There have been cases where we are giving Golden Handshake. This is a voluntary scheme. We are not imposing this scheme on anybody. I am glad to say that this is becoming very successful in some of our ports.

One of the hon. Members has said that he is not very happy in the manner in which we are handling the Unions. Rather, I would congratulate the Unions that this is the first time in the history of the ports that all the Opposition Parties worked together and announced a strike all over the country, but the only section where the strike did not affect was the ports in this country. This was for the first time that all the Government machinery was used by the West Bengal Government but in spite of that, the Calcutta port was working. I want to congratulate them. This is the relation that we have with the Unions. We are giving them freedom.

So, this has never happened in the country before.

Nava Sheva and Goa ports were the ports where on the 10th May, I had laid foundation stones for berths. This is the information which I would like to give to the hon. Members.

As far as the loan from Asian Development Bank is concerned for Paradeep port, I would like to inform the House that there is a major scheme of Rs. 560 crore which has been finalised by the Asian Development Bank.

I think, I have given answers to all the queries in a nutshell which the hon. Members have raised. I would like to thank them again and I hope that the Bill will be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the India ports Act, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause - by - clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

clause 1

Amendment made :

Page 1. line 4.- for " 1991"

547 *Indian Ports (Amend.)
Bill As passed by Rajya Sabha*

JULY 21, 1992

*National Waterway 548
(Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of
West Coast canal & Champakara &
Udyogmandal canals) Bill
The motion was adopted.*

Substitute "1992"

(Shri Jagdish Tytler)

16.51 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

NATIONAL WATER (KOLLAM-KOTTA-
PURAM STRETCH OF WEST COAST
CANAL AND CHAMPAKRA AND
UDYOGMANDAL CANALS) BILL

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, for "Forty-second"

Substitute "Forty-third" (1) (Shri
Jagdish Tytler)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
That the Enacting Formula, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I beg to
move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN : The question is :
That long Title stand part of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I
beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the declaration
of the Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West
Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyog-
mandal Canals to be national waterway and
also to provide for the regulation and devel-
opment of the said stretch and the Canals for
purpose of shipping and navigation on the
said waterway and for matters connected
therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into
consideration."

With your permission, I would like to say
a few words while moving the National
Water (Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West
Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyog-
mandal Canals) Bill 1992 for consideration
and passing of the same. From ancient times,
inland water transport has served as a cheap
and economic means of transportation in our
country. However, with the advent and devel-
opment of the faster means of transport
systems by rail, road and air, the inland
water transport has got neglected over the
years.

Nevertheless, inland water transport has
still maintained an edge over other modes of
transport in certain areas where it enjoys
natural advantages.

Today, transportation by inland water-

ways is recognised all over the world for its inherent advantages of being the cheapest mode of transport for bulk haulage over long distances specially between places located along the water front. Its energy efficiency, low pollution effect and great potential for generation of employment among the rural weaker sections of the society is universally accepted. Ever since Independence, the Government has been seized of the need for developing inland water transport infrastructure and restore to IWT its rightful place in the total transport system of the country.

The responsibility for development of inland waterways is a shared one between the Centre and States. The Central Government is primarily responsible for the development of waterways declared under law passed by Parliament as National Waterways. The responsibility and executive authority for development and maintenance of all waterways other than those declared as National Waterways rests with the State Governments.

Keeping in view the slow pace to development of inland water transport in our country, several committees constituted by the Government of India in the past have recommended declaration of certain important waterways as National Waterways. The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system and the Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river have already been declared as National Waterways. The Government of India has also constituted the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the development, maintenance and regulation of National Waterways for safe and convenient shipping and navigation. Presently, the Inland Waterways Authority of India has taken up the task of developing and maintaining these National Waterways.

Before a Waterway can be considered for declaration as a National Waterway, it is essential to undertake hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies to as-

sess the extent of development works required and their financial implications. Such studies were earlier carried out in the Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal. Based on the studies this Government had decided to declare the Kollam- Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals as National Waterway. The Bill for enactment of a Central legislation for the purpose was also passed by the Eighth Lok Sabha in October, 1989. However, the Bill had lapsed before introduction in Rajya Sabha due to the dissolution of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Subsequently, surveys and studies were carried out in the remaining stretches of the entire West Coast Canal between Kaser-gode and Kovalam. The studies revealed that the stretches between Kottapuram and Kaser-gode in the north and between Kollam and Kovalam in the southern sections of the West Coast canal posed many difficult problems for development of the waterway and would require massive capital investments which make their development not cost effective. On the basis of the studies and the potential of improvement in inland water transport, it is now proposed to declare the Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals also as a National Waterway. This waterway would have a total length of 205 kilometers and the full traffic potential is estimated at 3.5 million tonnes. With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CAIRMAN: Motion moved :

" That the Bill to provide for the declaration of the Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said stretch and the Canals for purpose of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

For this Motion for consideration there are amendments. One amendment is for Joint Committee by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan. He is not present. Then amendment for circulation by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer)
: I beg to move :

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1992." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is Amendment No. 11 by Shri Rajendra Agnihotri - Not present.

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi - Not Present.

Shri Harin Pathank - Not Present.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairmen Sir, I rise to express my views on the National Waterway (Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakar and Udyog-Mandal Canals) Bill, 1992. Sir, as explained by the Minister, it is true that the waterways are cheaper and less pollutant. However my general observation is that waterways have been neglected for long in this country. Though everything is good, it has been neglected. It is certainly true that water transport is cheaper. There is less cost of maintenance of roads and so far as fuel is concerned, there is lot of saving of fuel, if we compare it with road transport. Even from the pollution point of view, except electric trains, if we compare the diesel locomotive and coal loading engines with steamers, it is certainly less pollutant and the cost of overall maintenance is also less. One more advantage is it is also labour oriented.

17.00 hrs.

There is a chance that everywhere the local population particularly the working class who have specialised for generations after generations in running the Waterways and have been doing the work in Waterways

could also get better employment. So, from all these points of view the Waterways are definitely better and they are economical. So, from that point of view I support the Bill.

This would be the third Waterway. There has been a first such one, as explained, the Allahabad- Haldia stretch. What is the position of that Waterway? Then the second one is the Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river. There is no real development. What was aimed at that time has that been achieved? The targets which have been kept at that time, that so many goods would be transported or so many passengers would be transported, have those targets been achieved? If the hon. Minister could be pleased to give that information to the House in the light of the experience of those two waterways, then it would be better. We would then be in a better position to explain our viewpoint on this third waterway. So, while replying the hon. Minister may give us an indication of the experience of the first two Waterways.

Also, what was the time-bound schedule of programme we had at that time and what are our achievements? That information also may be made available to the House. That is my first point.

Secondly, the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act was passed in 1985. The Authority was created at that time. How has it functioned? Is it just on paper only or has it really done some concrete work? That information should also be given. Otherwise, enactment of this Bill will only be an addition to the Library. We had passed the first Waterway Act and the Second and the Third Waterway Act. So, this should not be only for the enlargement of our Library. There should be some practical advantage and the House should be informed of it. That is what I would also expect from the Minister, to tell us about the functioning of the Inland Waterways Authority since its inception in 1985.

In the Statement of Objects and Rea-

sons of the Bill which has been introduced, para 4 says that the infrastructural facilities for safe and convenient shipping and navigation are not available. I can understand that they are not available at this stage. But you are just providing a sum of Rs. 62 crore now. Is this amount of Rs. 62 crore sufficient for the entire Line of nearly 200 Kilometres? If I remember correctly, the hon. Minister had said that the line is about 200 Kilometers in length. So, for the development of the ports and towns which are there and for providing the infrastructural facilities will this amount of Rs. 62 crore be sufficient?

I personally doubt whether when the Government itself says that at present the infrastructural facilities for safe and convenient shipping and navigation are not available, this amount is sufficient or not. That must also be explained. What is the plan for creating further facilities?

My experience is - I had tried to travel by the first national Waterway from Allahabad to Haldia - that the infrastructural facilities are poor. Even in Calcutta they are so poor that we cannot say that we are running a modern Waterway. So, I would feel that infrastructural facilities must come up to the mark and they should be safe. Otherwise while travelling particularly in rivers, people are afraid.

[English]

What will happen if there is flood.

[Translation]

From that point of view, the navigation facilities should be more safe than what is in the Railways. I would like the Minister to explain how are we going to make it safe. Is the amount of Rs. 62 crore sufficient for doing that particular job?

Sir, we are trying to have the third National Waterway. I come from Maharashtra. Maharashtra has a very long coast. Mr.

Chairman, Sir, you also come from Maharashtra. Before 25 or 30 years, on the entire Konkani traffic from Goa and even on the Gujarat side, regular ships used to sail. Commuters used to go and even cargoes used to go in a big way. Because we have neglected the ports, hardly now any ships carry passengers from Goa. In between many ports have just been neglected. The result is that, more State Transport buses run and the cheaper mode of transport has been neglected. When we are considering the third National Waterway I request the Minister to look into this important coastal Waterway, which were used for many years, which were economical at one time and which were cheaper at one time. What has happened to that? The Minister should look into this aspect because Konkani ferry services had been very regular and very economical; from the common man's point of view, that has been lost. We just tell our children that in our childhood we used to go by steamers. Now no one goes. Nothing is available now. I request the Minister to look into this aspect which had been neglected and particularly in post independence period we have forgotten Konkani coastal traffic from Goa.

There is one other important aspect. I come from Bombay city. There is always a heavy traffic; so much crowding and heavy crowding - nothing to compare in the world - in our suburban trains. Bombay city has coastal lines. There have been proposals. We read in the newspapers that coastal water transport can be made available to Bombay and if that is made available to Bombay, the pressure on suburban trains can be reduced. What the Government is doing about that? When we consider important projects, I personally feel that the Minister should look into this aspect as to how we can relieve the congestion, overgrowing in suburban trains. And better lines are available there. Water transport can be used. I would recommend the Minister to get this particular aspect thoroughly examined and have a meeting of Bombay Members of Parliament to consider this very important

aspect. Otherwise we would be trying to provide something new and at the same time we are neglecting the areas where we can do it very easily. And from that point of view, the problems of the Bombay commuters should also be considered.

Sir, I will be moving my amendment. I would like to say about my amendment now itself so that at the time of moving my amendment, I will not take much time. Particularly I would invite the attention of my friends from Kerala about my amendment. The name of this Bill is National Waterway (Kollam-Kottapuram Stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyog-Mandal Canals). Now my amendment says, wherever the word 'Kollam' is used, the word 'Quilon' should be used. Now, Kollam and Quilon words are identical. (*Interruptions*).

I congratulate the Kerala Government that they have done it in 1990. It is immaterial that whichever Government has done it. But, they have taken a very good decision that wherever anglican name were there, they changed, even in English because anglican names mean British colonial Rule. They have rather substituted, to do away with the colonial impacts, the original Malyalam names even in English and that notification of February, 1990 is with me. Now, in that notification, the names of 21 important cities have been changed from English to Malyalam. Both English and Malyalam names have been shown. (*Interruptions*). So, the names of 21 cities have been changed. The Malyalam name for 'Trivendrum' is 'Thiruvananthapuram' and the Malyalam name for 'Quilon' is 'Kollam'. I do not know the subsequent things. I will not repeat them because this House has heard it many times. When I asked the Government of India whether they have approved the changes made by the Government of Kerala, I received a reply, which I am just reading and it is with me. I received a reply from additional Secretary, Ministry of Home

Affairs, Shri A.K. Basak on 4th April, 1991. The 2nd para says:

"A copy of this Ministry's letter dated 11.9.1953 prescribing procedure for changes in the names of villages, towns etc. is enclosed. It does not seem possible to furnish the details of names of cities whose names have been changed after 1953. However, an illustrative list of names of a few places changed during the recent years is enclosed. This Ministry is aware that the State Government of Kerala have changed the name of certain Districts and Taluks. Approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs was, however, not obtained."

That means the Home Ministry has not given approval to the names of the cities which the Kerala Government has changed.

Now, as late as on 29th April, 1992, I raised this issue in the House. I am just reading the reply which has been given by the Home Minister. now, the Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, says :

[*Translation*]

"My hon. colleague Shri Ram Naik had raised the issue of changing the name of Bombay to Mumbai. He has cited the example of some of the cities and towns of Kerala. I have gone through all the records. In fact, this proposal was sent in 1988. (*Interruptions*) I had requested the State Government whether the guide-lines issued in 1953 to change the names of vilages and towns were obseved or not? I do not think that this can be accepted if it being done only because some people do not like a paticular name or if this porposal is there only on the basis of language. These things have not been considered in Kerala therefore, the Central Government did not allow any change in the name of these States.

[*English*]

This is the reply given by the Home

Minister on the floor of the House. When the Home Minister says that they have not accepted the Malayalam changes in English, the Bill has come in the name of Kollam is it not against the Government of India's attitude? That is why though I am for the word Kollam, I want to be on record that this information was brought to the notice of the House. It is my duty to say that when the Home Minister says repeatedly that this has not been approved and if the Ministry of Transport brings the Bill in the name of Kollam, certainly it does not look proper. So, from that point of view I have brought my amendment and I would like to have a proper explanation from the Minister as to why the word 'Kolam' has been used and why the word 'Quilon' has not been used, though the Home Minister by Home Minister I mean the Government of India - has repeatedly said that this has not been approved. This is one of the important points on which the Minister should reply and from that point of view, I have brought this amendment to draw the attention of the House.

With these words, I support the Bill. I expect the Minister to reply on the points which I have raised.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the time for speaking on this Bill. For the last nearly nine years, in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha (*Interruptions*).

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) : Just one minute please. Mr. Chairmen, Sir, as all the hon. Members know, at 6.15 we are having a farewell function for the President of India. Therefore, may I request the House to agree that we adjourn at 5.30 so that some Members can get ready for the function?

SHRI A CHARLES : Sir, We want the Bill to be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Sharad Dighe) : Does the House agree that we rise at 5.30?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we shall rise at 5.30.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, I shall take very short time because we are interested in getting this Bill passed.

SHRI OSCAR FARNANDES : (Uduki) I shall also like to speak, sir. I shall take only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, yes, if not today, tomorrow.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We want the Bill to be passed today, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will rise at 5.30, at whatever stage the Bill is. yes, Mr. Charles, proceed Please.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, in the Eighth Lok Saba, on the last day this Bill was really passed. I was the only speaker who spoke on that Bill on that day. There was categorical assurance given by the hon. Minister while he was replying to the debate on the Bill. The proposal was first to declare the whole of West Coast Canal as a National waterway. In 1985, I wrote to our late Prime Minister, Rajivji, about this Bill and he gave a direction that Quilon-Trivandrum sector should also be studied. So, a study was made and the then Minister, when he was answering, gave an assurance on the floor of the House that Quilon- Kovalam sector will also be included. I quote :

" Sir, the suggestion which has been given by the hon. Member is a very good suggestion so that tourists could also be attracted. But I will check up, Sir, and if it is

possible, I will include. If the hydrographic survey and all these things have been completed and with the rules and regulations it could be included in this, we will include, sir. That I assure him."

Sir, the hydrographic survey has been completed, the techno-economic study has been completed. The only thing the Minister was now saying was that economically this is not viable. I personally know that in the study report, economic side is not correct because a large portion of the land that has to be acquired is the Government land occupied by the squatters. Therefore, no compensation need be made. So, for land acquisition, only very meagre amount is required. If this portion is also included, it will attract tourists and the long cherished dream of the people of Kerala will be fulfilled. I submit that this was considered in the 8th Lok Saba and in 9th Lok Saba and is being considered now also. I only urge upon the Minister of surface Transport for the approval of this Bill and for providing Waterway upto Kovalam. I may mention that while I was in the primary school, I travelled in the country boat from Trivandrum to Ernakulam. The long waterway is there. That has to be improved. I plead with the hon. Minister to include upto Kovalam and take up this work. I am very keen that this Bill is passed today.

I request the hon. Minister that the direction given by late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the assurance of the then Minister of surface Transport may be accepted. I know that the present Minister of surface Transport has a soft corner for Kerala.

It has to be extended upto Kovalam. I submit that the real work can be started from Quilon only after the work upto Quilon is finished and Quilon-Kovalam can be taken up as second stage. With these words, I once again request the hon. Minister to include that stretch also. If not I do not find words to express my feelings and I will be totally disappointed. I request the hon. Minister to help me and help the State of Kerala.

I request that the Bill be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : MR. Chairman, Sir, there cannot be to opinions about the sincerity with which this Bill has been brought forward. The fact of the matter is that the Central Government wants to take the management of the canals flowing out of rivers and crossing through States and it is because the State Governments have not been able to develop them. If they are developed, transportation charges will be lessened, Petrol can be saved and the standard of living of the people living on the banks of the canals will improve. This has been specifically mentioned in it. The Central Government has already formed the Inland Waterways Authority of India under the Inland Waterways Authorities of Indian Act 1985. For the time being there is a provision for it at two places. There is a plan of such arrangement at the third place. There is no contradiction in it any where. Trade will increase and there will be allround development. Waterways Corporation of India is interested to do this. It will help in raising the standard of life of those who are benefited by these canals and it will also reduce transportation cost and fuel can also be saved. The income should also be shared by the State Government so that they can utilise the money in their development. I think that the hon. Minister does not visualise any contradiction in giving the amount to State Governments. I welcome this Bill particularly the basic sentiment with which it has been brought forward and I do believe that by this the people of our country will certainly be benefitted to a large extent. This is my humble submission and I think that the hon. Minister will accept my suggestion.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while welcoming the Bill I wish to make a few points.

My very first point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member through this august House that hon. Members Mr. Charles who have spoken earlier on this Bill has stated that the inland water transport facility has to be extended from Quilon to Kovalam. My proposal is that it should be extended on the southern most national terminus, Kanyakumari.

From Quilon to Kanyakumari, the national terminus, the distance is only about 94 miles. Previously there was inland water transport facility between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari through a canal called Anantha Victoria Marthanda Verma Puthanaru canal called A.V.M. canal. During the time of former Maharajas when our place was also under Travancore that facility was there. Of course, boats have been operated, not ships. But subsequently breaches occurred closed to the canal in several places and affected the inland water transport system. If these breaches are removed, a very good and convenient inland water transport facility from Kanyakumari to Trivandrum and from there to Quilon could be formed. Earlier, the water transport facility was operated up to Ernakulam and Quilon. My request is that it should not be stopped half way at Quilon or at Kovalam, but it should be extended up to the national boundary terminal at Kanyakumari. Such a facility would accelerate economic and tourist activities in South-Western part of the country. This inland water transport facility would be very cheap and convenient. A large number of fisherman and common people are living in that locality. The marine products trade activity would greatly increase by this facility and also in the congested atmosphere of trains and buses, if this facility is provided, without pollution and by cheap means the common people could travel through the waterways conveniently. I have been raising this matter on the floor of the House on several occasions. On 23rd August 1991 in answer to my Starred Question the hon. Minister has stated that no feasibility study has been conducted

for inland water transport facility between Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. So, the feasibility study has to be conducted at the earliest and such an extension of the facility would touch the southern National boundary and thus it can be termed as National inland water Transport way I would request the hon. Minister to provide inland water transport facility not only up to Quilon and Kovalam, but also up to Kanyakumari.

SHRI OSCAR FENANDES (Udupi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to congratulate our Minister for introducing the Bill. It is big achievement for the people of Kerala. At the same time, we are from other parts of country, the coastal States, especially Shri Ram Naik has spoken about Konkan, I also come from Konkan, and there are a lot of rivers flowing westward, water is also being wasted, flood water is being wasted. If the rivers are connected and inland waterway is developed, a lot of money could be saved by way of fuel and for fisheries also it can help in a big way.

Sir, when we were school children, as Ram Naikji has said, we used to have steamer service right from Kochi to Karachi. In between, we had the ports of Mangalore, Malpe, Karwar, Goa and Bombay. This should be resumed; whatever be the reason for which it was given up, it is high time that both passenger and cargo service should be restored so that this will be the cheapest mode of transport. Even today, the cost of transport is very high, either by road or by any other mode. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly resume this service. When I asked a question, the hon. Minister replies that there is no proposal like that. But, I once again urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly resume this service and also order for a survey of the potential inland waterways in different parts of the country. I also request him to place before Parliament, a perspective plan for inland waterways for the entire country.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you extend the sitting of
the House for five more minutes, the Bill can
be passed today itself.

adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the
22nd July, 1992, at 11.00 a.m.

17.31 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; we have decided
to adjourn at 5.30 p.m. The House stands

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, July 22,
1992/Asadha 31, 1914 (Saka).*

PLS. 49, XIII. 10.92

670

© 1992 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006.**
