

Tenth Series, Vol IX, No.12

Tuesday, March 10, 1992
Phalguna 20, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. IX, Third Session, 1992/1913 (Saka)]

No. 12, Tuesday, March 10, 1992/Phalgun 20, 1913 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—53
*Starred Question Nos. 184 to 189	1—53
Written Answers to Questions :	53—468
Starred Question Nos. 190, 192 to 204	53—84
Unstarred Question Nos. 2098 to 2134, 2136 to 2200, 2202 to 2209, 2211 to 2252, 2254 to 2320, 2322 to 2333	85—465
Investigation into the Assassination of Former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi	468—497
Papers Laid on the Table	497—498
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1991-92— <i>Presented</i>	499
Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	500
Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Ordinance, 1992	500—501
Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinance— <i>Laid</i>	
Shri Balram Singh Yadav	
Matters Under Rule 377	501—506
(i) Need to run a superfast train between Jabalpur and Delhi via Bina, Madhya Pradesh	501—502

Kumari Vimla Verma

*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.

- (ii) **Need to ensure that the trainees at Government Industrial, Training Institute, Chalakudy, Kerala are supplied training equipments and workshop materials** 502

Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan

- (iii) **Need for early completion of National Highway-52 in Arunachal Pradesh** 503

Shri Laeta Umbrey

- (iv) **Need to conduct a proper survey of damage caused to the opium crop by 'Moyali' disease in Madhya Pradesh** 503—504

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya

- (v) **Need to release grant to the Asiatic Society, Bombay** 504

Shri Ram Naik

- (vi) **Need to convert Patna University into a Central University** 504—505

Shrimati Girija Devi

- (vii) **Need to include Santhal Pargana, North and South Chhota Nagpur area in centrally sponsored well Construction Scheme, Bihar** 505

Shri Suraj Mandal

- (viii) **Need to abolish lease-hold system for properties in Chandigarh** 505—506

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Statutory Resolution *Re.* Disapproval of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1992 506—580

and

Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill 506—580

Motion to consider

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava 506—507
581

Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	507
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	513
Shri George Fernandes	508
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	540—543
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	543—547
Dr. Asim Bala	547—549
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde	549—552
Shri Sudhir Sawant	552
Shri Dau Dayal Joshi	553—558
Shri A. Asokaraj	558—560
Shri Sudhir Giri	560—562
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	563—564
Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique	564—567
Shri Mohan Singh	567—569
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	569—571
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	571—580
Shrimati Basva Rajeswari	573—580
Statutory Resolution <i>Re.</i> disapproval of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) and Validation Ordinance, 1992— <i>Withdrawn</i>	583
Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) and Validation Bill	584
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	584—586
Motion to Pass	586
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	585—886

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 10, 1992/ Phalguna 20,
1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Uneconomic Railway Lines

184. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Government on account of each uneconomic railway line during each of the last three years;

(b) the total financial losses likely to be suffered due to these uneconomic lines in the current financial year;

(c) whether efforts have been made to make these routes viable; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) About Rs. 114 crore, excluding dividend.

(c) and (d). Various steps like replacement of passenger trains by introduction of Mixed trains and 'One Engine Only' system, economy in staff, curbing ticketless travel, closure of unremunerative stations and halts or converting them into contractor-operated halts etc. have been taken to check the losses.

STATEMENT

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

Loss on Working of Uneconomic Branch Lines excluding dividend

CENTRAL RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N.G. Daund - Baramati	27,36	31,59	31,78
2.	B.G. Ak - Konch	37,30	37,30	72,18

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
3.	N.G. Gwalior - Bhind	1,16,11	1,16,11	1,78,97
4.	N.G. Gwalior - Sheopur - Kalan	3,04,77	3,04,77	5,67,42
5.	N.G. Dholpur - Tantpur - Sirmutra	92,88	92,88	1,66,14
6.	N.G. Neral - Matheran	1,49,61	1,65,07	1,85,54
7.	N.G. Pachora - Jamner	38,32	38,32	43,16
8.	N.G. Miraj - Kurduvadi - Latur	2,26,44	1,95,49	2,87,25
Total		9,92,79	9,81,53	15,32,44

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

EASTERN RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	B.G. Bakhtiyarpur - Rajgir	39,86	2,25	33,42
2.	B.G. Didamagar - Tarighat	3,86	(R)	(R)
3.	B.G. Bhimgarh - Palasthali	27,53	27,75	24,66
4.	B.G. Barasat - Hasnabad	1,42,77	1,18,41	2,35,05
5.	N.G. Shantipur - Nabadwipghat	18,03	20,25	17,26
6.	B.G. Trinpahar - Rajmahal	14,55	12,50	13,70
7.	N.G. Bardhaman - Katwa	61,06	56,30	66,67
8.	B.G. Bhagalpur - Mandarhill	19,90	36,94	23,47

S No	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
9 ^a	B.G Barupur - Lakshmikan- tapur	1,27,70	1,12,78	97,23
10	B G Sonarpur - Canning	75,58	79,77	47,02
11	B G Jamalpur - Monghyr	12,88	22,25	19,43
Total		5,43,72	4,89,20	6,24,11

(in thousands of rupees)

NORTHERN RAILWAY

S No	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1	B G Rohtak - Gohana	8,64	16,02	23,22
2	B G Batala - Qadian	50,37	52,38	56,73
3	M G Garhi Harsaru - Farrukh Nagar	8,96	6,33	9,85
4	B G Verka Dera Baba Nanak	2,15,52	2,34,46	2,47,95
5	B G Amritsar - Attari	13,37	15,36	(R)
6	M G Pipar Road Bilara	19,7	44,15	48,27
7	M G Samdari - Munabao	3 33,90	2,16,17	2,42,12
8	M G Balotra - Pachpadra	43,84	40,73	52,61
9	M G Raika Bagh - Pokharan	2,34,66	1,64,95	49,82
10	N G Kalka - Shimla	3,54,79	3,44,40	3,26,52
11	M G Ratangarh - Sardar Shahr	5,51	(R)	(R)
12.	N G Pathankot - Joginder Nagar	2,67,47	89,99	2,00,10

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
13.	B.G. Pahaghwara - Jaljon Doaba	61,81	71,42	1,13,69
14.	B.G. Barhan - Etah	+ 7,32	(R)	2,88
15.	B.G. Raja-Ka-Sahaspur-Sambhal - Hatim Sarai	5,16	23,58	27,06
16.	M.G. Makrana - Parvatsar	18,09	(R)	19,83
17.	M.G. Tilwara - Tilwara Fair	3,11	83	(R)
18.	M.G. Lalgarh - Sree Kolayat Jee	7,74	(R)	(R)
19.	M.G. Raniwada - Bhildi	51,15	1,48,58	1,01,37
20.	B.G. Madhopur - Pathankot	(R)	(R)	32,29
Total		16,96,56	14,69,35	15,54,31

(Rs. in thousands)

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M.G. Banmankhi - Behaiganj	65,15	74,26	83,76
2.	M.G. Sakri - Jaynagar	1,22,97	1,43,19	1,26,03
3.	M.G. Narkatiaganj - Bagaha	88,50	96,50	82,81
4.	M.G. Narkatiaganj - Bhikbanthori	55,88	67,94	73,59
5.	M.G. Kaptanganj - Chhitauni	1,53,24	72,90	68,29
6.	M.G. Salempur - Barhaj Bazar (Since converted into BG)	35,33	49,70	34,99

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
7.	M.G. Indara - Dohrighat	72,61	68,92	73,49
8.	M.G. Madhesingh - Chilth	17,20	20,92	23,34
9.	M.G. Mankapur - Katra	55,97	62,93	70,92
10.	M.G. Anand Nagar - Nautanua	1,04,22	1,35,12	1,03,41
11.	M.G. Gainsari - Jur Wa	32,17	36,35	1,06,31
12.	M.G. Dudwa - Gaurphanta	37,96	52,72	51,57
13.	M.G. Dudwa - Chanuanchowki	20,56	29,88	68,88
14.	M.G. Shabhaznagar - Keruganj	4,68	6,71	5,66
15.	M.G. Kashipur - Ramnagar	13,41	13,67	19,94
16.	M.G. Mathura - Vnndavan	19,25	18,22	22,10
17.	M.G. Mandhepur - Brahmvura	5,89	9,61	12,51
18.	M.G. Thadabihpur - Mahadivpur ghat	52,73	85,29	67,75
Total		9,57,72	10,44,83	10,95,35

(Rs. in thousands)

NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N.G. New Jalpaiguri - Darjeeling	48,00	34,59	50,31
2.	M.G. Katihar - Maniharighat	1,95,86	1,88,93	1,82,55
3.	M.G. Katihar - Jogbani	4,65,40	4,80,14	4,48,88
4.	B.G. Old Malda - Singhabad	56,84	1,04,84	1,01,37

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
5.	B.G. Katihar - Kumedhpur	3,14,91	2,44,07	1,48,48
6.	M.G. Barsoi - Radhikapur	2,16,35	2,23,73	2,21,50
7.	M.G. Alipurduar - New Gitaldah	2,37,10	2,41,96	2,45,85
8.	M.G. Rangapara North - Tezpur	1,44,29	1,03,48	1,24,24
9.	M.G. New Mal - Changrabhandha	40,33	51,24	60,47
10.	M.G. Latagun - Ramsahi	4,24	4,70	Train running suspended from 06-02-50
11.	M.G. Fakiragram - Dhubri	2,57,06	1,29,21	1,06,50
12.	M.G. Rajabhatkowa - Jainti	18,03	This branch line has since been closed	
13.	M.G. Karimganj - Mahisashan	37,46	42,45	48,08
14.	M.G. Bardigram - Dullavacherra	55,66	59,43	62,97
15.	M.G. Simalugiri - Naginimara	20,63	8,48	24,86
16.	M.G. Mariani - Jorhat - Niamatighat	22,51	(+) 0,64	27,38
17.	M.G. Makum - Dangri	48,16	28,07	58,82
18.	M.G. Simalugiri - Moranhat	66,15	8,94	76,55
Total Loss		22,48,98	19,53,63	19,88,81

(Rs. in thousands)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	B G Shoranur - Nilambur	32,60	31,85	23,72

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
2.	M.G. Tiruturaipoondi-Pt. Calamere	20,23	22,68	21,25
3.	M.G. Mettupalayam - Ootacamund	1,27,88	1,36,66	1,37,30
4.	M.G. Maduri - Bodinayakanur	52,97	55,21	51,70
5.	M.G. Chickajur - Chitradurg	68,56	34,45	33,13
6.	M.G. Manjangud - Chamarajanagar	23,52	46,52	53,61
7.	N.G. Yelahanka - Bangarapet	96,25	1,14,36	1,11,83
8.	M.G. Peralam - Karaikal	8,97	9,50	27
9.	M.G. Mayuram - Tranç, Jebar	1,50	12,26	14
10.	M.G. Tirunelveli - Tiruchandur	70,46	66,73	70,70
11.	M.G. Sagar - Talaguppa	26,71	25,78	28,00
12.	M.G. Villupuram - Pondicherry	11,32	10,26	27,44
Total		5,40,97	5,66,26	5,59,09

(Rs. in thousands)

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M.G. Hospet Koturu	72,51	95,96	1,16,31
2.	M.G. Jankampet - Bodhan	11,68	8,83	11,64
3.	M.g. Bellary - Ray - durg	34,02	38,90	43,62
4.	B.G. Oudivada - Machillpatnam	12,33	38,88	67,83
5.	M.G. Gunda Road - Swamihalli	31,65	48,76	63,50
6.	M.G. Mudkhed - Adilabad	45,75	(+) 3,74	62,37
7.	M.G. Alnarvar - Dandell	33,27	38,89	25,46
8.	M.g. Guntun - Machorla	(R)	71.02	(R)
Total		2,41,21	3,27,50	3,90,73

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Loss		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N.G. Nawpada - Gunupur	41,02	68,22	74,55
2.	N.G. Rupsa - Talbundh	1,06,05	1,14,90	1,13,78
3.	N.G. Purulia - Kotshilla & Ranchi Lohargada	44,97	62,73	1,12,40
4.	N.G. Raipur - Dhamtari	1,29,88	1,60,93	1,75,99
5.	N.G. Satpura Railways	14,72,75	15,90,31	14,60,35
6.	B.G. Tata - Badampanar	1,88,60	1,96,51	1,84,97
7.	B.G. Bobbili - Salur	24,02	30,01	(R)
8.	B.G. Bondamunda - Nawgaon - Purnapani	22,74	30,67	39,87
9.	B.G. Hatia - Nawgaon	61,04	74,05	(+) 21,12
10.	B.G. Khurda Road - Puri	23,31	(R)	62,70
11.	B.G. Kanhan - Ramtek	6,43	6,32	(R)
Total		21,20,81	23,34,65	22,03,49

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

WESTERN RAILWAY

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N.G. Billimora - Maghai	45,04	47,06	51,23
2.	N.G. Piprod - Davghadbaria	Service withdrawn w.e.f. 1.11.79.		
3.	N.G. Bhavnagar - Talaja Mahuwa	Closed from 26.5.87.		
4.	N.G. Jorawarnagar - Sayala	Closed on 15.7.88.		
5.	N.G. Morvi - Ghantisi	19,45	3,82	Since closed.

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Loss		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
6.	N.G. Chhuchapura - Tankhala	32,21	40,50	19,46
7.	M.G. Kosamba - Umarpada	52,10	67,83	42,64
8.	N.G. Jhagadia - Netranj	27,66	31,32	19,04
9.	N.G. Choranda - Motikoral	17,74	19,79	13,70
10.	N.G. Samni - Dahej	36,53	42,52	26,71
11.	N.g. Godhra - Lunawada	39,55	47,89	29,73
12.	N.G. Champaner - Shivrampur Panimines	43,37	52,79	30,17
13.	N.G. Dabhoi - Timba Road	90,01	1,11,69	69,36
14.	N.G. Broach - Jambusar - Kavi	72,92	88,83	76,39
15.	N.G. Chota Udaipur - Jambusar	1,48,46	1,96,34	1,48,78
16.	M.G. ankloshwar - Rajpipla	61,46	73,81	44,32
17.	N.G. Chandod - Malsar	14,30	96,34	71,87
18.	N.G. Nadiad - Bhadrin	49,74	61,42	36,47
19.	N.G. Nadiad - Kapadvanj	46,87	56,62	31,69
20.	M.G. Sangner Town Toda Rai Singh	75,75	96,11	96,62
21.	M.G. Chandhdham - New Kandla	1,14,34	1,26,86	1,38,96
22.	M.G. Malvi Junc. - Bari Sadri	1,65,08	1,83,31	1,89,16
23.	M.G. Kunkavav - Derdi	Running of trains withdrawn w.e.f. 3.5.1974		
24.	M.G. Botad - Jasan 23.12.1985	Running of trains has been suspended w.e.f.		
25.	M.g. Ningala - Ghodhada - Swami Narayan	Closed on 1.10.1986		
26.	M.G. Sihor - Palitana	32,82	40,91	46,10

S.No.	Name of the Branch Line	Losses		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
27.	M.G. Dungar Jn. - Victor	Running of trains has been suspended w.e.f. 23.12.1985		
28.	M.G. Shahpur - Saradiya	Train services suspended from 21.6.83 due havey breaches		
29.	M.G. Kunkavav - Dagasara	Closed on 22.12.1985		
30.	M.G.Than - Chotila 2.6.1980.	Running of trains has been withdrawn from		
31.	M.G. Hadmatiya - Jodiya	Running of trains has been withdrawn from 11.7.1979		
32.	M.G. Khambaliya - Salaya	Running of Trains has been withdrawn from 11.7.1979		
33.	M.G. Harij - Chanasma	18,77	16,60	20,67
34.	M.G. Mahsana - Taranga Hill	32,85	34,89	40,59
35.	M.G. Himmat Nagar - Khed Brahma	38,65	36,48	44,41
36.	B.G. Borviaviudtal - Swami Narayan	30,22	31,72	33,23
37.	B.G. Anand - Cambay	85,55	91,38	1,15,40
38.	M.G. Talala - Delvada	(R)	(+) 1,79,68	(R)
(Total Loss (in thousands of rupees)		13,91,44	15,17,86	14,36,70
Grant Total:				
(a)	Losses	Rs. 107 crores	Rs. 107 crores	Rs. 114 crores
(b)	No. of Uneconomic Branch lines	141	136	120

Note:

" (+) R " Denotes remunerative

" (+) " Shows that the net earnings are positive though the rate of return is less than the rate of dividend and hence unremunerative. Net earnings on such lines have been taken into account while working out the total loss.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has given information about the steps taken to improve uneconomic branch lines. Different reasons have been given for different uneconomic branch lines. I would like to know from the Government the reasons why the Railways are running in loss of why the branch lines become uneconomic. For example, there is a mention of the Bakhtiyarpur—Rajgir railway line in Danapur. Division of the Eastern Railway in it, which is uneconomic. The place is very important from the tourism angle. If Rajgir is linked to Gaya, which is just 20 kilometres, the entire Buddhist circuit is covered. If such steps are taken today, the uneconomic branch line may become viable tomorrow. I would like to know from the Government whether it would like to invite suggestions from the local people of public representatives or would it like to constitute an expert committee to go into the causes of these routes being uneconomic?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the reason for uneconomic branch lines is traffic and other operational reasons. So far as the Expert Committee is concerned, the Railway Reforms Committee has identified 136 uneconomic branch lines in 1983 and they have also made certain suggestions. They have recommended that out these 136 uneconomic branch lines, 40 lines should be closed and that the Railways should negotiate with the State Governments. If losses are also there, then the State Governments and the Railways should share them on a 50:50 basis. But unfortunately, the response from the State Governments is negative. It has also been referred to the Eighth Finance Commission and the Eighth Finance Commission has also recommended that the negotiation must be continued between the State Governments and the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I have not got the reply to my question I my question, whether the Government intended to invite suggestions from local representatives or local people, has not been answered. It appears from the reply given by the hon. Minister about reformatory steps that the Government would go on closing railway lines slowly. The rail services are already inadequate and they are going to close them. I would like to know from the Government whether it intends to adopt a negative approach towards closing the railway lines?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government does not have any negative approach. It is not the aim of the Government to close all the railway lines. The aim of the Government is to work in public interest.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, I would like to know whether or not it has come to the notice of the Government that both the railway lines at the South Central Railway Division in Karnataka, that is, metre gauge line from Hospet to Kottur and another metre gauge line from Bellary to Rayadurg have incurred losses of Rs. 1,16,031 and Rs. 43,062 respectively during the year 1990-91. If it is so, will the hon. Minister assure me that the line from Hospet to Kottur will be linked to Harihar which is definitely going to be a viable unit?

MR. SPEAKER: No Please, it should not be like that. It should come out of the main question.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: You please see the reply Sir. It is already stated in the reply that these two lines are not viable. So, I am not asking anything beyond the purview of the main question. If kottur is linked to Harihar, it is going to be viable because part of the ore can be diverted to Mangalore Port or Karwar Port. Will the hon. Minister give us an assurance that he will consider linking the line from Kottur to Hospet.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As regards the proposal that has been made by the hon.

Member, we will examine the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that among most of the uneconomic branch lines of the Railways the maximum losses are incurred on metre gauge railway lines and the hon. Minister has announced in the Budget (Railways) that a number of metre gauge railway lines would be converted into broad gauge lines. I feel that the metre gauge lines of the North India have been taken in small numbers for conversion. The large Kosi dam area in Bihar has metre gauge lines which are uneconomic and the Railways suffer heavy losses on account of those lines. I would like to know whether Government intends to fulfil the aspirations of the people of North India, who feel that little attention has been paid to the conversion of metre lines, by converting these metre lines in to broad gauge lines expeditiously?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the operation ratio of metre lines is 170 percent, it is true that they are uneconomic. With the new Programme of Converting 6000 km. lines, it is believed that we will move towards more conversions in future.

[English]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Sir, the Railways are suffering a loss of Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 150 crore per year because of non-viable lines. I would like to know whether these heavy losses can be reduced by replacing these unviable rail routes by road transport. What is the minimum percentage of traffic required to make a line profitable?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As has already been informed to the House, due to these uneconomic branch lines, this year we are suffering a loss of about Rs. 114 crore. So, what is required is that the State Governments should cooperate. A stage has now

come when we should get rid of sentimental attachment to such uneconomic branch lines. In this connection, the State Governments should come forward. When the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended it, we made all out efforts to close certain branch lines and to supplement them with the procurement of buses. Railways are even prepared for the construction of Kachcha roads into pucca one and for this the Railways are prepared to pay on a one time basis. But so far, no State government has come forward. However, it has now been decided that the Railway Minister will personally speak to the State Chief Minister. We will try to come to a conclusion so that we can get rid of these unremunerative and uneconomic branch lines and on the contrary develop a road transport system in order to serve the people of this country.

[Translation]

University Admission for Kashmiri Migrant Students

*185. **SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in which admission facility has been made available by the Government to Kashmiri Migrant students for higher education;

(b) the number of such students studying in these Universities,

(c) whether any University has refused admission to these students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

1. The Central Government and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir have taken steps to provide alternative educational facilities to Kashmiri migrant students.

2. According to the information furnished by Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) and the University of Delhi, the number of Kashmiri migrant students admitted to these Universities during the past two years is as follows

	1990-91	1991-92
i) A.M.U.	127	224
ii) J.M.I.	100	105
iii) University of Delhi	95	14

3. In addition, this Department facilitated the migration of about 700 students of Regional Engineering College (REC), Srinagar to other RECs and Engineering Colleges during 1990-91.
4. According to the information furnished by Government of Jammu and Kashmir about, 2300 migrant students from the Valley have been admitted to three Camp Colleges established in Jammu Division, and no migrant student has been denied admission in these Colleges. A number of migrant students have also been accommodated in other institutions of higher education in Jammu.
5. The University of Delhi and JMI have informed that all Kashmiri migrant students, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions, were granted admission during the past two years. In view of the large number of Migrants seeking ad-

mission to AMU in 1991-92, the University was constrained to limit admissions to the capacity available.

[Translation]

SHRISURESHANAND SWAMI: I would like to know the number of students who have not been able to seek admissions for some reasons. Is financial reason one of them? If so, the steps Government is contemplating to help these poor students?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, information has been given in the reply about the number of students admitted to different universities. A situation arose in the lone case of Aligarh Muslim University where six hundred students sought admission and arrangements were there for admission of four hundred students only but two hundred and fifty students could be admitted.

So far as financial aid is concerned, I think this Ministry can do nothing in this regard. It comes in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs and they alone can decide whether financial assistance has to be given or not.

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Sir, nothing has been made clear in the reply whether admission has been given to migrant students of Kashmir in the classes in which they were studying or they have been admitted to lower classes than theirs. If they have been given admissions in one class below, what has the Government to say about the loss they will suffer?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, admission will be given according to their eligibility. Every university has its own norms. In accordance with those norms admissions have been given to the students and to the classes which the universities could do.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: A good number of students from other States like Kerala have been admitted in the Regional Engi-

neering College, Srinagar as per the State quota. We have been constantly requesting the Government to provide some seats in other engineering colleges, possibly in their own States. I would like to know whether this has been done or not.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: So far as the Regional Engineering College of Srinagar is concerned, as a consequence of the problem that arose in the State many students had to come out. We have opened a camp college in Jammu where almost all the students who were studying in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, have been admitted. If there are any cases beyond that, I would like to know it from the hon. Member and we will certainly try to help them.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that free education up to M.A. level and up to the University level is imparted in Jammu and Kashmir. The difficulties and problems of those people have increased who have migrated from Jammu and Kashmir. When their problems have increased, in such a situation, under special circumstances they are being given admission to various Universities of India. What difficulty does the Government have in imparting free education to those students who have migrated from there and come here?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made a request that the Home Ministry is giving thought to this issue and only they will decide this issue.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the number of the students who have not been able to seek admission to universities because of the lack of money and the number of such students who could not seek admission in that course and that class in which they were studying and what has the Government done to get such students admitted to that same course and that same class?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I have given a

reply about the lack of money. As far as admission in classes is concerned, admission cannot be allowed to be given against the admission rules of the University but the effort has been made that students should be shown maximum sympathy and given admission.

[English]

Calcutta Metro Railway

*186. **DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:**
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the basic plan of Calcutta Metro Railway project;

(b) when the project was started;

(c) the length of the line completed so far;

(d) whether the work is being executed as per schedule;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in the timely execution of the project; and

(f) the remedial measures being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure its speedy completion according to basic plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIK ARJUN): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

- (a) Provision of 16.45 km long Metro Railway from Dum Dum Junction to Tollyganj.
- (b) 1973.
- (c) 9.8 km.
- (d) Work is progressing as per the revised schedule which envisages

completion of the project by 1995

- (e) The initial completion schedule had to be revised due to -

(i) Inadequate availability of funds during the initial stages of the project

(ii) Delay by the State Government in the acquisition of land

(iii) Labour problems

(iv) Other factors such as delay in getting road traffic blocks from the local authorities, relocation of uncharted underground utilities like water pipes, sewer lines, electric/telephone cables, etc

- (f) (i) Allocation of funds for this project has been suitably enhanced

(ii) Constant liaison is being maintained with the State Government for sorting out the labour problems

(iii) State Government is being pursued for making available the remaining plots of land and arranging the required road traffic blocks

DR DEBI PROSAD PAL I want to ask for certain clarifications from the hon Minister. When the Metro Railway Project was undertaken, it was conceived that it will constitute a major network in the transport system in the congested city of Calcutta. It was started in 1973. More than 20 years almost have passed. From the statement of the Minister, it appears that out of 16.45 km only 9.8 km of the project have been completed. The two reasons which he has given are one is the inadequate supply of funds and the second is the labour problems.

I want to know from the hon Minister as

to when this supply of adequate funds were made available to the Government? From 1973, if it has not been done so far, what is the increased cost because of this non availability of funds?

Secondly, he said, due to labour problems, in the year 1990 for more than eight months, the entire project had to come to a standstill. Who was responsible for this labour problem?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN Sir, it is a fact that this project was commenced in 1973. The estimated cost was Rs 140 crore. But up to 1978 or 1979 much could not be provided by the Planning Commission and only Rs 68 crores have been provided. The cost has come to Rs 1330.8 crores.

Now, the hon Member wants to know about the labour problem. Of course, there was a labour problem with the contractors and not with us. Because of that, there was a problem for four to five months. There was some stagnation in the working capital. But now the funds' position has improved and the Planning Commission is substantially allocating funds. We hope to complete it by 1995.

DR DEBI PROSAD PAL Due to labour problem, the hon Minister is saying that for four or five months, the work was stopped and the problem was with the contractors.

Is it a fact that due to certain labour problems, regarding a few workers of the contractors, the entire work was stopped by one particular political group and the entire work came to a standstill? And what is the increased cost because of this stoppage of work for more than eight months?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN Sir, it is obvious, due to stoppage of work, there was an escalation. The work will suffer. The hon Member's contention was that due to some political party, the problem occurred. I do not want to go into it. There are various other factors which have also to be taken cognizance of.

[Translation]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister may kindly state whether it is a fact that under the basic plan, the said railway project was to be completed by 1978? If so, what was the total expenditure that was to be incurred on 16.43% railway line under the basic plan and the total expenditure incurred by now? Secondly, the expenditure being incurred on per kilometers on the work that is in progress at present? At the same time, he has given some reasons. Had he not made any estimate previously that such and such difficulties would arise and had he not devised and way to overcome them? Kindly give a clear reply.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the allocation for the financial year was Rupees 125 crore. If we add it, we find that we have spent Rs. 1064.5 crore on this so far.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is not a fact. The problem was with the contractor. The contractor had no fund to start the work; because the contractor had no fund to start the work, the contractor stopped the work.

Now the target has been fixed to complete the Calcutta Metro Railway Project by 1995. Previously, the fund allocated for Calcutta Metro Railway was not sufficient; Rs. 130 crores were not sufficient. May I know whether the Government propose to allocate sufficient funds to complete the Calcutta Metro Railway project by 1995; if so, how much fund will be required? There was a proposal to extend the Metro Railway line upto Garia. Will the Government consider this proposal to extend the Metro Railway line upto Garia.

MR. SPEAKER: You will reply only first two parts of the question; you need not reply third part of the question.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: He wants to know

whether we will be able to complete it by 1995 or not. We are confident that we will be able to complete the work by 1995. Even today we have a problem. The State Governments have to acquire ten plots; and out of ten plots, the acquisition proceedings with regard to six plots are pending in the Calcutta High Court. The fund will be available provide these things which also come in between have to be met with. There is no problem for the fund. We want to complete the work as early as possible so that we will be able to prevent escalation in cost.

He wants extension of railway line from Tollyganj to Garia. It is not possible because they have already taken so much time, which means another Rs. 300 crores. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: For West Bengal, Calcutta Metro Railway, the Central Government is providing 100 per cent fund; but for new Bombay, SIDCO area .

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be allowed:

(Interruptions) **

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What is the policy that is being adopted by the Railway for availability of fund to this department or that department, this sector or that sector including Calcutta Metro Railway?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The policy of the Railway is nothing, but we go to Planning Commission. It is the Planning Commission which allocates funds; on the basis of allocations of the Planning Commission, we take up this work, that work and include it in the Metro Railway. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 187.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour. Everything is a point of information during Question Hour. You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour. We will see.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER Members are not expected to glance at the Gallery.

Afforestation Programme

187. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swedish International Development Authority has proposed a scheme to promote growth of trees in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the States where the scheme is likely to be launched; and

(d) the incentives proposed to be given to the tree growers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The details of the on-going Social Forestry projects and the proposed Tree Growers' Cooperatives Project with the support of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) are given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House.

Details of the assistance, including incentives, to be provided to the Tree growers under the proposed Tree Growers' Cooperatives Project are also given in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT - I

SIDA-Assisted Forestry Projects:

Sr.No	Name of the Project	Project Area	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Project period
1	2	3	4	5
On-going Projects.				
1.	Bihar Social Forestry Project Phase - II	Bihar (Chhota Nagpur Santhal Pargana).	63.85	1985 86 to 1991 92
2.	Orissa Social Forestry Project Phase - II	Orissa	78 34	1988-89 to 1992-93

Sr.No.	Name of the Project	Project Area	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Project period
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project Phase - II.	Tamil Nadu	85.40	1988-89 to 1992-93
	In Pipeline:			
4.	Integrated Wastelands Development Project	Rajasthan (Dungarpur District)	28.14	—
5.	Tree Growers' Cooperative Project.	Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.	24.47	—

Under negotiation. To be implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

STATEMENT - II

Assistance, Including Incentives, to Tree Growers' Under the Proposed Tree Growers' Cooperatives Project

The Tree Growers' Cooperatives Project (TGCP) for which assistance is being sought from SIDA is presently under negotiation with the SIDA authorities. The project is to be implemented in Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In each State, 100 Tree Growers' Cooperative Societies will be set up. Taken all together, it is proposed to have 29,000 members of the cooperative societies and to cover 4430 hectares of private lands and 5250 hectares of common lands.

The project will assist the private tree growers mainly as given below:

- (i) Supply of seeds and essential inputs for raising appropriate species.
- (ii) Technical advice and guidance on planting methods, soil and water conservation, harvesting techniques

and other such assistance as may be needed to obtain economic returns from tree/grass cultivation.

- (iii) Organise procurement and marketing of fodder and tree produce.
- (iv) Use of energy-saving devices such as smokeless chullahs, bio-gas plants, solar and wind energy systems.

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the terms and conditions under which financial assistance is provided to India by the Swedish International Development Authority for the afforestation programme.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Tree Growers' Cooperative Project for which assistance is being sought from SIDA envisages a total cost of Rs. 24.47 crores and is to be implemented in three States in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. The proposed Project period is five years. In each 100 Tree

Growers' Cooperative Societies will be formed. Taken together there shall be 29,000 members of the cooperative societies and this shall cover 4430 hectares of private lands and 5250 hectares of common lands.

The scheme envisages that 75 per cent of the project cost of 24 and odd crores which I said, will be imported in the shape of edible oil by the NDDB. This shall be monetised. The project will be funded from the funds that become available from this monetization.

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: I would like to know whether the Government are receiving assistance for the purpose of growth of trees from some other countries also and if so, the names of such countries and the amount of such assistance received during 1991 and 1992 and out of this amount how much has been spent in Gujarat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are certain projects which are being discussed and the forestry projects posed for external assistance are in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: What about Gujarat?

AN. HON. MEMBER: She has asked about Gujarat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: She has asked me for any other projects also and I am responding to any other projects.

MR. SPEAKER: And you will respond to her question!

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am only responding to her and nobody else. There are commitments for projects in Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. These are the other indicated projects. If the hon. Members want to know any other information I will be willing to give her.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to her in writing.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will send it to her.

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: In view of the acute water shortage in Rajasthan what are the measures that have been taken for the growth of trees and the safeguards for the dry climate and water shortage?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Various forestry programmes are being implemented in Rajasthan and certainly these projects will lead to the improvement in the water table situation.

As I said in my earlier answer, the Tree Growers' Cooperatives and the NDDB is going to be a major project which shall encompass the State of Rajasthan also.

Effort has been made to involve communities and community villages themselves. Community participation is one of the main thrusts of the policy programme and we do hope that with the current projects which are under way in Rajasthan there shall be some improvement in the water table.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Sir, why this programme is being implemented through the National Dairy Development Board? There is a State Government there, why is it that not doing it? Why should the National Dairy Development Board do the forestry job? They are doing a big business. Why is the job not assigned to the Forest Department?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the National Dairy Development Board has, even without this SIDA assisted project, been carrying out tree growing activities and tree planting activities. The reason for this is that the sustainability of these programmes gets ensured by NDDB, who are able to procure the produce from the farmers. It is not merely a question of planting a tree and guarding a tree. It is a question of being able to procure from the farmers their produce from the trees.

through a network of Co-operative Societies. This gives an element of sustainability, which has been one of the problems in afforestation.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Bihar has been included in the scheme for which he deserves to be thanked but he has included only Chhota Nagpur while there is an important forest area in Bihar and that is East and West Champaran, in close vicinity of Tarai region of Himalaya. Trees are also cut down there indiscriminately by Nepalese people in a surreptitious manner converting the forests into denudation. It causes environmental degradation giving rise to floods in the North Bihar which ruin it to a great extent. The first part of my question is - why has he not included the East and West Champaran districts of Bihar in the scheme? Secondly, he has stated in his statement that several societies

MR SPEAKER Please come to the question.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI Mr Speaker, Sir, I have asked clearly why has it not been included? The second question is when he gets his work done by many societies, how much expenditure is incurred on those societies? How much expenditure is incurred on the Government establishment officers, cars, petrol?

[English]

MR SPEAKER You can reply to the first part of her question.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I cannot give a reply to that question but I would like to tell the hon. Member through you that a project worth Rs. 50 crore has been posed with France for North and South Bihar. We are awaiting the response from

France. As far as the question of the expenses is concerned, all the schemes are implemented by the Forest Department of the State Government. So I cannot give the answer to this question.

[English]

KUMARI SELJA May I know from the hon. Minister, if the Government has any plans to involve women and women's organisation under this scheme? If so, would the Minister be kind enough to give the details?

SHRI KAMAL NATH Sir, this question itself has been posed by two honourable women of this House.

MR SPEAKER My suggestion is that when the plants are tender they should be looked after by them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH Of course, it is our effort to involve women.

SHRI KAMAL NATH There are several schemes for involving women. We have the People's Nursery Scheme etc. and we have seen that some of the most successful programmes have been the programmes implemented by women. Our effort is to involve as many women as possible and all programmes involving larger number of women will be given preference.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA My point is that the forest department takes care of the plants for five years which it plants under afforestation programme. It does not take care of these plants after five years. These forests are denudated again. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER The basic question is that from where will we get foreign money for afforestation and how will it be utilized?

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA The substance is that the forest should be protected and more area should be brought under

forest cover. That is why I am saying that the forest department does not care for the forests. It stops to protect and take care of the forests after five years as a result deforestation takes place again. You please understand my point and do not take it lightly.

MR. SPEAKER: Members, Not I, are not taking it seriously. I am giving you time to ask your question

SHRIBHERU LAL MEENA: Forests are protected by raising fencing round them. When the trees grow up, they are left unprotected and unpreserved. After sometime they are destroyed. Afforestation takes place again. Thus does the Government really intend to preserve the forest? (*Interruptions*)... Village people say that the forests should not be cut down. They are ready to cooperate so far as the conservation of the forest is concerned. (*Interruptions*) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please, utilize the given time and ask the question related to original question. Don't ask irrelevant questions. You please come to the question. Not this way. You have not read the question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIBHERU LAL MEENA: This is my question. Now as you wish.

(*English*)

New Text Books

188. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) the subjects on which new text books have not yet been introduced in accordance with the revised curricula and syllabus after the adoption of the National Policy on Education, 1986;

(b) the reasons for not introducing these

books till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Keeping in view the postulates of the National Policy on Education, 1986, the National Curricular Framework developed by the NCERT has recommended a scheme of studies for School Education. According to the scheme the NCERT has developed text books on all subjects except for Environmental Studies for Classes I and II for subjects of Work Experience, Art Education and Health and Physical Education for various stages. The Framework suggests that the major thrust of Environmental Studies in Classes I and II should not be to impart information to the children, but to sharpen their senses, to encourage them to observe and explore their environment. Work Experience, Art Education and Health and Physical Education are activity-oriented educational programmes. Since the activities are to be based on the local environment and are linked with creative expression of the learners, prescription of text books in these curricular areas has not been recommended by the NCERT.

2. In regard to College/University level, there is no centralised system of production of text books. Each University is academically autonomous and prescribes its own courses of study. However, the University Grants Commission has a scheme of restructuring of courses with a view to making the first degree

courses more relevant to the Community. The Commission has circulated model courses in 27 subjects to all Universities in the country. It would be for the Universities to accept the model curricula with or without modification.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the New Education Policy was framed in 1986 and in 1988 the national curricular framework was developed. The common core subjects adhere to Indian culture, freedom movement, Constitutional obligation, secularism, democracy, equality, scientific temper, general equality, protection of environment, removal of social barriers and also vocationalisation. For these, the NCERT framed the syllabi and made the guidelines for the State Governments to frame the syllabus for the curriculum. I would like to know whether all the State Governments in the country are applying the same guidelines and framing the syllabus. My special point is whether environmental protection and vocationalisation is being properly implemented in the States or not.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the national curricular framework was approved by the CAB up to class X and accepted by it. Under that, the NCERT has produced the books for the schools under the CBSE control and these books are being taught there.

So far as the general question of suggestions for all the State Governments is concerned, we cannot impose that on them. But the NCERT guidelines are available and some States have adopted them, some have not.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Sir, our country is overwhelmingly rural-based. Because of the overloading of the books, and particularly because of the competitive culture, the rural people cannot come up because of the environmental condition. I would like to ask whether the Government will give any special consideration to the rural people to compete with the urban masses because in many examinations like

IAS and IPS, the urban people are getting more percentage. That is why, I want to know whether there is any special scheme with the Government in this educational system for giving special consideration to the rural people.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, this is a question relating to the N.C.E.R.T. and the books prepared by the N.C.E.R.T. The books have been prepared according to a curriculum which has been approved by the CAB. They apply to all the schools under the C.B.S.E. Any school which falls out of this range, as I have said earlier, would fall under the charge of the State Board. Now they are free to utilise the Books that the N.C.E.R.T. has produced and also to follow the guidelines that the N.C.E.R.T. has laid down. But I do not think that we can go beyond this. So far as the question of rural and urban divide is concerned, schools certainly form a very important part of what has to be done to bridge this gap and in the broader sense the Department is trying to do whatever it can in the matter.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, there are three parts of my one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you do not say three questions.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, due to taxation and devaluation the import of important text books has become impossible. So, do the Government have some scheme for encouraging the Indian authors to write standard text books? My second part of the question is that similar to school level, does the Government intend to have some centralised body which should produce uniform standard text books for colleges and universities. My third part of the question is will the Government try to have one syllabus in one State for all the Universities in that State?

MR. SPEAKER: This is on curriculum. Not on production.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Only when the

syllabus is decided that the text books will be recommended.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not about production. This is about the contents of the books. Anyway, let the Minister answer.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I cannot refuse to answer any question by the hon. Member Shri Anna Joshi. But you will have to remain within the charge that I hold in this Government. I cannot give you any assurance on how the Finance Ministry would help us to get books from outside.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: You can at least suggest them.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: That we will try to do so that the books are available cheaply. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will also oblige us. So far as the question of curriculum for the University stage is concerned, the hon member will be aware that the Universities are very very conscious of their own autonomy. They have their own method of deciding the academic courses and also the books and the curriculum. Still the University Grants Commission - as I have mentioned in the statement itself - is trying to evolve a pattern where certain things are taken up by each University. But the ultimate decision, obviously, will have to be taken by the University. It is not ours.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What about the centralised body for producing books for colleges and universities?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think it is something which can be considered. But I cannot say what will be done in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government guided by its party's narrow ideology is trying to make some changes in the content and syllabus of the prescribed textbooks? If so, the action being taken by

Government in this regard?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it came to our notice through press reports that Madhya Pradesh Government has decided to make some changes in the content and syllabus of text books. We have sought information from them in this regard. In this connection the first telegram was sent on 4.12.91. Second letter was sent on 12.12.91 and after that telegrams were sent again on 13.12.91 and on 14.12.91. A telegram was also sent on 24.2.91, but not reply has been received so far.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, we are aware that the Central government should not impose curricula/syllabi on the States or Universities. But the Central Government has a role as coordinator and guide and to frame model syllabi for different areas or subjects. Now, Sir, in our country there has been a long drawn out controversy on the text-books of different streams particularly History text books and it is alleged that many such text books are loaded with communal bias which is really harming the unity and integrity of our country. I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking to create an opinion in the country so that the NCERT frame model texts for the history books and they will be really adopted by all the States, and this particular model and frame and syllabus for the history books that are being created by the NCERT are really done in a proper manner with scientific secular outlook.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I entirely share the anxiety of the hon. Member and I am aware that there have been certain attempts to divorce from the approach that should be there for issues of concern to the nation as such. (Interruptions). The National Integration Council itself drew the attention of the nation to this aspect and in fact in 1981 a Committee was set up by the National Integration Council to review such text books all over the country. That review was completed in 1985. Since then more text books

have been published. So, we have again, in June 1991, appointed a steering Committee which is getting in touch with the State Governments in this regard and we are requesting that in the light of what the National Integration Council feels necessary for the country, they should try to revise or try to evaluate the text books and bring them in line with the national policy on secularism, on communalism and national integration. (Interruptions).

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: Why don't you convene a meeting of the Education Ministers of all the States?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I have written a letter to all the hon. Chief Ministers and to the Union Territories drawing their specific attention to this and as soon as I get a response to my letter, I will certainly take that step also.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, in the statement it is mentioned that the University Grants Commission has circulated model course in 27 subjects to all universities in the country. Of course, I agree with the independent character of the universities. But, Sir, certain universities have not at all accepted this model curricula which is circulated by the U.G.C. I would like to know from the Minister whether the University Grants Commission will further persuade the universities to accept their curricula which is sent by the Commission.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, our effort of persuasion will continue. The result is not entirely in our hands.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I would like to know from the Minister which are the States which are divorcing their text books from the recommendations of the national Integration Council; and together with this, I would also like to know what has been the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the National Integration Council and how far that recommendation is implemented by various States.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: As I have told the hon. Member preceding Shri Saitji, that in 1985 this review was completed. It was started in 1981 after the National Integration Council drew the attention to this matter. Since then as I have said, more text books have been published and we have appointed a Steering Committee which is now going through the issues stage by stage, and I am sure that in the larger interests of the nation all State Governments would fall in line on an issue which is not a political issue, which is a national issue.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: But they are not following that.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The only two States which till now have not responded on this are Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, in the second part of the statement, the Minister has talked about certain structural changes at the college and university level to be made by the UGC. I would like to know from the Minister as to how this is going to be done while their New Education Policy is still under review. On the Ramamurthi Committee, another committee has been set up - and this committee, the Reddy Committee - we do not know whether it has submitted its report or not. So, I would like to know from the Minister what are the recommendations of these different committees on the New Education Policy and whether structural changes will be made before these recommendations are considered.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, if I may remind the hon. Member a review committee had been appointed to go into the Ramamurthi Committee and it had already submitted its report. The report will have to go to the CAB for its consideration and adoption and as soon as it is done we will place it before the House as the end result of this deliberation. The structural adjustments mentioned in this statement have nothing to do with that. This is part of the ongoing effort of the UGC and this effort will continue, of course, subject to

what the various universities agree to do.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, it is known that no centralised production of books exists and the universities are academically independent to prescribe their own courses of textbooks. It is a fact that many sub-standard and badly produced text books are prescribed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, this is a question on curricula and syllabus and not on production of books.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, in view of badly produced books being prescribed by the universities, does the UGC or NCERT have a scheme to check the quality of text books and ban sub-standard text books?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the NCERT only deals with secondary and higher secondary level books. So far as the universities are concerned, I have already stated that the UGC is trying to persuade various universities by guidelines to see that their books are proper, correct and they come within the ambit of what the national approach to the books is. Beyond this, I do not think that the UGC can enforce this in a manner where you can say that we ban these books, though I concede that there is need for national approach to this issue and we would try to devise some methodology by which this can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the national integration the hon. Minister has told the House that the recommendations of various committees are sent to the State Governments. Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would like to inculcate and develop a sense of pride in using indigenous products, guarding our independence and in making efforts to achieve self sufficiency among the countrymen in general and among the students in particular by drawings upon the teachings contained in Gandhiji's books.

Secondly, we are celebrating Dr. Ambedkar's birth centenary. Does the Government propose to prepare a text book on Dr. Ambedkar's 'Annihilation of caste' to remove casteism from the country?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there cannot be two opinion that Gandhiji, Ambedkarji and other great personalities have made efforts to create a sense of national integration and bring about equality in the society and have presented an example before the children of our country. There should be some chapters in the text books about their ideologies and biographies and their good deeds. I would like to inform the House that some efforts have been made in this direction. They have not been totally neglected. We have not only to pay our attention to these matters but also to create awareness in this regard. My Ministry alone cannot do much in this direction. All hon. Members would have to make coordinated efforts in this direction.

SHRI RABI RAY: The other part of his question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him ask his question (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided in the meeting of Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Committee to include a chapter on Dr. Ambedkar in the Syllabus. The Prime Minister was the Chairman. It was decided that topic on Dr. Ambedkar would be included in the course. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, in spite of this fact, that the Universities are academically autonomous and they prepare or prescribe their own text books, the University Grants Commission felt it necessary that they should prepare a scheme for restructuring of the courses and they were suggesting it to the various universities.

I would like to know in what circumstances, it was felt necessary that the University Grants Commission should also come with a scheme and what are the responses of the Universities to accept these suggestions according to the demands of the Commission. Will the University Grants Commission also think of having a machinery so that there can be better coordination between the University Grants Commission and the Universities?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The question of UGC activities and its authority in this respect should be well understood. The University Grants Commission has prepared model courses and circulated them on twenty-seven subjects to all the Universities. If the hon. Member wants to know what is the response from each University, I can give him that information separately.

The point is that the University Grants Commission at this stage can only do this much that it produced these models, suggested those to the Universities and in the discussion and all those that follow with the Universities, it impresses upon them the dire need and necessity that these models should be accepted. Beyond that, at this point of time, I do not think, the University Grants Commission can do anything.

Chattopadhyay Commission Report

189. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the agitation by teachers for implementation of the report of Chattopadhyay Commission;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Various teachers' organi-

sations have raised demands from time to time with reference to the Chattopadhyaya Commission. Two major demands have been for a single running pay scale and for medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic pay. Government do not find the demand of a single running pay scale acceptable as it would affect standards and efficiency. Medical allowance on the basis of pay irrespective of actual need, does not seem appropriate, keeping, inter-alia, in view the repercussions it could have on other Government employees.

However, keeping in view the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission, the Government have given teachers under its control three-tier pay-scales plus a teaching allowance with effect from 1.1.86

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: What are the other demands of the teacher out of those which are considered by the Government after 1.1.1986 after the introduction of new National Policy on Education.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The Government decision on the Chattopadhyay Commission report and the implementation thereon was laid on the Table of the House on 2nd March, 1988 and 12th May, 1988.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: What are the hurdles in implementing the recommendations of the Chattopadhyay Commission report which have no financial involvement?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: These recommendations are very comprehensive recommendations and whatever could be done has already been implemented. All the other recommendations are receiving the attention at various levels.

I am sure, in due course of time, a final decision will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that the teachers of secondary, higher secondary and pri-

many schools in Gujarat are going on strike tomorrow in protest against the delay in the implementation of Chattopadhyay Commission's recommendations. If so, what steps are Government propose to take to solve this problem because the situation is serious and higher secondary examinations are going on these days and all the teachers are on strike. How long will you take to implement these recommendations?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, States have separate working zones to implement these recommendations. We can not interfere in this matter. I accept that those recommendations are very wide so a time bound action cannot be taken on them. A report has been submitted to the House in regard to those recommendations which can be implemented in a time bound programme. Other recommendations are under active consideration. Teachers should decide their course of action keeping the interest of students in their mind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Railway Projects in Haryana

*190 **SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:**
SHIR BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ongoing railway line projects in Haryana;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of these projects,

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on expansion of railways in the State during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) following are the on-going rail line projects:

- 1 Doubling of Rohtak-Jakkhal section.
- 2 Additional throughput/terminal facilities including doubling of Garhi Harsaru-Khalilpur.

(b) and (c) The progress made and likely time for completion are as follows:-

<i>Name of the section</i>	<i>Progress made</i>	<i>Time for completion</i>
1 Doubling of Rohtak-Jakkhal Section.	82%	92-93
2. Additional throughput/terminal facilities including doubling of Garhi Harsaru-Khalilpur section.	82%	93-94

(d) Railways do not maintain their accounts State-wise

[Translation]

Conversion of Metre-Gauge Lines

*192. **SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for conversion of metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge

during 1991-92 has been achieved;

(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) and (c) The lines targetted were Manmad-Aurangabad (114 km), Salempur-Barhaj Bazar (22 km), Bangalore-Mysore (138 km) and Lalgarh-Surpura (50 km). Of these, Manmad-Aurangabad and Salempur-Bazar have since been opened. Bangalore-Mysore has been delayed due to adverse law and order situation arising out of Cauvery water dispute and Lalgarh-Surpura due to public agitation in Bikaner.

[English]

WHO Report on AIDS

*193 SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report of the World Health Organisation wherein reference has been made to the likely magnitude of the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and AIDS in India by the end of this century,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Govt. are not aware of any such report of the World Health Organisation.

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

(d) The Government started implementation of the AIDS Control Programme from 1987. The following activities have been undertaken so far.—

- (1) screening of groups practising at risk behaviour through a network of 67 surveillance centres in 35 cities
- (2) prevention of transmission through blood and blood products by establishing facilities for HIV testing in Zonal Blood Testing Centres and surveillance centres
- (3) Health education through Press and Media
- (4) Clinical management of AIDS cases and training of medical and para medical staff in 13 identified hospitals

A comprehensive project for prevention and control of AIDS was formulated and posed to the World Bank. Negotiations have recently been concluded for financing the project. The project will involve an outlay of Rs. 270 crores (US \$ 100 million) and will be implemented for a period of 5 years beginning from April 1992. The International Development Association (a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank) will provide an outlay of Rs. 229.5 crores (US \$ 85 million). The World Health Organisation will provide an assistance of Rs. 4.05 crores (US \$ 1.5 million) and the balance project outlay of Rs. 36.5 crores (US \$ 13.5 million) will be funded by the Government of India.

The National AIDS Control Project will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Assistance will be provided both in cash and kind to the State/UT Governments for implementing the project activities. Project activities

ties will be undertaken in the following areas:—

- Condom Promotion
- Blood safety
- Control of sexually transmitted disease
- Information, education and communication
- Surveillance
- Case management
- Programme management

Criteria for Awarding Railway Contracts

* 194. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed new criteria for awarding railway contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for SC/ST persons in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Reservation of a quota of contracts for any specific section of the society by the Government agencies is not in the best

public interest nor is it an accepted policy.

[Translation]

Import of Wheat

* 195. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import wheat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the countries from which wheat is proposed to be imported and the quantity and value thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check its likely adverse effect on the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have decided to import one million tonnes of wheat with a view to increase its availability and to contain market prices. No contracts for import have, however, been signed so far.

(d) Imports are not likely to affect the domestic market adversely.

[English]

Eco-Task Forces

* 196. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of the Eco-Task

Forces and the details of their functions;

(b) whether the Government propose to deploy such forces all over the country; and

(c) if so, the proposed location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Eco-Task Forces are currently operational in Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir. The total strength is 1059.

These Task Forces have been set up on a pilot basis to utilize the services of ex-service personnel for the tasks of eco-development in difficult terrain. The main functions include eco-development activities such as nursery raising, tree planting, soil and moisture conservation works.

(b) and (c). The existing Eco-Task Forces have been established to take up eco-development tasks only in identified difficult problematic locations.

[Translation]

Autonomous Colleges

*197. **SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the directives issued by the University Grants Commission to the Universities and State Governments regarding the scheme of autonomous colleges;

(b) the State Governments and Universities that have so far responded positively to this scheme; and

(c) the total number of colleges that are proposed to be given Autonomous status?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education 1986 provided for development of autonomous colleges. In pursuance of this, in 1987 UGC circulated detailed guidelines for the implementation of the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges and has addressed letters from time to time to State Governments requesting them to make efforts to implement the Autonomous Colleges. The number of Autonomous Colleges in different States and the Universities to which they were affiliated is given in the attached statement.

According to the information furnished by UGC, proposals from six colleges for grant of autonomous status are under consideration of the Commission. The Commission has decided to continue the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges in the Eighth Five Year Plan and autonomous status would be conferred on all colleges which satisfy the prescribed criteria.

STATEMENT

State	Name of the University	Number of Autonomous Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	1) Andhra University	7
	2) Nagarjuna University	2
	3) Osmania University	6

State	Name of the University	Number of Autonomous Colleges
Gujarat	4) Sri Venkateswara University	1
	1) Saurashtra University	1
	2) Gujarat University	1
Madhya Pradesh	1) Ravi Shankar University	7
	2) Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	2
	3) Devi Ahilya	2
	4) Bhopal	1
	5) Guru Ghasi Das	5
	6) Jiwaji	3
	7) Rani Durgawati	5
	8) Vikram	1
	9) Awadesh Pratap Singh	1
Orissa	1) Sambalpur University	3
	2) Utkal University	1
	3) Behrampur	1
Rajasthan	1) Rajasthan University	4
	2) Ajmer University	1
Tamil Nadu	1) Bharthiar University	6
	2) Pharathidasan	11
	3) Madras	15
	4) Madurai Kamraj	12
Uttar Pradesh	1) Allahabad	1
	2) Purvanchal	1
		102

Maternal and Child Health Programme

*198. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Maternal and Child Health Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed under the programme during the above period; and

(c) the details of progress achieved in this regard?

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

(a) The following maternal and child health Programmes are being implemented by the Department of Family Welfare as 100%

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- 1 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).
- 2 Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme
- 3 Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children and pregnant & lactating women and prophylaxis against blindness among children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency

The expenditure on the afore-mentioned programmes, State-wise, during the last 3 years is indicated at attached Statement-I

(b) and (c) The targets fixed and progress made under these programmes are indicated at attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

*Expenditure Incurred on Mch Programmes
during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91*

State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Andhra Pradesh	297.52	487.42	412.22
2. Arunachal Pradesh	9.42	23.29	20.29
3. Assam	137.43	124.21	215.46
4. Bihar	254.10	406.81	527.9
5. Goa	3.07	7.98	5.47
6. Gujarat	233.26	353.37	292.44
7. Haryana	131.40	130.74	142.51
8. Himachal Pradesh	53.18	70.59	45.56
9. Jammu & Kashmir	74.67	48.03	56.73

	State/U. T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
10.	Karnataka	246.40	270.49	308.71
11.	Kerala	196.82	180.03	228.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	254.25	483.03	522.69
13.	Maharashtra	464.23	54.43	620.19
14.	Manipur	17.76	355.52	29.86
15.	Meghalaya	21.39	21.81	17.49
16.	Mizoram	20.12	11.70	18.84
17.	Nagaland	22.6	9.79	21.88
18.	Orissa	216.07	262.22	255.62
19.	Punjab	139.36	135.28	128.47
20.	Rajasthan	217.79	283.46	454.64
21.	Sikkim	3.32	8.45	6.52
22.	Tamil Nadu	295.32	431.40	385.72
23.	Tripura	21.09	25.15	20.12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	804.20	878.5	1091.62
25.	West Bengal	341.76	291.29	343.82
26.	A & N Islands	6.52	2.94	7.73
27.	Chandigarh	6.16	5.66	6.19
28.	D & N Haveli	2.37	1.79	4.17
29.	Daman & Diu	1.43	0.52	1.58
30.	Delhi	28.54	34.33	53.28
31.	Lakshadweep	2.85	0.81	0.41
32.	Pondicherry	10.29	5.73	4.77
	Total	4534.74	5576.72	6250.86

STATEMENT -II

*Targets and Achievements for Maternal and Child Health Programmes during 1988-89, and 1990-91.**(a) Universal Immunisation Programme:*

The target is to immunise all infants and pregnant women against six vaccine preventable diseases viz. Poliomyelitis Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Measles. Reported achievements, as percentage of the targets during the last three years is given below:

<i>Antigen</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
BCG	79.29%	106.03%	102.32%
DPT	79.61%	99.21%	99.50%
OPV	74.83%	98.93%	100.11%
Measles	55.17%	83.08%	90.2%
T.T. for pregnant women	65.15%	70.43	78.56%

(b) Prophylaxis schemes:

Targets and achievements under the prophylaxis schemes during the last three years is as follows:

	<i>(No. of Beneficiaries in Lakhs)</i>					
	<i>1988-89</i>		<i>1989-90</i>		<i>1990-91</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among women	216.90	207.88	216.90	197.43	202.39	181.82
Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	344.50	214.76	293.90	220.97	345.07	220.22
Prophylaxis against Vit. A deficiency among children \$	295.00	407.72	239.90	381.94	294.82	370.45

\$ Note: Achievement for Vit. 'A' are in doses

(c) Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme

Since the programme is not preventive in nature, it is not possible to fix any physical targets.

[English]

River Action Plan

*199. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the National River Action Plan to clean up polluted stretches of major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the entire project;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has indentified such polluted stretches of the rivers in the country,

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments are to share any cost of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) A National River Action Plan for pollution abatement of grossly polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is under formulation.

(e) and (f). The National River Action Plan is proposed to be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme with sharing of the capital cost of the works on a 50: 50 basis

between the Centre and the State Governments.

Eco Destruction of Himalayas

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

(a) whether the satellite data has revealed the eco-destruction of the Himalayas;

(b) the estimated forest cover in the Himalayas at the turn of the century;

(c) the reasons for deforestation of Himalayan slopes; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent the eco-destruction of the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the latest assessment of the forest cover made by Forest Survey of India based on the visual interpretation of satellite imageries pertaining to the period 1987-89, on loss of forest cover has been reported in the Himalayan tract, except in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

(b) According to the National Forest Policy 1988 "the national goal should be to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in the mountainous regions the aim should be to maintain two third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system "

Presently forest cover in different Himalayan States/regions varies from as low as 9.03% in Jammu and Kashmir to 82.1% in Arunachal Pradesh averaging to about 39% for the entire Himalayan region. Therefore,

effort would be to achieve the national goal of 66% forest cover in the Himalayan region by the turn of the century

(c) According to the 'State of the Forest Report 1991' the loss of forest cover in the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam has been on account of shifting cultivation in Arunachal Pradesh and degradation of dense forest area in Brahmaputra valley in Assam due to biotic pressure.

(d) The Government have taken following steps to preserve Himalayan eco-system and check deforestation

1. The Forest (Conservation) Act enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes has been made more stringent by an amendment in 1988
2. G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development has been established to evolve effective strategies for management of natural resources and sustainable development
3. An integrated Action Oriented Research Development and Extension Programme in the Himalayan Region has been launched
4. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows

- (1) To avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the

hills and 25 hectares in the plans.

- (ii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation
- (iv) A massive afforestation programme including Social Forestry and Agro-forestry under 20 Point Programme is under implementation in all States & UTs.
- (v) Government of India have also issued guidelines for peoples' participation in management and development of degraded forests and their active involvement in afforestation programme

Tribal Culture

*201 SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken so far by the Government to protect and preserve the tribal culture and heritage,

(b) the funds allocated therefor so far; and

(c) the contribution of the Tribal Research Institutes in the country in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) For the protection and preservation of the Tribal Culture and Heri-

tage, the Department of Culture has through its scheme for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Rural Art and Culture financed voluntary organisations and individuals and institutions. Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Anthropological Survey of India, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi as well as Zonal Cultural Centres have all been given the charter to carry on the work of preservation and promotion of the tribal culture and heritage.

The Department of Culture allocates funds to various autonomous organizations and individuals and voluntary organisations as mentioned above out of its total annual allocation. The exact amount and the duration varies each year depending upon the particular project and the scheme under which such funds are sought.

(c) Tribal Research Institutes are basically State Institutes receiving grants from Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. They undertake research and evaluation of various tribal development programmes, study tribal culture and heritage in respect of different communities collect and preserve tribal artefacts in Museums and also undertake research studies of the customary law prevalent among the Scheduled Tribal in the taxed tribal ethos and culture.

Electrification of Railway Lines in South

*202. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the kilometre-wise electrified railway lines at present in the Zonal railways covering the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to electrify certain railway lines in

Karnataka during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) As on 1.3.92, Route Kilometres electrified in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are 21, 1176 and 634 respectively.

(b) and (c) Railway's Programme for electrification during the 8th Five Year Plan has not been finalised. However electrification of Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet and Tornagallu-Ranjitpura Branch Line has been included in the Railway Budget proposals for 1992-93 as a new work, a part of which viz Tsakibanda-Hospet section (120 RKMs) lies in the State of Karnataka. Further, electrification of Bangarpet-Bangalore section (7 RKMs) falling in the State of Karnataka is currently in progress and the same is expected to be completed by March 1992

Supply of Wheat to Flour Mills

*203. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided large quantities of wheat to flour mills in the country at subsidised rates;

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

(c) the quantity of wheat supplied to the flour mills during the last six months, month-wise;

(d) the rates at which the wheat has been supplied to these flour mills;

(e) whether the wheat products made

out the subsidised wheat are being sold in the market at high rates by the flour mills.

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to check such high profits by the flour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHR: TARUN

GOGOI): (a) to (d). The sale of wheat which was open to roller flour mills, atta chakkies, Civil Supplies Corporations, Consumer Cooperatives, etc., was not at subsidised rates. A statement giving details of quantities and rates of the wheat sold to roller flour mills monthwise, is enclosed.

(e) to (g). There is at present no control on the prices of wheat products.

STATEMENT

Statewise, Monthwise, Quantity of wheat sold to roller flour mills during the period September, 1991 to Feb. 1992

S. No.	Name of the State/ region	(Figs. in '000MT)													
		(Provisional)													
		September, 1991	October, 1991	November, 1991	December, 1991	January, 1992	February, 1992								
		Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Qtl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	West Bengal	No sale	-	-	349	13.3	335	12.5	361	6.9	400	-	400		
2.	Bihar	-do-	-	8.3	339	16.3	345	20.5	351	13.8	400	2.4	4.00		
3.	Orissa	-do-	-	5.2	354	8.4	357	9.2	363	2.4	4.00	2.5	4.00		
4.	Maharashtra	-do-	-	24.5	343	0.4	349	42.7	354	13.8	420	22.4	420		
5.	Gujarat	-do-	-	10.4	339	4.5	345	11.8	351	5.2	415	8.0	415		
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-do-	-	6.3	330	7.3	335	10.5	340	3.5	370	5.4	370		
7.	Tamil Nadu	-do-	-	10.1	354	15.4	360	26.6	366	4.1	470	10.0	470		
8.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	7.0	348	7.6	354	14.1	360	2.6	460	0.5	460		
9.	Karnataka	-do-	-	7.2	357	5.7	363	19.5	369	7.2	470	11.0	470		
10.	Kerala	-do-	-	4.7	363	0.2	369	9.5	375	7.2	480	7.2	480		

S. No.	Name of the State/ region	(Provisional)						(Figs. in '000MT)					
		September, 1991		October, 1991		November, 1991		December, 1991		January, 1992		February, 1992	
		Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.	Quantity sold to RFMS	Rate P/Oil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Uttar Pradesh	-do-		10.0	300	15.0	305	41.5	310	-	375	18.0	375
12.	Rajasthan	-do-		1.1	320	3.0	325	3.8	330	1.8	365	1.5	365
13.	Punjab	-do-		-	300	1.0	305	15.6	310	3.0	320	4.2	320
14.	Haryana	-do-		4.3	300	-	305	7.6	310	3.0	320	4.2	320
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-do-		2.0	307	0.9	312	1.7	317	1.3	325	0.4	325
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	-do-		-	307	2.3	312	2.7	317	1.9	325	-	325
17.	Delhi	-do-		7.0	316	12.6	321	15.2	326	5.5	370	9.5	370
18.	Assam/NEF	-do-		-	354	-	360	-	366	-	400	-	400
		108.1		113.9		264.9		82.4		107.2			

Note: Sale was started during October, 1991.

Environment and ECO-System of Aravali Hills

*204. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing degradation of environment and eco-system of Aravali hills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the details of the schemes started or proposed to be started with the assistance of Japan and World Bank for conservation of Aravali hills and the conditions thereof; and

(d) the details of the notification issued recently in this regard under the Environment Protection Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Degradation of Aravalis is attributed to excessive biotic pressure and environmentally incompatible activities.

The steps taken include rehabilitation schemes aimed at restoration of the degraded forests and wastelands, pastures etc. through programmes of soil conservation, water harvesting, fuel wood plantation, farm forestry, plantation on community land and improvement of wildlife habitat.

(c) A statement giving details of the schemes involving assistance of Japan and World Bank is enclosed.

(d) The preliminary notification issued on 9th January, 1992 covers portions of the Aravalies of the Gurgaon District in Haryana and Alwar District in Rajasthan and prohibits the carrying on of the following activities except with the prior permission of the Union Government:

- Location of any industry;
- All mining operations;
- Cutting of trees;
- Cattle interference in Saviska National Park and Sariska sanctuary; and
- Construction of clusters of dwelling units, farm houses, community centres etc. as well as electrification.

STATEMENT

Funding agency	World Bank/US Agency for International Development (US AID)	Japan/Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF)
1	2	3
Project Title	National Social Forestry Project	Afforestation in Aravalli Hills
(a) Date of Commencement	April, 1985	April, 1992
(b) Expected date of Completion	December, 1990 extended to March, 1993	March, 1997
Objectives	Increase in production of fuel wood, small timber poles and fodder, rural employment, afforestation of degraded areas and wastelands, soil erosion reduction and strengthening of forestry institutions opportunities for participation by landless persons.	To restore the ecological status of Aravali Hills and to meet the local needs of fuelwood and fodder.
Area Covered	16 districts of Rajasthan	10 districts of Rajasthan
Project cost		
Local	Rs. 391.9 million	NIL
External	\$ 32.7 million	Yen 9524 million (Rs. 166.9 crores)

Anganwadi Kendras in Karnataka

190, 263 and 200 Anganwadis respectively

2098. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) The question does not arise

[Translation]

(a) whether the Government have set up Anganwadi Kendras in rural areas of Bidar in Karnataka,

(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 THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) and (b) Yes Sir, In Bihar district there are five sanctioned Integrated Child Development services (ICDS) Projects viz. Bhalki, Santhapura (Arud), Humana-bad, Bihar and Basavkalyana with 175, 174,

Demands of Pharmacists

2099 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether pharmacists from Delhi and other parts of the country have submitted their charter of demands of the Government for its consideration, and

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

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

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Charter of Demands of pharmacists	Action Taken
1 <i>National Wage Policy for Pharmacists</i>	
(a) Pay scales on par with other technical diploma holders;	(a) The demand was considered but could not be accepted
(b) Promotional avenues at par with other Technical Diploma holders raising upto group 'A' Gazetted post by creating new posts;	(b) & (c) The recruitment to posts of pharmacists is made by the various agencies i.e. different institutions under the Central Govt./State Govt. and Public undertakings. As such there
(c) Common service rules for Pharmacists working in all the sectors; and	is no common cadre of the pharmacists and it will not be possible to have a uniform/ National Wage Policy for the Pharmacists.

Charter of Demands of pharmacists	Action Taken
d) Organise a Directorate of Pharmacy in the Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare at Centre and state level.	Since the pharmacy Council of India under the pharmacy Act 1948 has been constituted to make appropriate provisions for the regulation of the profession of pharmacy and practice of Pharmacy, there is no need to establish a separate Directorate of Pharmacy at the Centre or in the State.
2. Strict implementation of Section 42 of Pharmacy Act	2. The State Govts. have been addressed from time to time to ensure strict implementation of section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 which prohibits practices of pharmacy by the unregistered persons.
3. Reservation of 50% seats for Diploma holder in B. Pharmacy course.	3. The reservation policy about admissions, etc. are being followed for SC and ST candidates only. There cannot be any further reservation.
4. Creation of Store-keeper (Pharmacist) Post in all Primary Health Centres.	4. Being a State matter, the Federation has been advised to take it up with the State Governments.
5. Deletion of the amendment made in Schedule K of the drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945. The Federation has requested that the amendment made in Schedule 'K' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 permitting the Multipurpose workers in PHCs, Community Health workers under rural health scheme, Nurses, etc., to issue medicines, may be withdrawn.	5. Due to non availability of qualified persons in the rural areas, these categories of para medical staff have been authorised to issue drugs under the Health and Family Welfare programmes. Hence the demand is not accepted.
6. Amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.	6. Since there is a provision in the Drugs and Cosmetics

*Charter of Demands of pharmacists**Action Taken*

The Federation has requested that the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules should be amended so that only registered Pharmacists could get licences to open the medical stores and get liberal loan

Rules that the sale of drugs shall be made under the personal supervision of a competent person, it is premature to make such amendments in the Rules whereby only registered pharmacists will be entitled to get licences to open retail chemist shop

- 7 Availability of essential medicines at reasonable rates and opening up of cooperative pharmacy stores in all Hospitals

- 7 Being a State matter, the Federation has been advised to take it up with the State Govts

- 8 Nomination of Pharmacists by the State Governments on the State Pharmacy Councils

- 8 Being a State matter the Federation has been advised to take it up with the State Govts

- 9 Consultation with Federation of Pharmacists on policy matters relating to profession of pharmacy

- 9 Since the pharmacy Council of India and Drugs Controller (1) give advice to the Government on matter relating to pharmacy profession, it is not necessary to consult the Federation

Catering Services at Railway Stations

2100 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the new policy to run catering services and restaurants by Railways,

(b) whether the Government have decided to give licences to private agencies to run catering services and restaurants at railway station and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) A policy decision has since been taken that no new catering/vending units would be managed departmentally and the existing departmental units will be privatised in phases

(b) and (c) Catering services on the Railways at large number of stations and trains are already being managed by private licensees. A decision has however, been taken that in future only reputed and professional caterers would be selected as licensee for managing catering services

[English]

Passenger Facilities at Stations in Cuttack

2101 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether passenger facilities at Cuttack and adjoining Stations of Orissa are inadequate,

(b) if so the steps being taken in this regard alongwith the expenditure incurred on maintenance of Stations during the last three years, and

(c) the details of facilities provided at those stations?

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

(b) Railways do not keep stationwise expenditure on maintenance

(c) The amenities provided at those stations include suitable platforms, waiting halls/cover over platforms, seating arrangements, drinking water facilities, booking windows etc

Development of Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

2102 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government for the development of second level hospitals with the aid of World Bank, and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) and (b). A Project report for development of secondary level hospitals, 50 bedded T B hospital 10, base hospitals and one cyclone relief training centre in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs 236.70 crores was received by the Government for posing for World Bank assistance. The State Government has been requested to revise the project on the basis of the comments received from the World Bank

[Translation]

Inclusion of Kabaddi in Asian Games

2103 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Kabaddi has been excluded from the Asian Games,

(b) whether Government are taking initiative for inclusion of Kabaddi again in the ensuing Asian Games and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) A provisional list of events for 1994 Asian Games does not include Kabaddi

(b) and (c) As the disciplines of Asian Games are chosen by the host-country in consultation with the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) Government cannot interfere in

this regard. However, Indian Olympic Association is representing for inclusion of Kabaddi with OCA.

[English]

Wages of Handling Workers in Depots of FCI

2104. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handling workers in some Depots of F.C.I. not paid the same wages as are paid to the departmental employees (workers), where contract system has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In depots where the contract labour system has been abolished under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the workers do not automatically become entitled to the same wages as are payable to the departmental workers of FCI

(c) In some of the depots in which contract labour system was abolished, FCI has entered into an agreement with the labour unions for introducing departmental system. In respect of other depots, the matter stands referred to the Ministry of Labour for further consideration.

Development of Railways in Kerala

2105. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the income of Southern Railway during the past three years, division-wise;

(b) the investment made for the development works of railways in the Southern zone; and

(c) the details of railway projects to be taken up during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in zonal railway covering Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The account of income (Traffic Receipts) is not maintained division-wise. However, the figures for Southern Railway as a whole are given below:

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

1988-89	632.71
1989-90	710.24
1990-91	822.58

(b) (Amount in crores of Rs.)

1988-89	118.04
1989-90	134.39
1990-91	148.39

(c) No major project has been approved for 1992-93. Projects to be taken up in 1993-94 have not yet been finalised

Indira Gandhi Medical Institute, Patna

2106. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to take over the Indira Gandhi Medical Institute in Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said hospital is like to be taken over by the Government?

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

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

Herbal Medicine for Control of Asthma

2107. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether herbal medicines have been developed by the Council for Research in Ayurved and Siddha for the control of asthma in the initial stages;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to by the Government to manufacture this medicine on large scale and supply to the public at reasonable price; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) to (c). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has carried out clinical studies on Asthma and found that some of the herbal drugs have got therapeutic potentialities for the purpose. The studies are yet to be concluded.

Repatriation of Archival Material

2108. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the India Office

Library in London with respect to the proposal for the repatriation of archives of India;

(b) whether the list has been prepared by the Government of the cultural property as well as archival material removed from the country by U.K. France and Portugal during their rule over the country;

(c) whether there is any international agreement on the restoration of such property; and

(d) whether there have been any negotiations with these three Governments during the last five years for the restoration of such property?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The status remains unchanged. Only microfilm copies of selected documents are being released to the National Archives of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Development of Beach Resorts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2109. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Ministry of Tourism for development of beach resorts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto;

(c) whether foreign investment is also proposed to be invited for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) No, Sir This Ministry has not received any proposal from the Ministry of Tourism for development of beach resorts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Renewal of Tracks in Uttar Pradesh

2110 SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large portion of renovation work of railway lines allocated for the last five years Plan is still pending in zonal railways covering Uttar Pradesh, and

(b) if so names of such projects?

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

(b) Does not arise

Education for Neo-Literates and Tribals in Kerala

2111 SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government in Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government regarding continuing Education for Neo-Literates and Tribals in the State,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Union Government have approved it,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (e) The Kerala Saksharatha Samithi was set up by the Government of Kerala and was made responsible for implementing the State wide total literacy campaign (TLC) which concluded in April, 1991 While the TLC was assisted by the Union Department of Education, a separate literacy programme for the Tribals in the State was assisted by the Union Ministry of Welfare

The proposal for post-literacy and continuing education in the State was approved with a budget of Rs. 420 crores (to be shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 2:1) by the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission Authority in its meetings held on 29th and 30th January, 1992 The post literacy and continuing education programme has a coverage of 12.22 lakhs persons

The Union Ministry of Welfare has not received any proposal for post-literacy for Tribals

Doubling of Bareilly-Moradabad Railway Line

2112 SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the time by which work relating to doubling of Bareilly-Moradabad line is likely to be completed, and

(b) the stage at which work is going on at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) During 1993-94

(b) A length of 19 kms from Moradabad

end has already been opened and work is progressing in the remaining stretch of the project.

Jakhpura-Banspani Railway Line

2113. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Second and Third phases of Jakhpura-Banspani railway line has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated therefor and when the work is likely to start thereon; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will be a single user line for Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Ministry of Surface Transport. They have been advised to arrange funding for this line after which construction can be taken up.

Running Schedule of Moorl and Tata Amritsar Expresses

2114. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running schedule of 8101 Moorl Express and 8102 Dn. Tata Amritsar Express has been changed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In order to speed up the train and to provide more convenient timings to passengers.

Contribution By Karnataka Government for K.R.P.

2115. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has released the third instalment of 1991-92 towards equity contribution of the Konkan Railway Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total amount so far provided by the Government of Karnataka?

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

(b) Rs. 3 crores.

1990-91	Rs. 15 cr.
June 91	Rs. 5 cr.
Oct. 91	Rs. 5 cr.
Feb. 92	Rs. 5 cr.
Total	Rs. 30 cr.

Pantry Car to Shramjivi Express

2116. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide a pantry car to Shramjivi

Express for the convenience of passengers;

(b) No, Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Does not arise.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) Constraint of resources.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Necessary instructions to introduce Pantry Car service by Shramjivi Express have already been issued to the concerned Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

Rest house/Guest House Facilities at Stations

2117. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE;
SHRI ARJUNCHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway stations where rest house/guest house facilities have been provided by the Railway Authorities in addition to retiring rooms for tourists visiting historical places;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide such facility for tourists in Maharashtra and Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yatri Niwases have been provided one each at Howrah and New Delhi. One Yatri Niwas each has been sanctioned at Gorakhpur and Ujjain. The Yatri Niwases are essentially an extension of the retiring room facilities provided to the travelling public. South Eastern Railway is also managing two Hotels one at Puri and other at Ranchi.

Peddapalli – Patancheru Railway Line

2118. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether laying of Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Patancheru Railway line is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). However construction of a line from Peddapalli-Karimnagar is being referred to Planning Commission. Further action would depend on approval by Planning Commission and availability of resources in the coming years.

[Translation]

Implementation of Family Planning Programmes in Madhya Pradesh

2119. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of grant sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh Government for implementation of family planning programmes in the seventh Plan period, and

(b) the targets achieved in this regard during the said plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The funds released to

the Government of Madhya Pradesh for
Family Welfare Programme during the 7th
Plan period are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-85 3202.54

1986-87 3584.80

1987-88

2832.00

1988-89

3061.22

1989-90

3818.67

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Targets and Achievements under the family planning programme during the VII th plan period in the state of M.P.

Years	Sterilisations		I.U.D. Insertions		C.C. Users		OP Users	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	425000	359246	200000	193735	500000	573237	100000	04114
1986-87	450000	452723	220000	2161147	580000	761480	100000	175781
1987-88	450000	318311	265000	233644	747000	692741	110000	131225
1988-89	400000	273584	251000	306712	961000	1002491	132000	191491
1989-90	350000	237386	300000	334171	1150000	1230744	200000	222042

[English]

Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Allahabad

2120 SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the stoppage of Howrah bound Rajdhani Express at Allahabad, and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) and (b) Stoppage of 2301/2302 Rajdhani Express from Allahabad is being withdrawn w e f 21/22-3-1992 due to poor patronisation

Elephant Population

2121 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the elephant population is decreasing in the country,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the number of elephants living in different parts of the country,

(d) the action being taken to protect the elephants, and

(e) the details of projects formulated for the conservation of elephant population?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The estimated population of elephants in the country, region-wise is given in the enclosed statement

(d) The action taken to protect the elephants include

(i) Elephant is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act and the hunting as well as the trade in elephant and products derived from it including ivory are totally banned

(ii) Indian elephant is included in Appendix I of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora", of which India is a Member, International trade in Indian ivory and articles made therefrom is totally banned under the provisions of the Convention

(iii) An amendment has been made in the Wild Life (Protection) Act to provide that trade in imported ivory is also banned from the date of expiry of 6 months of the commencing of Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991, which has been promulgated with effect from 2nd October 1991

(iv) The export of ivory and articles made therefrom is totally banned under the Export Policy

(v) Assistance is provided to State Governments to strengthen the anti-poaching infrastructure

From this year a Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled 'Project Elephant' has been launched and Rs 83 lakhs has already been released as assistance to State Governments for protection and conservation of elephant and its habitat

(e) The activities proposed under the 'Project Elephant' include:

- (i) Protection of all the viable populations and their habitats.
- (ii) Providing corridors linking different parts of the composite elephant range.
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the people living in the fringe areas through appropriate eco-development programmes, so that their dependence on forests is minimised.
- (iv) Eradication of weeds like Miconia and Lantana and augmenting the number of fodder trees through appropriate plantation programmes.
- (v) Mitigating the problems being

caused by the isolated populations of elephant to the local people.

- (vi) Compensating people for loss of life and property caused by the elephants.
- (vii) Strengthening of anti-poaching infrastructure.
- (viii) Improved veterinary care and immunisation of domestic live-stock against communicable diseases.
- (ix) Restoring the feeling of compassion towards elephants through Education Campaign and Extension Programmes.
- (x) Scientific research on various aspects of management of elephants and their habitats.

STATEMENT

The estimated population of elephants in India, region-wise is as under:

<i>Name of the Region</i>	<i>Estimated elephants Population</i>
1. North-Eastern Region (West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland Meghalaya, Tripura).	8525 to 11930
2. Orissa and Bihar	2000 to 2300
3. Uttar Pradesh	550 to 700
4. Southern Region (Karnataka Kerala Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh)	6000 to 7150
	17,075 - 22,080

[Translation]

Purchasing of Books

2122. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Kitabon Ki khareed mein niyam tak par" appearing in the daily 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 13, 1992.

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been

conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the erring officials?

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

(b) to (d). According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi the matter has since been looked into by them and they find that the books are being purchased after adopting proper procedure of purchase.

Medicare Facilities to poor by Private Hospitals

2123. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether Government have started any plant to provide free medicare facilities to poor at reasonable cost in Delhi from private institutions in lieu of allotment of land at concessional rates and duty relief given to such institutions to import medical equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such institutions;

(c) whether Government propose to extend this facility to other cities also; and

(d) 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). To ensure that free medicare facilities are provided to the poor patients by such private institutions as have been given land on concessional rate or as have availed of custom duty exemption on import of medical equipments a scheme has been devised to link them with nearby Government hospitals so that the latter can refer poor patients to such institutions. A referral quota amounting to 20% of the case load projected by such private institutions have been determined and each institution attached to a specific Government hospital to enable them to refer poor patients for specialised investigation. A statement showing linkage between Government hospitals and private institutions in Delhi is attached.

(c) and (d). The scheme is being first tried out in Delhi and it will be extended to other States/Union Territories in the light of experience gained in its implementation Delhi.

STATEMENT

Proposed Linkage between major government hospital and private institutions that have already availed customs duty exemption on major Equipment

S. No.	Name of Government Hospital	CAT	MRI	Echocardiography	Tread Mill
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	LNJP Hospital*	Diwan Chand Aggarwal Imaging Research Centre (60 cases per month)	Diwan Chand Aggarwal Imaging Research Centre (10 cases per month)	Navin C. Nanda National Inst. of Echocardiography & Cardiac Centre (20 cases per month)	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (10 cases per month)
		Banwai Lal Charitable Trust, 59-Panchkulan Rd., (90 cases per month)		Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (20 cases per month)	
2.	GTB Hospital	St. Stephen's Hospital (30 cases per month) Dr. Anand's C.T. Scan and Ultra Sound Centre, Preet Vihar (20 cases per month)	MRI Diagnostic & Research Centre, B-22, Kailash Colony, (2 cases per month)	Navin C. Nanda National Inst. of Echocardiography and Cardiac Centre (20 cases per month)	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (10 cases per month)
3.	DDU Hospital	Delhi Scan Research Centre (30 cases per month)	MRI Diagnostics & Research Centre, B-22, Kailash Colony, (3 cases per month)	Navin C. Nanda National Inst. of Echocardiography and Cardiac Centre (20 cases per month)	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust, (10 cases per month)

S. No.	Name of Government Hospital	CAT	MRI	Echocardiography	Tread Mill
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	G.B. Pant Hospital	Delhi Scan Research Centre. (40 cases per month)	MRI Diagnostic & Research Centre, B-22, Kailash Colony. (10 cases per month)	-	(10 cases per month)
5.	Guru Nank Eye Centre	Delhi Scan Research Centre (10 cases per month)	-	-	-
6.	Safdarjung Hospital*	Ch. Aishi Ram, Batra Public Charitable Trust (30 cases per month)	MRI Diagnostic and Research Centre. (5 cases per month)	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust (20 cases per month)	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust
7.	R.M.L. Hospital	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust (30 cases per month)	MRI Diagnostic and Research Centre. (5 cases per month)	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust. (10 cases per month)	-
8.	LHMC Hospital	South Delhi Cancer Detection Centre C/o ADS Diagnostic Centre (20 cases per month)	-	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust (10 cases per month)	-
9.	KSCH Hospital	Delhi Scan Research Centre (10 cases per month)	-	Ch. Aishi Ram Batra Public Charitable Trust (10 cases per month)	-

* In addition to above, LNJP Hospital is to be linked to Batra Hospital for 25 Gamma Scan per month and 8 Radiotherapy patients per month. Safdarjung Hospital is to be linked to Batra Hospital for 15 Gamma Scan per month and 6 Radiotherapy patients per month.

Eradication of Illiteracy in Tribal Areas

2124. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programmes formulated by the Union Government for eradication of illiteracy in tribal dominated areas;

(b) the amount allocated to different States therefor during the last three years; year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the names of agencies/voluntary organisations through which amount has been spent in tribal dominated Vanachal Area (Chhotanagpur-Santhal Pargana) of Bihar during the above years and the details of the expenditure incurred; and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided to the Government of Bihar for this purpose during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Universalisation of elementary education including the programme of non-formal education for school drop-outs and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by

1995 form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country. The emphasis under all these programmes is on coverage of women and illiterates belonging to SC/ST.

(b) Statements I and II showing amount of grants released by the Central Government to the State Govt./UT Administrations and various agencies engaged in the promotion of adult education and elementary education in the States/UTs during the last three years are enclosed. In addition, the State Government/UT Administrations also incurred expenditure on these programmes in the state sector. Statements III and IV indicating the expenditure incurred on adult and elementary education in the State sector during the last three years are enclosed.

(c) A statement V showing the names of voluntary agencies and the amount of grant released to them during the last three years for implementing projects of adult education in Vanachal area is enclosed.

(d) No specific allocations are made to States/UTs in the Central Sector. Grants are released on the basis of the requirement of each State/UT. Accordingly, during 1992-93, funds will be released on the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Bihar.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.59	570.28	2275.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.45	42.38	15.18
3.	Assam	238.38	256.10	181.82
4.	Bihar	454.22	677.36	760.93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
5.	Goa	11.26	65.47	5.47
6.	Gujarat	460.17	512.21	828.28
7.	Haryana	166.3	205.89	105.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.09	61.93	54.02
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111.49	8.15	13.48
10.	Karnataka	488.86	393.17	1298.85
11.	Kerala	210.33	421.91	353.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	563.61	726.81	1278.20
13.	Maharashtra	667.4	665.40	906.20
14.	Manipur	84.92	81.50	22.13
15.	Meghalaya	39.06	67.81	32.91
16.	Mizoram	13.4	16.61	13.67
17.	Nagaland	14.92	42.00	37.29
18.	Orissa	216.60	493.27	609.91
19.	Punjab	146.22	175.01	104.45
20.	Rajasthan	595.48	595.36	507.58
21.	Sikkim	4.38	38.84	7.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	464.85	648.15	452.81
23.	Tripura	30.79	47.58	15.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1123.60	852.15	1228.81
25.	West Bengal	469.78	268.06	1586.58

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Amount of Central Assistance		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Union Territories				
26	A & N Islands	11.96	16.00	19.38
27	Chandigarh	5.94	6.51	14.31
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.54	4.30	5.51
29	Daman & Diu	0.79	0.73	0.66
30	Delhi	92.19	214.85	299.29
31.	Lakshadweep	4.83	1.95	0.32
32	Pondicherry	18.50	50.37	40.13

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the States/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	Andhra Pradesh	2422.24	2324.08	2932.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.81	46.76	82.16
3.	Assam	468.13	1154.21	207.68
4.	Bihar	2637.71	1552.07	2405.51
5.	Goa	23.62	65.62	447.47
6.	Gujarat	248.02	829.07	579.82
7	Haryana	320.92	148.62	86.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	417.91	465.77	303.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	567.87	14.0	06
10.	Karnataka	911.44	541.16	724.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
11.	Kerala	327.23	1081.52	2477.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3094.23	280.00	221.28
13.	Maharashtra	483.96	841.74	720.15
14.	Manipur	142.75	3.98	75.13
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	100.49
16.	Mizoram	27.95	10.94	42.43
17.	Nagaland	56.67	2.98	5.85
18.	Orissa	1832.92	1322.88	2210.94
19.	Punjab	470.25	60.85	286.69
20.	Rajasthan	1666.26	2319.38	4165.74
21.	Sikkim	44.56	—	15.36
22.	Tamil Nadu	1230.13	2026.98	547.51
23.	Tripura	—	76.12	7.70
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2849.49	3556.76	2331.85
25.	West Bengal	522.47	82.49	385.82
<i>Union Territories:</i>				
26.	A & N Islands	—	8.27	—
27.	Chandigarh	2.83	2.89	5.6
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	4.14
29.	Daman & Diu	1.18	—	53.59
30.	Delhi	47.22	134.82	106.09
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	10.72
32.	Pondicherry	27.23	20.32	—

STATEMENT -III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276.00	304.00	319.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	75.00	86.53
3.	Assam	143.00	237.00	156.00
4.	Bihar	658.00	875.00	1172.00
5.	Goa	22.00	20.00	38.47
6.	Gujarat	196.00	200.00	22.72
7.	Haryana	7.00	59.00	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	50.00	43.55
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.00	44.00	50.00
10.	Karnataka	207.0	240.00	231.14
11.	Kerala	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	215.0	344.00	187.24
13.	Maharashtra	378.00	560.00	33.00
14.	Manipur	55.00	50.000	45.80
15.	Nagaland	10.00	11.00	1.82
16.	Orissa	95.00	100.00	1.09
17.	Punjab	12.00	23.00	50.00
18.	Rajasthan	107.00	120.00	89.38
19.	Sikkim	3.00	10.00	9.72
20.	Meghalaya	28.00	35.00	67.00
21.	Mizoram	7.00	15.00	68.0

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
22.	Tamil Nadu	222.00	422.00	42.91
23.	Tripura	20.00	56.0	43.76
24.	Uttar Pradesh	366.00	765.00	303.00
25.	West Bengal	138.00	363.00	425.00
<i>Union Territories:</i>				
26	A & N Islands	6 00	6.00	4.03
27.	Chandigarh	16 00	9.00	1.25
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	2 00	1.25
29.	Daman & Diu	2.00	2 00	1.80
30	Delhi	3 00	40 00	14 09
31	Lakshadweep	1.00	3 00	0.24
32.	Pondicherry	5.00	6.00	1.25

STATEMENT-IV

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2812	6148	2606
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1095	1300	1045
3.	Assam	3081	3564	4303
4.	Bihar	4133	9711	5584
5.	Goa	142	210	182
6.	Gujarat	2085	2630	1341
7.	Haryana	1546	1381	1037

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
8	Himachal Pradesh	797	1107	1285
9	Jammu & Kashmir	795	3000	2300
10	Karnataka	881	1303	2341
11	Kerala	82	139	180
12	Madhya Pradesh	5733	6833	7038
13	Maharashtra	1975	2871	611
14	Manipur	400	457	467
15	Meghalaya	595	786	764
16	Mizoram	230	322	317
17	Nagaland	276	286	335
18	Orissa	3170	3021	2357
19	Punjab	499	680	240
20	Rajasthan	3443	5245	2329
21	Sikkim	568	568	568
22	Tamil Nadu	3650	3199	3480
23	Trnpura	1478	1230	1800
24	Uttar Pradesh	4579	10692	10546
25	West Bengal	1187	1200	1849
<i>Union Territories</i>				
26	A & N Islands	426	459	284
27	Chandigarh	153	177	1110

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
28.	D & N Haveli	60	57	64
29.	Daman & Diu	55	40	43
30.	Delhi	3854	3013	3059
31.	Lakshadweep	34	45	23
32.	Pondicherry	218	210	220

STATEMENT -V

List of Voluntary Agencies in Bihar Working in the Field of Adult Education

S. No.	Name of Voluntary Agency	District Name	Amount Released
1988-89			
1.	Alternative for India Development	Singhbhum	960000
1989-90			
2.	Pragatishheel Yuva Kendra	Giridih	153000
3.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra	Hazaribagh	180000
4.	Jayaprakash Youth Research Centre	Palamau	320000
1990-91			
5.	Vikas Bharati	Gumla	90000
6.	St. Ignatius Uchcha Vidyalaya	Gumla	90000
7.	Bharatiya Kala Mandir	Palamau	180000

S. No.	Name of Voluntary Agency	District Name	Amount Released
8.	Jayaprakash Youth Research Centre	Palamau	440800
9.	Jan Vikas Kendra	Ranchi	66000
10.	Xavier Institute of Social Service	Ranchi	269250
11.	Alternative for India Development	Singhbhum	1215000
12.	Xaviers Chaibasa	Singhbhum	320000
13.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kerala	Hazaribagh	194400
199192 (upto 5-3-92)			
14.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra	Hazaribagh	542000

Parking Facilities on New Delhi Station

2125. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether parking space available at New Delhi Station is inadequate compare to the need of the public;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so when and what is the estimated requirement of space;

(c) whether the required space is like to be made available; and

(d) other steps proposed to be taken to meet the difficulties of the vehicle owners in this regard?

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

LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Based to a survey conducted last year the parking space is considered adequate except for parking of cars on the Paharganj side of New Delhi station. Since no additional space is available on Paharganj side neither any assessment regarding requirement of space was made nor it is feasible to provide the same for the car parking.

(d) There is a proposal to introduce a graded system of rates which will increase with parking time.

Axle and Wheel Factory in Vidarbha Region

2126. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

proposal to start new 'Axle and Wheel' factory;

(b) whether representations from Vidarbha Industries Association Nagpur have been received to select some suitable site from Vidarbha; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to open this factory in Vidarbha?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sheds at Kalaikunda Station

2127. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no shed on the Kalaikunda railway station (South Eastern Railway) where unloading of cement takes place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or propose to be taken to provide shed on the said station?

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

(b) As the Goods siding at Kalaikunda is used for handling Block Rakes from which unloading is directly done into the consignee's transport, provision of covered shed is not considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Fast Moving Train from Rangia to Murkong

2128. SHRI BOLIN KULI:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only fast moving train from Rangia to Murkong Selek (Assam) has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the train is likely to be restored; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d) 5713/5714 Guwahati-Rangia-Murkongselek Arunachal Express has been cancelled due to difficult law and order situation in Assam and will be restored on getting security clearance from the State Government of Assam.

[Translation]

Students Sent Abroad for Study

2129. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for sending students abroad for study;

(b) whether the selection of students for the purpose is done by the Government or by the private institution; and

(c) the number of students sent abroad for studies during the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):(a) to (c). The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Deptt. of Education, deals with scholarships offered by foreign governments under Cultural Exchange Programmes and other bilateral/multilateral Government-to-Government programmes. The Ministry undertakes the selection in cooperation with the host Government in these cases. Besides, some foreign countries of Universities or foundations etc., also offer scholarship to Indian nationals on their own and the students themselves apply directly to them.

The criteria followed by the Ministry for sending students abroad for studies are that the students fulfil the eligibility requirements like age, educational qualification, experience etc., which are laid down by the donor foreign Governments/agencies. The following general norms for selection of candidates for study abroad are adopted.—

1. By and large offers are accepted for Doctoral, Post-Doctoral and specialised studies in order to optimise the benefit to the country. The Ministry of Human Resource Development requires Master's Degree with 60% marks.
2. Students with prolonged stay abroad who have not stayed in India for three years after their return are generally not considered.
3. Selections in respect of the programmes administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development are made by the Ministry itself through duly constituted Selection Committees under the Chairmanship of a senior officer of this Ministry and consisting of academic experts and representatives of the donor Government/agency. The Medical Council of India have intimated that

they used to send students to the erstwhile USSR on scholarship basis after holding a competitive entrance examination/interview was per Memorandum of Understanding reached between the Medical Council of India and USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education.

University Grants Commission have intimated that they also send students abroad for pursuing studies in three languages i.e. French German and Hungarian under the terms of the Cultural Exchange Programmes with these countries. Selection of such students is made by the University Grants Commission with the help of Expert Committees comprising experts in the languages concerned.

Country-wise details of students sent abroad under such programmes administered by the Deptt. of Education, Medical Council of India and University Grants Commission during the last three years are given in the attached Statement.

The Ministry of Welfare Administers National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Denotified Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Neo-Buddhist etc. students. The eligibility requirements include minimum graduation marks of 60% in some cases and 50% in others, and an age limit of 35 years relaxable by three years. Selection is done by the Ministry of Welfare through a Selection Committee. That Ministry intimate that about 15 students have been sent abroad to pursue studies in the United Kingdom and United States of America during the last three years. They also intimate that Under another scheme, viz., Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme offered by the Govt. of Australia, six candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have so far been sent to Australia.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of students yearwise		
		1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Austria	1	2	—
2.	Greece	2	—	—
3.	Portugal	—	—	2
4.	Italy	11	7	8
5.	Norway	7	2	5
6.	Spain	4	—	—
7.	U.S.A.	27	1	3
8.	U.K.	67	65	7
9.	Canada	8	14	21
10.	F.R.G.	12	13	15
11.	Hungary	2	3	1
12.	Czechoslovakia	1	1	1
13.	Yugoslavia	—	1	2
14.	Bulgaria	2	1	1
15.	Mongolia	1	—	—
16.	Poland	—	1	1
17.	Ireland	—	—	2
18.	USSR	72	30	—
19.	Japan	9	11	11
20.	China	12	11	3

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of students yearwise		
		1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Indonesia	1	1	1
22.1	Turkey	—	—	2
23.	Newzeland	1	—	—
24.	France	14	4	.13

[English]

Forest Research Institute in Assam

2130. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a Forests Research Institute in Assam;

(b) whether the institute has been set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for Modernisation of Railways

2131. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway modernisation plans have been badly affected since the past few years due to financial crunch;

(b) if so, whether the Government has since contemplated any measures to provide financial assistance to railways to meet the needs of its modernisation plans;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the allocations proposed for the Railways during the Eighth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Modernisation plans were limited by the availability of resources, but not badly affected.

(b) and (c). Plan allocation for the Railways depends on overall resources that can be mobilised, and the intersectoral priority of different sectors.

(d) Eighth Plan has not been finalised.

Anniversary Celebration of Hyderabad city

2132. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated any funds to Andhra Pradesh for celebration of the Four Hundredth Centenary of the Hyderabad city;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. .68 lakhs was sanctioned to "Sanskar" and an amount of Rs. 1 lakh to the Jashn-e-Golconda Society in connection with the 400 years of Hyderabad City.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dual Licencing Policy of Foodgrains

2133 KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring in improvement in the implementation of dual licencing policy of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, he details alongwith data thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TAUNGOGOI):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

National Commission for Women

2134. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJI:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

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

(a) the steps taken for setting up of the National Commission for women,

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) the Government has already set up the National Commission for Women on 31.1.92

Sugar Mills in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

2136. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills earning profit/incurring losses in U.P. and Bihar;

(b) whether most of the sugar mills of U.P. and Bihar are running in loss;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the working of sugar mills in the country particularly in U.P. and Bihar to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The Government does not maintain profit and loss account in respect of sugar mills. besides cane availabil-

ity, the profitability of otherwise of sugar mills depends up a variety of factors such as size, age and condition of plant and machine, technical and managerial competence. etc.

(d) Government grants loans at concessional rates of interest from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation expansion of sugar factories and also for cane development schemes.

All India Kite Flying Tournament

2137. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Kite Flying Tournament has been organised in U.P. during February, 1992;

(b) whether there is any proposal to organise similar tournaments in other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sinji as National Monuments

2138. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Sinji in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu in the list of National Monuments; and

(b) if so, the steps propose to be taken to development?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India is not aware of any place called Sinji in district South Arcot of Tamil Nadu. However, at Ginjee in South Arcot District the Fort and monuments within are already under Central protection. These are being looked after and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India.

Trade in Partridges

2139. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade in partridges is banned;

(b) whether Government are aware of the battle show of partridges and the trade of dead and live partridges in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(c) Action taken to safeguard against illegal trade in live and dead partridges include:

- i. Hunting of all the wild birds and animals has been banned under the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991.

- ii. Wildlife authorities of Delhi have apprehended some cases of illegal sale of partridges from time to time to time. Such raids are conducted by the Wildlife Authorities of Delhi whenever information of any such activity reaches them.

- iii. As regards battle shows of partridges, action against persons organising such shows lies under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals act, under which action is to be taken by the Delhi SPCA and the Police Authorities. They have been advised to be more vigilant in this regard.

Railway Over-Bridge at Karimganj

2140. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public are facing inconvenience due to lack of over-bridge across the level crossing at Karimganj Junction on the North Frontier Railway;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to construct an over-bridge there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is a demand for construction of a road over-bridge near Karimganj station.

(b) to (d). Border Road Task Force have approached the Railways for construction of two road-overbridges on the national Highway by-pass to be provided by them near Karimganj. Execution of the overbridges will

be undertaken by the Railways on 'Deposit Terms' after the proposal is finalised by the Border Road Task Force authorities jointly with the Railways.

[Translation]

Renaming of Naugarh Station

2141. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rename the Naugarh Railway Station on North-Eastern Railway as Siddhartha Nagar; and

(b) if so, by when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Hanumangarh-Suratgarh MG Line

2142. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Hanumangarh-Suratgarh canal loop (metre-gauge) line into broad-gauge in order to boost the industry and economy of that area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) This line has been included in the lines identified for conversion under the Action Plan to achieve unigauge system in the county.

Kandla-Bhatinda Line

2143. SHRIDELEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct railway line from Kandla to Bhatinda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) and (c). The work is in progress on gauge conversion between Lalgah and Merta Road portion of this project. Work on remaining section would be taken up in due course.

[English]

Over-Bridges at level Crossings

2144. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any long term programme for the construction of over-bridges at railway crossings, particularly to check recurring of accidents in various cities of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of railway bridges constructed during the last three years at the very busy railway crossing;

(d) the number of railway crossings where the construction of over-bridges, has been approved and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railway plan the construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of level crossings for which proposals are sponsored by the concerned State Governments, agreeing to sharing of cost for such works as per rules.

(c) 5 r.o.s. in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) 18 nos. in Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 69 crores.

(e) Completion time for these bridges will depend on the assignment of priority and allocation of funds for the works on bridge approaches by the Uttar Pradesh State Government.

Economic Viability of Stations in Vijayawada Division

2145. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South-Central Railway has conducted any survey on the economic viability of the Railway Stations in Vijayawada division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the stations found uneconomical in this division; and

(c) the steps being taken to make these stations viable?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Despite steps taken elimination of stoppage of poorly patronised trains at unremunerative halt stations, it is not possible to make all the halts viable.

STATEMENT

On a review as made last year by South Central Railway, out of 57 halt stations, 52 halts were found unremunerative. Names of these unremunerative halts are as under-

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Timmapuram | 16. Morampudi |
| 2. Matlavaram | 17. Valveru |
| 3. Chandrapalem | 18. Iprupalem |
| 4. Gudaparti | 19. Kottapandilapalli |
| 5. Pedda Brahmadevam | 20. Chakicherla |
| 6. Balabhadrapuram | 21. Nellore South |
| 7. Kesavaram | 22. Tenneru |
| 8. Brahmanagudem | 23. Guntakoduru |
| 9. Marampalli | 24. Pasalapudi |
| 10. Prattipadu | 25. Kohasklavapudi |
| 11. Badampudi | 26. Vadarlapadu |
| 12. Sitampet | 27. Alapadu |
| 13. Viravalli | 28. Cherukuvada |
| 14. Purushottapatnam | 29. Lakshminarayana Puram |
| 15. Kolanukonda | 30. Velpuru |
| | 31. Satyavada |
| | 32. Vadiamannadu |
| | 33. Pennada Agraharam |
| | 34. Sivadevunchikkala |
| | 35. Chintaparru |
| | 36. Gorintada |
| | 37. Penumarru |
| | 38. Nagarjuna Nagaram |
| | 39. Velpur Road |

40. Vemuluripadu ILY WELFARE be pleased to state:
41. Mandapadu (a) the National Health Programmes launched by the Government throughout the country;
42. Lingamguntla
43. Gudipudi (b) the details of such programmes introduced with full Central assistance and programmes where States are also to share proportionately; and
44. Dhulipalla
45. Reddigudem (c) whether the Government receive a periodical progress reports on the programmes for monitoring the utility of the programmes?
46. Anupalem
47. Kamepalli
48. Tummalacheruvu
49. Ambapuram
50. Paluvayi
51. Kondrapalle
52. Damarcheria

[Translation]

National Health Programmes

2146. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.R. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). India is committed to the Goal of "Health for All" by the Year 2000 A.D. Health falls in the State list under the constitution. However, in order to combat major diseases and reduce mortality and morbidity several Health Programmes have been undertaken at the National Level. These are planned and carried out with central support. Most of them are "centrally Sponsored", Some being 100 percent, others with 50 percent assistance. Statement indicating the pattern of assistance of National Health Programmes alongwith allocation for 1990-91 is enclosed.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAM- (c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Pattern of Funding	Allocation for 1990-91
1	2	3
1. Malaria Eradication Programme (This also included Control of Kala-Azar and Japanese Encephalitis)	50%	8200.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

			(Rs. in lakhs)		
Name of the Programme			Pattern of Funding		
			Allocation for 1990-91		
1			2		
			3		
2.	Filaria Control Programme		50%		250.00
3.	Leprosy Eradication Programme		100%		2400.00
4.	Tuberculosis Control Programme		50%		1500.00
5.	Programme for Control of Blindness		100%		600.00
6.	Goitre Control Programme		Purely Central		450.00
7.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Central Programme		Purely Central		30 00
8.	AIDS Control Programme		Purely Central		350.00
9.	Mental Health Programme		Purely Central		25 00
10.	Diabetes Control Programme		Purely Central		10.00
11.	Cancer Control Programme		Purely Central		2000.00
12.	Guinea worm Eradication Programme		50%		60.00
13.	Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme		100% (Under Family Welfare Programme)		900.00
14.	Maternal and Child Health Programme (including Immunisation, prophylaxis against anaemia, prophylaxis against vit. A deficiency etc.) under Family Welfare Programme)		-do-		6830.00

[English]

Machinery Gifted to P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences Taramani

2147. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Overseas Development Authority has given gifts of machinery to the P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences at Taramani in Tamil Nadu during 1991; 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) According to the information received from the British High Commission (British Council Division). The Overseas Development Authority (UK) had given to the P.G. Institute of Basic Medical Sciences Taramani, Tamil Nadu the under-mentioned equipment during 1991 under the Phase II of the Viral Hepatitis project-

(a) Deep Freezer (-70. C)

(b) UV visible recording spectrophometer

(c) Ultra Centrifuge.

[Translation]

Village Level Plantation programmes

2148. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI PROBHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a programme for plantation of trees at village level with a view to encourage villagers; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Involvement of villagers in tree planting on village commonlands and on their own lands in being promoted through the Social Forestry Programme under implementation all over the country. The programme activities include establishment of Village Woodlots People's Nurseries Tree Growers' Cooperatives fuelwood and fodder projects tree planting along canals, railway lines and roads and projects taken up through Non-Government Organisations/Voluntary Agencies.

[English]

Assistance to Maharashtra for Health Care of Tribals

2149. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the assistance provided to Maharashtra for health care and Medical facilities of tribals districts-wise during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): Health is a State subject under the Constitution. However under major health schemes in the Central Sector and amount of Rs. 87.60 lakhs was allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan to Maharashtra during 1991-92.

Schools Selected for Computer Education

2150. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools selected to computer education and study programme of NCERT in Kerala;

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during 1990-91 under this programme; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) 'Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project, being implemented since 1984-85, 104 Secondary Schools have been selected for coverage in Kerala upto 1989-90. No new school has been selected under the project since 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 32,500/- was sanctioned in 1990-91 to the NCERT for disbursement to the State Nodal Officer towards contingent grant for 95 schools @Rs. 3500/- per school where computers had actually been installed.

Service in Rural Areas by Doctors

2151 SHRI N. DENNIS. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services by doctors in rural areas of the country has been made compulsory;

(b) if so, the States and Union Territories that have implemented this schemes;

(c) the reasons for not implementing this scheme by other States and Union Territories; and

(d) the steps taken to make this scheme applicable uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare at its meeting held in February 1989, recommended that the Central and State Governments should make it compulsory for all those doctors joining Government service to serve for two years in rural areas without any exception. The recommendation has been circulated to all concerned. As per available information, the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil-Nadu, Karnataka and Orissa have been made it obligatory for doctors to serve in rural areas; the States of Maharashtra and Meghalaya obtain bonds for medical students to serve in rural areas after graduation.

There is no central scheme prescribing compulsory rural service for doctors in rural areas. However in order to orient the medical students towards rural service, the Re-orientation of Medical Education (ROME) Scheme was introduced as a Centrally sponsored scheme in the country in 1977 involving the various medical colleges for direct delivery of health care services to the rural and semi-rural population. The main principles of the scheme have also been incorporated in the Regulations of the Medical Council of India and all medical colleges are required to implement these Regulations. The Scheme has been transferred to the States in 1990.

Import of Electric Locomotives

2152. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have placed an order for the outright purchase of electric locomotives from a Swedish-German firm; 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]

Forest Conservation Schemes in U.P.

2153. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any scheme from Government of Uttar Pradesh for forest conservation and improvement environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No such
Scheme from Government of Uttar Pradesh
for forest conservation and improvement of
the environment has been received. How-
ever, the Union Government have received
a proposal from the State Govt. of Uttar
Pradesh under the centrally sponsored
scheme "Development of Infrastructure for
Protection of Forests against Biotic Interfer-
ence".

(b) A sum of Rs. 43.25 lakhs has been
released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh
during the current year under this scheme as
Central Assistance for purchase of Gun/
Rifles, wireless set, fire-fighting equipments,
digging of cattle-proof trenches, construction
of fire-line and raising of live hedge on berms
and along boundary lines.

[English]

**Vacancy of Director in National
Sanskrit Institute**

2154. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will
the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no full time
Director of the National Sanskrit Institute
since 1970; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) Since 1970 there has been one
full time Director in the Rashtriya Sanskrit
Sansthan from 1.11.1981 to 30.6.1983

(b) As a matter of policy, from 1970 to
1980 the Director/Deputy Secretary/Deputy
Educational Adviser in charge of Sanskrit
education in the Ministry in addition to his
own duties. Since 1983 the process to select
a new full time incumbent has not been
initiated on account of the fact that the pay
scale, age of superannuation, etc. of the post
of Director have been under review and
consideration of the Ministry. Since these
issues have now been settled, the post been
communicated to DAVP for advertisement.

[Translation]

**Conversion of Sawai Madhopur-
Jaisalmer Line**

2155. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) the target fixed for completion of the
work relation of the work relating to conver-
sion of the Sawai Madhopur-Badmer-Jais-
almer line into the broad gauge,

(b) whether the Government propose to complete this strategic border work on priority basis keeping in view the present circumstances; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Joipur line is targetted for completion in 92-93. Work on remaining section would be taken up and progressed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

(b) and (c). The work is planned to be taken up and completed within the VIII Five Year Plan.

[English]

Courts' Directions on Pollution

2156. DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDHEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the measures taken to apprise the State Pollution Control Boards to take note of directions issued from time to time by various High Courts and Supreme Court in regard to Pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMALNATH): The concerned State Pollution Control Boards being the principal party in most of the pollution cases, the directions by the Supreme Court or High Courts are issued to them directly by the Courts and for the compliance of such directions State Pollution Control Boards have been provided with necessary administrative machinery and adequate finances by the State and Central Governments.

In Court cases, where the Central Government is primarily involved directions given by the court are applicable to one or more Pollution Control Boards, the Central Government ensures strict compliance of such directions by regular monitoring.

Status to Bangalore University

2157. SHRI C.D. MODALA GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to accord the status of an urban Central University to Bangalore University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received from Government of Karnataka for conversion of Bangalore University into a Central University.

Proposals for Railway Bridges in Karnataka

2158. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have sent any proposal for construction of several railway over/under bridges in important cities of the State, under the Railway Works Programme during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The following new works have been included in the Railways' Works Programme of 1992-93.-

(1) Bangalore East-Bayyapanahalli - Road overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 138.

(2) Thansandra - Yelahanka - Road overbridge in lieu of level crossing No. 7.

(3) Whitefield - Road overbridge at level crossing No. 132.

[Translation]

Railway Bridge in Sonapat

2159. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the railway bridge for which foundation stone was laid in November 1991 in Sonapat district Haryana, has since been started; and

(b) if not, when the construction of the said bridge is likely to be started?

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

(b) Construction of the Bridge proper will be taken up by the Railways after the State Government is in a position to com-

mence the work on the approaches, which entails acquisition of Land and clearance of structures.

[English]

Fund for Education Among Tribals

2160. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of education among tribals during last one year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to translate books into regional languages for tribal students; and

(c) the amount of money spent on National Scholarship with number of recipients including Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes, States-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Statement I giving the central assistance to States/UTs on major centrally sponsored schemes for education of Scheduled Tribes during 1990-91 is enclosed.

(b) NCERT and Central Institute of Indian Languages, among others, have on-going programmes of preparation of text books, primers and other reading material including books for Bilingual education programmes in major tribal languages.

(c) Statement II is enclosed.

STATEMENT- I

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	State/Union Territory	Funds released under*				6
			3	4	5		
			Post matric Scholarships	Girls' Hostel	Boys' Hostel	Ashram School	
1.		Andhra Pradesh	50.67	40.309	33.125	30.00	
2.		Arunchal Pradesh	-	17.125	-	-	
3.		Assam	10.56	15.00	15.00	-	
4.		Bihar	29.45	17.13	43.34	-	
5.		Goa	-	-	-	-	
6.		Gujarat	124.72	11.66	19.162	15.38	
7.		Haryana	-	-	-	-	
8.		Himachal Pradesh	1.12		-	-	

State/Union Territory		Funds released under*				(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Post matric Scholarships	Girls' Hostel	Boys' Hostel	Ashram School	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.944	-	-	-	
10.	Karnataka	13.14	-	6.422	23.06	
11.	Kerala	40.54	17.98	10.275	17.48	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	63.875	28.744	-	
13.	Maharashtra	23.32	4.67	-	-	
14.	Manipur	3.27	-	28.138	-	
15.	Meghalaya	4.52	5.00	6.00	-	
16.	Mizoram	13.84	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	74.32	-	-	-	

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory		Funds released under*			
1	2	Post matric Scholarships	Girls' Hostel	Boys' Hostel	Ashram School
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Orissa	63.366	10.00	10.00	18.65
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	65.10	17.12	17.12	-
21.	Sikkim	0.29	12.841	17.125	36.52
22.	Tamil Nadu	12.33	4.102	8.562	20.41
23.	Tripura	0.82	3.127	6.00	7.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31.32	2.971	8.158	33.50
25.	West Bengal	26.36	18.00	14.69	-
26.	AndN Islands	-	3.525	4.281	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-

State/Union Territory		Funds released under*				(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Post matric Scholarships	Girls' Hostel	Boys' Hostel	Ashram School	
28.	D&N Haveli	-	29.203	5.718	-	
29.	Daman & Diu	-	3.833	-	-	
30.	Delhi	16.97	-	-	-	
31.	Lakshadweep	-	11.44	-	-	
32.	Pondichery	-	-	-	-	
Total:		626.97	308.911	281.86	200.00	

* Does not include committed expenditure of State Governments.

STATEMENT-I*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No of Awards</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned*</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2622	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3	Assam	946	—
4	Bihar	3256	—
5	Goa	43	0 97
6	Gujarat	1743	8 00
7	Haryana	619	1 91
8	Himachal Pradesh	188	—
9	Jammu & Kashmir	288	—
10	Karnataka	1699	—
11	Kerala	1342	4 30
12	Madhya Pradesh	2157	—
13	Maharashtra	3315	27 40
14	Manipur	78	—
15	Meghalaya	66	—
16	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	33	—
18	Orissa	1237	—
19	Punjab	729	1 10
20	Rajasthan	1438	6 88

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory		No. of Awards	Amount Sanctioned*
1		2	3
21	Sikkim	—	—
22	Tamil Nadu	2108	—
23	Tripura	96	0 44
24	Uttar Pradesh	5676	—
25	West Bengal	2758	—
26	A & N Islands	08	—
27	Chandigarh	75	—
28	D & N Haveli	05	0 25
29	Daman & Diu	04	0 15
30	Delhi	443	—
31.	Lakshadweep	01	0 04
32	Pondicherry	27	0.43
TOTAL		33000	51 87

* does not include committed expenditure of State Governments.

Opening of Non-Formal Education Centres

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

2161. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(d) the steps taken to achieve the goal of educating the school dropouts?

(a) whether the Government propose to open non formal education centres to educate the school dropouts;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government of India is already running a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme of Non-formal education which is being implemented through States/UTs. It provides education of a quality comparable to formal system to children who do not or cannot attend school due to one reason or the other, such as children from school-less habitations, drop-outs, girls and working children.

(b) The scheme covers 10 educationally Backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, J&K, Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and areas of urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and areas of concentration of working children in all other States and Union Territories.

Under the scheme part time education is provided to the children at a place and time convenient to the learners. The scheme provides for free teaching learning material to learners. Central assistance is given to States/UTs in the ratio of 50:50 and 90:10 for running co-educational and girls centres respectively. 100% financial assistance is given to Voluntary Agencies for running NFE programmes.

By the end of February, 1992, a total number of 2.75 lakh centres have been sanctioned under the scheme.

(c) In view of (a), the question does not arise.

(d) Under the Non-formal Education Scheme school dropouts can enrol themselves in a Non-formal Education centre to complete their schooling both of primary and upper primary stages.

National Mental Health Programme

2162. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national Mental Health programme was introduced during the Seventh Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the outcome of the Programme,

(c) the number of people benefited during the last three years; and

(d) whether the programme is likely to continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan period also?

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

(b) The major activities undertaken for the programme are as follows:-

(i) 11 Regional Centres/Medical Colleges have been identified under the programme for providing training in basic knowledge and skills in the field of Mental Health to the primary health care physicians and para-medical personnel in different parts of the country.

(ii) A National advisory Group on Mental health was constituted in August, 1988.

(iii) A number of workshops for State level planners and administrators as well as for medical and para-medical personnel were organised.

(iv) Training programme for trainers were organised to help them to initiate PHC level activities in their areas.

(v) Mental Health Act, 1987 has been enacted by the Parliament Rules

under the above Act have also been notified in December, 1990.

- (vi) Support materials for National Mental Health Programme have been developed and widely made available to all States/Union Territories which would serve as guidelines for medical and para-medical personnel.

(c) No reliable data are available in this regard.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Quota of Berths at Ahmednagar

2163. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the quota of reserved seats from Ahmednagar to Delhi and Pune in Jhelum Express, Karnataka Express and Goa Express;

(b) whether a demand to increase the quota of A.C. sleeper and second class in the trains bound from Ahmednagar to Delhi has been made;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the quota for Ahmednagar in these three trains;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The following quotas are available at Ahmednagar in trains towards Delhi:

		A.C 2-tier	1st Class	2nd Class
2627	Karnataka Express	—	—	—
4677	Jhelum Express			
	Upto Jammu	2	—	6
	Upto New Delhi	2	—	32
2701	Goa Express	-	2	2

There is no quota at Ahmednagar towards Pune.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Due to full utilisation of quotas at the existing quota holding stations, there is no proposal to increase the quota at Ahmednagar for Delhi at present.

Wastelands Development Schemes

2164. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

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

(a) the number and the name of districts covered under the Integrated Wastelands Development Schemes;

(b) the targets set for this projects, district-wise, during each of the last three years; year wise and the extent to which these targets have been achieved;

(c) the target set for 1992-93, state-wise; and

(d) the districts which are proposed to be included under the project during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) District wise details, including targets, of districts under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Wastelands Development Projects, are given in the attached statement. Implementation of the scheme was started in the year 1990-91. Actual

Achievements will be known when the projects are nearing completion.

(c) Under the scheme, the targets are not set state wise.

(d) Details of the Eighth Five Year Plan are not yet finalized.

STATEMENT

S. No	States	Districts	Project-wise		
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur Chittoor & Medak	1150		56.00
2.	"	Chittoor	13600		880.58
3.	"	Anantpur	5240		316.40
4.	Assam	Kamrup, Sonitpur, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Golaghat	1200		48.47
5.	Arunchal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	150		17.01
6.	Bihar	Dhanbad	3300		248.36
7.	"	Palamau	5180		282.61
8.	Gujarat	Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh & Panchmahals	1700		82.73
9.	"	Bhavnagar	725		55.00
10.	"	Surendranagar ⁺	600		19.26
11.	Haryana	Ambala	2676		267.60

Sl. No.	State	Districts	Project-wise	
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)
	2	3	4	5
12	Haryana	Sirsa Kurukshetra Mahendragar Karnal Sonapat Panipat Katka Gurgaon & Yamunagar	6250	483.75
13		Hissar	3792	362.60
14	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	400	38.26
15		Chamba Hamirpur & Kangra	1400	51.00
16		Mandi Simla Kullu Kangra Hamirpur Chamba Sirmaour & Soan	4501	365.00
17		Kullu Mandi & Hamirpur	990	99.00
18		Kangra	5295	456.00
19		Cnamba	150	5.69
20		Kullu	3534	317.54
21		Lahual & Spiti	880	60.52
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	880	52.00

S No	States	Districts	Project-wise	
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	7916	542.43
24		Udhampur	125	22.68
25		Jammu	1360	135.50
26	Karnataka	Bellary	5000	351.98
27		Kolar	7100	477.30
28	Kerala	Mallapuram	2300	202.50
29	Mararashtra	Pune	700	27.61
30	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	258	15.00
31		Indore	4000	171.59
32		Narsinghpur	590	26.40
33		Drug	600	29.00
34		Betul	950	40.80
35		Raisen	700	30.60

S No	States	Districts	Project-wise	
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	500	23.40
38.	"	Rajanandgaon	250	22.86
39.	"	Chindwara	2445	180.95
40.	"	Raipur	1035	71.67
41.	"	Tikangarh	5400	395.00
42.	"	Hoshangabad	2650	216.20
43.	"	Khargone	3800	249.86
44.	"	Mandsaur	1500	116.10
45.	"	Jabalpur	2520	175.50
46.	"	Ratlam	1500	118.50
47.	"	Bilaspur	810	64.63
48.	"	Khandwa	3200	215.70
49.	"	Jhabua	417	32.30

S. No.	States	Districts	Project-wise		
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Senapati and Ukhrul	3410	266.00	
51.	Meghalaya	East Khasi & Jaintia Hills and East & West Garo Hills	11840	874.32	
52.	Mizoram	Aizwal	7100	520.38	
53.	Nagaland	Kohima	5344	453.70	
54.	Orissa	Kalahandi	1198	73.02	
55.	"	Sundergarh	3938	382.46	
56.	Punjab	Bein (East & West), Chaki and Lower Sutlej watersheds.	5915	365.00	
57.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	3371	327.23	
58.	"	Sikar	2160	212.75	
59.	"	Jhunjhunu	4800	461.11	
60.	"	Bikaner & Sriganganagar	3150	241.45	
61.	"	Udaipur	7250	387.00	

S No	States	Districts	Project-wise		
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	
62	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	10258	795.80	
63	"	Kota	4900	412.80	
64	"	Nagaur	3550	352.00	
65	Sikkim	East District	10425	488.30	
66	Sikkim	South District	3065	203.57	
67	Sikkim	West District	2806	180.95	
68	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar Anna Madurai, Kumraj, Tirunelveli & Kanyakumari	5000	287.80	
69	Tripura	North District	960	61.80	
70	Uttar Pradesh	Garhwal & Kumaun	1060	98.80	
71	"	Dehradun, Garhwal, Nainital, Uttarkashi	1500	212.00	
72	"	Deharadun	250	54.68	
73	"	Jhansi	6607	391.85	

S No.	States	Districts	Project-wise	
			Physical Target (in hectares)	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Tehri Garhwal	1962	129.29
76.	"	Jalaun	400	48.00
77.	"	Garhwal	16	1.77
78.	"	Etawa, Mathura and Unnao	76	26.60
79.	"	Jhansi	5490	349.85
80.	West Bengal	Purulia	2960	122.82
81.	"	Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri	5770	411.00
82.	"	Bankura	5975	423.55
83.	"	Midnapore	8560	381.00
84.	"	Nadia	30	5.65

Environmental Audits**[Translation]**

2165. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

**SHRI M.V.V. MURTHI:
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA
PATTANAYAK:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for mandatory environmental audits in industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Every person carrying on an industry, operation or process requiring consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or the Air (Prevention and Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981 or both or authorisation under the Hazardous (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 shall submit an Environmental Audit Report for the Financial Year ending the 31st March in the form prescribed by the Government to the concerned State Pollution control Board on or before the 15th day of May every year, starting from 1993.

Afforestation Targets

**2166. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR:**

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

(a) whether the state-wise targets for afforestation programme during the Seventh Plan has been achieved,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) if not the reasons therefor,

(d) whether the grant released to States has been fully utilized, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The State-wise targets and achievements of afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20 - Point Programme, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) are given in attached Statement-I. On an overall basis, against the targets of 8.6 million hectares for the five year period the total achievement was 8.8 million hectares

(d) and (e). The State-wise outlays and utilisation of funds during the Seventh Plan period for afforestation and tree planting activities are given in attached Statement-II.

4 STATEMENT-I**(Area in Hectares)**

Sl No.	States/U. Ts	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750000.00	727579.50

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31500.00	31276.50
3.	Assam	110000.00	115107.00
4.	Bihar	700000.00	666970.50
5.	Goa	16600.00	16879.00
6.	Gujarat	561550.00	740605.50
7.	Haryana	178750.00	159346.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	158750.50	164760.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111350.00	113306.00
10.	Karnataka	655000.00	666984.50
11.	Kerala	287500.00	310827.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	975000.00	992115.00
13.	Maharashtra	722500.00	858193.00
14.	Manipur	42500.00	44162.50
15.	Meghalaya	48750.00	57067.00
16.	Mizoram	157650.00	102777.50
17.	Nagaland	65500.00	82675.00
18.	Orissa	637100.00	552234.50
19.	Punjab	121350.00	132301.00
20.	Rajasthan	266000.00	284945.00
21.	Sikkim	30100.00	30045.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	455000.00	429243.50

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>States/U Ts</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
1	2	3	4
23	Tripura	62500 00	63356 50
24	Uttar Pradesh	1127500 00	1189689 00
25	West Bengal	335000 00	303404 00
26	A & D Islands	25750 00	26585 50
27	Chandigarh	810 00	727 50
28	D & N Haveli	9250 00	8349 50
29	Daman & Diu	1450 00	202 00
30	Delhi	9250 00	10749 00
31	Lakshadweep	168 00	296 50
32	Pondicherry	2450 00	2777 00
		8656578 00	8885539 00

STATEMENT-II

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>States/U Ts</i>	<i>Outlays</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14643 85	14324 63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2419 85	1879 41
3	Assam	9056 50	8031 08
4	Bihar	18794 32	21222 01
5	Goa	617 35	580 38

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts</i>	<i>Outlays</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
6.	Gujarat	15241.87	16131.35
7.	Haryana	7651.92	8345.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9700.00	9066.47
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4792.13	4784.17
10.	Karnataka	11069.09	13158.62
11.	Kerala	9042.90	7738.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20231.34	18930.48
13.	Maharashtra	18282.62	17301.80
14.	Manipur	1948.85	1529.68
15.	Meghalaya	3433.10	2844.11
16.	Mizoram	2601.10	2615.21
17.	Nagaland	2150.35	1963.99
18.	Orissa	10868.04	11315.96
19.	Punjab	4047.40	4656.49
20.	Rajasthan	11925.52	14733.67
21.	Sikkim	1159.60	1055.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	15266.30	14237.44
23.	Tripura	2180.75	2162.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29653.24	30817.49
25.	West Bengal	12139.37	11047.26

(Rs in Lakhs)

SI No	States/U Ts	Outlays	Utilisation
1	2	3	4
26	A & D Islands	906 20	757 55
27	Chandigarh	123 95	109 15
28	D & N Haveli	397 30	412 13
29	Delhi	371 62	553 22
30	Daman & Diu	142 50	112 51
31	Lakshadweep	19 85	35 57
32	Pondicherry	154 2 ⁷	209 23
Total		241033 80	242662 55

[English]

New Vaccine for Children

2167 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) Whether the world Health Organisation has launched a new vaccine to control children diseases,

(b) if so, the details thereof with the particulars of diseases to be controlled with this new vaccine,

(c) whether the Government propose to supply this vaccine to the children in India,

(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 THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) and (b) No, Sir How ever W H O as a part of Immunisation policy, has suggested use of D P T , B C G , O P V Measles and D T Vaccines for protection of children against diseases like Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis

(c) to (e) Does not arise

Financial Help to Ex-test Cricketers

2168 SHRI HARIN PATHAK Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide financial help to the ex-test cricketers,

(b) If so, whether such help has been given to the ex-test cricketers from Baroda and Rajkot;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No. Sir, however, outstanding sportspersons in indigent circumstances are eligible for financial help under the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons.

(b) to (d). Smt. Raniben K. Nakum widow of late Shri K.M. Nakum Test Cricketer from Rajkot is receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 250/- since June, 1990. No other applications are pending from either Baroda or Rajkot.

Air Pollution In Delhi and Other Cities

2169. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) the extent of suspended particulate matter (SPM) in the air of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, separately, in December, 1990 and December, 1991; and

(b) the amount spent to contain this pollution and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the air quality survey, the levels of sus-

pended particulate matter (SPM) in these cities, except in Madras, are on the higher side. This is mainly due to natural dusty conditions and the high density of vehicular traffic.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.38 crores towards strengthening of pollution control activities in respect of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Delhi has been disbursed during the VII Plan period.

The steps taken by the Government to contain air pollution include the following:-

- (1) Emission standards have been prescribed.
- (2) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (3) A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up.
- (4) Air pollution guidelines have been notified.
- (5) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- (6) Industries are being persuaded to comply with the consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards.
- (7) Industries have been directed to instal necessary air pollution control equipment on a time-bound basis.
- (8) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

- (9) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units under the relevant Acts.
- (10) Gross and mass emission standards for all vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various State Transport Directorates to enforce the gross emission standards with effect from 1st March, 1990.
- (11) Public Awareness campaigns have been launched about vehicular pollution.
- (12) Every manufacturer of motor vehicles is required to submit a prototype of the vehicles manufactured for test by an agency specifier by the Government and give a certificate for conformity of production in compliance of the provision of the rules including emission standards. This provision has come into force from April 1, 1991.
- (13) The local authorities in the metropolitan cities have been urged to take up large scale tree plantation as has already been initiated in and around Delhi.

Proposal for more Platforms at Delhi and Ghaziabad Stations

2170: SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the covered portion on platform No. 8 - 9 towards Nizamuddin like other platforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme/provision to provide more platforms at New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Ghaziabad stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when the work is likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are being worked out. The work is likely to start in 1992-93.

[Translation]

Construction and Expansion of Working Women's Hostel

2171. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme with the Union Government for the construction and expansion of Working Women's Hostel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hostels proposed to be constructed during the current year and the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(d) the number of such hostels in Delhi at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre for Children, financial assistance is provided to the extent of 50% of the cost of Land and 75% of the cost of construction of the Hostel Buildings to Voluntary Organisations, Public Trusts, Local Bodies, Women Development Corporations, Universities, Schools/Colleges of Social Work and the State Governments/Union territory Administrations, where suitable Voluntary Organisations does not exist. Assistance on the same pattern is also available for purchase of ready built buildings. Single Working Women, Whose consolidated income does not exceed Rs. 3,000/ per month are eligible for hostel accommodation for a period of three years, extendable up to five years.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 5 crores has been made for the year 1991-92. Besides release of subsequent instalments in respect of the hostels for working women already sanctioned, 50 new projects to accommodate 2,500 working women are envisaged during the year.

(d) 14 Hostels for 1593 working Women with Day Care Centre facilities for 129 children have already been sanctioned in Delhi. 12 of which are operational.

[English]

Food Procurement Target

2172. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for procurement of foodgrains during 1991-92;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured so far during the year; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains expected to be procured by the end of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOL): (a) The procurement of wheat, paddy and coarsegrains for Central Pool under price support scheme being totally voluntary, and the procurement of levy-rice from millers/traders being dependent on quantum of paddy purchased by them, no targets, as such, can be fixed for procurement of foodgrains.

(b) During current 1991-92 rabi marketing season, till 28th February, 1992, 77.52 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured under price support. Procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) stands at 87.20 lakh tonnes till 5th March, 1992 during current 1991-92 kharif marketing season.

(c) Whereas procurement of wheat in the marketing year 1991-92 is going to be below eight million tonnes, it is not possible to state expected procurement of rice as the same is still continuing.

Health Care Centres

2173. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health Care Centres set up so far in the country, district-wise; and

(b) the position of availability of medicines in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Vehicular Pollution Control

2174. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer reply to Unstarred Question No. 3233 on August 19, 1991 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 orders of the Supreme Court.

Electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam Line

2175. SHRI K. V. R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam line has been approved and to be taken up during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam section has been included in the Railway's Budget proposal for 1992-93.

(b) The scheme covers electrification of Vijayawada-Vishakhapatnam section including Samalkot-Kakinada covering 366 Route Kilometres. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 210.08 Crores.

Begging in Trains and Stations

2176. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to stop begging in trains and at railway stations,

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding begging in trains and if so, the action taken thereon, and

(c) the steps taken for preventing beggars to enter into trains and railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Begging in trains and at the railway stations is a punishable offence under the Railways Act. The punishment has been enhanced in the Railways Act, 1989. Some complaints about begging in trains have been received. Regular and surprise checks are conducted jointly by the Railway Commercial Staff, Railway Protection Force and the Government Railway Police Personnel to apprehend beggars in the trains and at the stations. The persons so apprehended are dealt with in accordance with the law.

Feroke-Nilambur Line

2177. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the survey for construction of Feroke-Nilambur line in Kerala has been completed, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Promotion of Naturopathy and Yoga

2178 SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a separate Directorate for promotion of Naturopathy and Yoga 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) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Technology Upgradation of Indigenous Locomotives

2179 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the domestic capacity for manufacture of electric locos in terms of quality and quantity,

(b) whether any effort is being made for upgradation of the technology of the product as well as of the process of production,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether new technology for upgra-

dation of electric locos have been imported, and

(e) if so, the nature of technology and how it is proposed to be absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) Electric locomotives of 3900 HP rating & 1960 vintage technology are being manufactured in the country. The present manufacturing capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) is 100 Electric Locomotives per year. The capacity is being augmented to 120 locos per year. Further a proposal to increase capacity upto 150 locos per year has been included in 1992-93 budget proposals.

An order for manufacture of 35 Electric Locomotives of similar design, as produced by CLW, has been placed on BHEL in Sept 86. Receipt of locomotives against this contract has been as under

1988-89	—	5 Nos
1989-90	—	6 Nos
1990-91	—	7 Nos
1991-92	—	8 Nos

(Upto Feb 92)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This is a continuous process. However some of the important development of technology upgradation taken up during the last few years are -

- (i) Manufacture of traction motors of higher rating (840 HP) & higher class of insulation under technology transfer from Hitachi/Japan. Matching Modern facilities have also been provided to upgrade the process of production.

(ii) Technology of existing TAO-659 (770 HP) traction motor, earlier established (in late 60s and early 70s) with technology transfer from Alstom, has also been uprated by use of Kapton covered conductors, induction of process of vacuum pressure impregnation and TIG welding process.

(iii) Technology for manufacture of cast steel bogies is also being upgraded under transfer of technology from Rockwell U.S.A.

(iv) Design of bogies for high speed passenger locos has been uprated. Fabricated bogies for service speed upto 140 KMPH, of Shatabdi Express, have been manufactured by CLW to the design developed by RDSO.

(v) CLW is developing prototype of Electric Loco of 5000 HP rating (against existing 3900 HP). For prototype manufacture of upgraded locomotive, design and development of bogies, transformer of 5400 KVA & associated equipment is in hand.

(vi) Use of thyristor control with electronic slip detection for improved adhesion is also being planned.

(d) and (e). Efforts are on to import new technology of electric locos, not available indigenously, to upgrade the H.P. and speed capacity of locomotives for meeting the growing traffic requirements. In this context, Indian Railways have taken the following steps:-

(i) 18 prototype freight electric locos of 6000 HP, with thyristor convertor & microprocessor control, have been obtained. These are of 3

designs (12 Nos. of 2 designs from Japan & 6 Nos. of one design from Sweden) and are under service trials.

(ii) A tender, for import of 6000 HP Locomotives (freight - 20 Nos. and high speed passenger - 10 Nos.), with 'state of the art' energy efficient 3 phase drive, advanced GTO thyristor & microprocessor control along with technology transfer, under financing from ADB & Exim Bank Loan, is in process.

This is with a view to take up series manufacture of 6000 HP Locomotives indigenously, with technology absorption.

[Translation]

Central Universities

2180. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of General Universities in the country; State-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted to declare any university as Central University;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert any university of Bihar particularly the Patna, Both Gaya and Ranchi Universities into Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). There are at present 147 Universities in the country of which only following 10 are Central Universities:-

(1) Aligarh Muslim University in Uttar Pradesh.

- (2) Banaras Hindu University in Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) University of Delhi in Delhi.
- (4) University of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.
- (5) Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi.
- (6) North Eastern Hill University in Meghalaya.
- (7) Pondicherry University in Pondicherry.
- (8) Visva Bharati in West Bengal.
- (9) Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi.
- (10) Indira Gandhi National Open University in Delhi.

Legislation has been enacted to establish Central University at Silchar in Assam and at Lumami in Nagaland.

The policy of the Central Government has been that State Government should themselves set up universities keeping in view the requirements of higher education in their States. As a matter of policy, Central Government has not favoured opening of new Central Universities. Even the existing ten Central Universities were set up in response to certain historical, cultural or considerations of Centre-State relations.

In view of the above policy, Central Government is not considering any proposal to convert any University in Bihar into a Central University.

Filling up of Reserved Posts in Delhi Administration

2181. SHRI PLUS TIRKEY: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been noticed in filling up of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Education Department of the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

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

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

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Allotment of Stalls at Stations

2182. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the stalls allotted on railway platforms of Bombay, Vadodara, Delhi, Ghaziabad and Lucknow Railway Stations during 1990-91;

(b) whether priority is given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons in connection with allotment of the aforesaid stalls; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Two juice stalls - one each at Delhi and New Delhi were allotted to M/S Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Products Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited. Government undertaking get priority for such stalls.

(b) Do not arise.

[English]

**SC/ST Employees in Ministry of
Environment and Forests**

2183. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of employees in his Ministry, category-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees out of them, category-wise;

(c) the details of shortfall in percentage of reservation, if any in each category; and

(d) the target set up to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a)	Group A	211		
	Group B	270		
	Group C	315		
	Group D	227		
			SC	ST
(b)	Group A	14	08	
	Group B	26	04	
	Group C	29	09	
	Group D	95	19	
(c)	Group A	-	7.5	
	Group B	3.94	5.8	
	Group C	5.88	4.57	
	Group D	-	-	

(d) the Government (DOPT) has set 31.03.92 as target date to clear backlog vacancies under the Special Recruitment

Drive and this Ministry has initiated necessary action.

**Setting up of Environment Training
Centre at Hyderabad**

2184. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up an environment training centre at Hyderabad with the aid of Swedish International Development Agency;

(b) whether an agreement has also been signed between the two countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details including the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir.

(c) The main objective of the Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute is to provide for and promote the training, study and research of environmental problems and protection.

[Translation]

**Villages under Integrated Tribal Devel-
opment Projects in States**

2185. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages identified under the Integrated Tribal Development Project in

each district of State, State wise,

(b) the details thereof, and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to these villages under the said scheme during last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) and (b) The information is furnished in the attached statement-I

(c) Statement-II indicating the quantity of wheat and rice issued by Food Corporation of India to the States/Union Territories for distribution in ITDP areas and tribal majority areas during the calendar year 1991 is enclosed

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	No. of identified villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam	348
		2. Vizianagaram	468
		3. Visakhapatnam	456
		4. East Godavari	599
		5. West Godavari	103
		6. Khammam	898
		7. Warangal	254
		8. Adilabad	576
		Total	6700
2.	Assam	1. Kokrajhar	868
		2. Dhubri	277
		3. Goalpara	346
		4. Barpeta	176
		5. Nalbari	201

Sl No.	Name of State	District	No. of identified villages
1	2	3	4
6.	Kamrup		40
7.	Kamrup		396
8.	Nagaon		267
9.	Derrange		376
10.	Sonitpur		165
11.	Jorhat		46
12.	Jorjat		107
13.	Golaghat		41
14.	Sibsagar		30
15.	Dibrugarh		215
16.	Dibrugarh		86
17.	Lakhimpur		272
18.	Lakhimpur		637
19.	Cachar		37
Total			4583

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	No. of identified villages
1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1. Ranchi	2050
		2. Gumla	1398
		3. Lohardega	240
		4. Palamau	998
		5. West Singhbhum	2816
		6. East Singhbhum	1756
		7. Dumka	4102
		8. Sahebganj	1901
		9. Godda	1990
		Total	17249
4.	Gujarat	1. Sabarkantha	527
		2. Panchamahai	1229
		3. Vadodra	921
		4. Bharuch	841

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages			
1	2	3	4			
5		Surat-I		524		
6		Surat-II		603		
7		Valsad		727		
8		Bangs		311		
9		Banskantha		178		
		Total		5861		
5	Himachal Pradesh					
1		Chamba		61		
2		Chamba		112		
3		Kinnaur		77		
4		Lahaul and Spiti		235		
		Total		485		
6	Karnataka					
1		Mysore		542		
2		Madikeri		236		
3		Dakshina Kannada		376		

[illegible]

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages
1	2	3	4
4	Khandwa		356
5	Bastar		3731
6	Raipur		745
7	Durg		383
8	Rajnandgaon		668
9	Surguja		2463
10	Blaspur		1327
11	Rajgarh		1414
12	Mandla		2180
13	Balaghat		496
14	Seoni		1038
15	Chhindwara		1344
16	Jabalpur		401
17	Sidhi		896

Sl. No.	Name of State	District	No. of identified villages
1	2	3	4
18.	Maharashtra	Shahdol	1475 + 389 = 1864
19.		Betul	1083
20.		Ratlam	521
21.		Dewas	251
22.		Morena	224
23.		Hoshangabad	501
		Total	28031
9.	Maharashtra	1. Thane	1135
		2. Nasik	825
		3. Dhule	988
		4. Jalgaon	63
		5. Ahmednagar	186
		6. Pune	123
		7. Nanded	186

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages
1	2	3	4
10	Manipur	8 Amravati	144
		9 Yavatmal	334
		10 Gadchiroli	1406
		11 Chandrapur	182
		Total	5491
11	Orissa	1 Chandel	321
		2 Ukhrul	238
		3 Churachandpur	437
		4 Senapati	503
		5 Tamenglong	211
		Total	1710
11	Orissa	1 Balasore	146
		2 Phulbani	2497
		3 Ganjam	1332

[illegible]

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages	
1	2	3	4	
14	Sikkim	2 South Arcot	50	
		3 North Arcot	60	
		4 Dharmapuri	40	
		5 Tiruchirapalli	5	
		Total	291	
14	Sikkim	1 East	34	
		2 South	10	
		3 West	13	
		4 North	45	
		Total	102	
15	Tripura	1 West Tripura	128	
		2 South Tripura	193	
		3 North Tripura	151	
		Total	472	

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages			
			1	2	3	4
16	Uttar Pradesh	1 Lakhimpur Kheri				41
17	West Bengal	1 Puruliya				910
		2 Bankura				747
		3 Beerbhum				232
		4 Maldah				441
		5 Darjling				136
		6 Jalpaiguri				315
		7 West Dinajpur				564
		8 Medinipur				2042
		9 Murshidabad				56
		10 Burdwan				168
		11 24 Parganas				33
		12 Hoogly				178
		Total				5822

Sl No	Name of State	District	No of identified villages
1	2	3	4
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1 Nicobar	171
19	Daman & Diu	1 Daman	21

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No	Name of the State/ Union Territories	January-March 1991	April-December 1991	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	W 1426 R 36730	2922 92517	4348 129247
2	Assam	W N A R 3066	120 9745	120 12811
3	Bihar	W 20292 R 5303	53070 23959	73362 29262
4.	Gujarat	W 44107 R 19406	108189 81682	152298 101088
5	Himachal Pradesh	W 834 R 100	5403 1346	6237 1446
6.	Karnataka	W 4516 R 15768	13327 49562	17843 65330
7.	Kerala	W 1851 R 2888	5654 8771	7505 11659
8.	Madhya Pradesh	W 33756 R 19966	108932 86080	142688 106046
9	Maharashtra	W 15689 R 9354	56948 33522	72637 42876

Sl. No	Name of the State/ Union Territories	January-March 1991	April-December 1991	Total
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Manipur	W R	- 20132	25479
11.	Orissa	W R	10424 34468	39490 139155
12.	Rajasthan	W R	30480 2539	105996 12259
13.	Sikkim	W R	250 2968	1557 22261
14.	Tamil Nadu	W R	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.
15.	Tripura	W R	- 11676	- 50143
16.	Uttar Pradesh	W R	10 161	171
17.	West Bengal	W R	15314 5805	53535 24299
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	W R	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	January-March 1991	April-December 1991	Total
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Daman & Diu	W R	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.
20.	Arunchal Pradesh	W R	1794 22102	7349 86391
21.	Meghalaya	W R	6260 22603	29618 108446
22.	Mizoram	W R	2688 23052	14033 86899
23.	Nagaland	W R	13208 27437	74385 130212
24.	Dadra & Nagar	W R	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.
25.	Lakshadweep	W R	34 2674	55 5557

W- Wheat

R- Rice

N.A.- Not Available.

Forest Fire-Fighting Centres

2186. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Fire-Fighting Centres in the country running with the assistance of the World Bank are being wind up;

(b) if so, the number of the centres likely to be wind up particularly in Uttar Pradesh and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the directions issued by the Government to State Government with regard to forest fire-fighting equipments and immovable property purchased for the Centre with the aid of World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) to (c). No Forest Fire-Fighting Centres is being run in

the country with the assistance of the World Bank.

Coverision of Halts into Stations

2187. DR. P R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert railway - halts into stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to convert all halts into flag stations. However, on receipt of specific demand regarding conversion of any particular halt, the proposal is examined and decision taken based on financial viability and traffic justification. Decision regarding conversion of following halts into flag stations has been taken:-

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Name of the halt station</i>
Eastern	Bisharpara — Kodaliya
Northern	Vivek Vihar, Gotra and Kalwan
North Eastern	Khusalnagar, Dalchhapra, Jalalpur Panwara, Motihari Court, Jaimurtinagar and Dharmniya.

Superfast train between Bombay and Bihar

2188. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the number of trains between Bombay and Bihar or to introduce one superfast train on the route;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

Construction of Buildings for Kendriya Vidyalyayas in Himachal Pradesh

2189. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct its own buildings for Kendriya Vidyalyayas at Palampur and Yol in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be constructed?

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

(b) and (c). The preliminary estimates for school building of Kendriya Vidyalyaya, Palampur have been received from M.E.S and is under scrutiny. The Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan has sanctioned the construction of a school building for Kendriya Vidyalyaya Yol for Rs. 87.23 lakhs on 5.6.90.

The construction is unlikely to be completed before expiry of two or three years.

Assistance to Cooperative Sugar Factories

2190 SHRI ARVIND TULSIRAM KAMBLI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Cooperative sugar factories in various States and particularly in Maharashtra are facing problems due to lack of funds;

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

(c) whether the Government have provided funds for these sugar factories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). Sugar factories are required to meet their day to day requirements of funds themselves. No funds are provided by the Government to cater to the working capital needs of the sugar factories.

Restriction on Development Work in Haryana and Rajasthan

2191. SHRI BHOJ KRISHNA HANAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have issued a notification restraining development work in Gurgaon district of Haryana and Alwar district of Rajasthan, which form part of the Aravali range;

(b) if so, whether Faridabad which is also a part of Aravali range is being included in the restricted area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Government have issued preliminary notification regulating certain activities in Gurgaon district of Haryana and Alwar district of Rajasthan, which form part of the Aravali range;

(b) and (c). The present Notification does not cover the whole Aravalli Range. The notified areas have been included on the basis of extensive damage caused to this region by indiscriminate activities by land developers and others against which complaints and objections had been received. Demarcation of the areas is a complex proposition. Therefore, considering the urgency of action needed to be taken in Gurgaon and Alwar Districts, it was decided to restrict the Notification only to these two districts presently.

[Translation]

Migratory Birds

2192. SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the migratory birds visit several places in India during winter for shelter;

(b) whether the number of migratory birds were lesser in number this year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in the field of ornithology and natural history to create ecological balance and improve environmental surroundings near lakes to attract more migratory birds as hitherto for?

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

(b) There is no report of any decrease in the number of migratory birds of various species arriving in India this year. However, in case of the Siberian crane, 6 birds are reported to have arrived in the Keoladeao National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, for wintering during the current year, compared to 10 last year.

(c) The probable reasons for decline in the number of Siberian Cranes arriving in the Keoladeao National Park for wintering are:

- (i) Unfavourable conditions, including poor breeding of the species, in its breeding grounds in Siberia.
- (ii) Hunting and other threats to the birds during their long voyage to India and back.
- (iii) During droughts in the Keoladeao

National Park area the birds may be using alternate wetlands as entering grounds.

(d) Steps being taken to attract more migratory birds include:

- (i) A number of the endangered species of migratory birds has been included in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972, thus giving them maximum possible legal protection. Under the above Act, there is a total ban on hunting of wildlife.
- (ii) India is a member of the International Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) under which it is obligatory for countries visited by the endangered migratory birds to ensure their protection.
- (iii) A number of wetlands inhabited by migratory birds, as also the surroundings of such wetlands, have been declared as wildlife sanctuaries and national parks by the State Governments. Central assistance is extended for the conservation and development of these protected areas, including measures to augment water supply during drought.
- (iv) A number of important wetlands frequented by the migratory birds have been declared by the Govt. of India as 'wetlands of national importance' for their conservation and development. Some wetlands have also been declared to be of international importance, specially as waterfowl habitats, under Ramsar Convention, of which India is a member.

- (v) Under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) of which India is a member, international trade in endangered migratory birds and their products is prohibited

- (vi) Government of India have been sponsoring research related to the ecology of wetlands and conservation of migratory birds. The Salim Ali Centre of Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, has been set up by the Government of India to conduct studies and research related to the above subjects

[English]

Intensive Care Units in Hospitals

2193 SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hospitals having the Intensive Care Units are concentrated in metropolitan cities and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide Intensive Care Units in Hospitals in other cities also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Indian Sports Teams

2194 SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on Indian Hockey, Cricket and athletics teams foreign tours, during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) the amount spent on current Indian Cricket team's tour to Australia and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the above tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The visit of Indian Cricket team to Australia was cleared at no cost to Government basis and no foreign exchange was released for this visit. According to the Board of Control for Cricket in India the Australian Board will pay to the Indian Board a guarantee money of Australian dollars 3 40,000 for the full tour to Australia

Supply of Medicines through Dispensaries

2195 SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi are not supplying the medicines to the beneficiaries as prescribed by the specialists and in turn supply some other brand of medicines

(b) if so, the details of the orders on the subject and the steps taken to supply the same medicine as prescribed by the specialists;

(c) whether the dispensaries are ill-equipped with the medicines and the beneficiaries have either to make purchases of the medicines from the market or to wait for the arrival of the same in the dispensaries;

(d) if so, the reasons for the poor supply of medicines to the dispensaries; and

(e) the number of complaints received against the delay in the receipt of medicines/treatment during the last twelve months and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The medicines included in the CGHS formulary are stocked in the dispensary and supplied to the patients under chemicals name immediately. The non-listed medicines prescribed by the specialists as essential are procured from the local chemist under the brand name and supplied to the patient.

(b) Local Chemists have been appointed in different parts of Delhi who supply medicines to the CGHS dispensaries/patients.

(c) The dispensaries are not ill-equipped with the medicines, medicines available in the dispensaries are supplied to the patients immediately. They are not supposed to purchase the medicines from the market. In emergency, the patients can get the medicines from the local chemists urgently on authorisation slip issued by the incharge of the dispensary.

(d) In view of the reply given in 'C' above, the question does not arise.

(e) Only two complaints have been received after appointment of local chemists in April, 1991, which are being investigated.

National Commission on Standards of Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

2196. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of setting up of the National Commission on the Standard of Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Commission;

(c) whether these recommendations have been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Sir, No National Commission on the standard of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas has been set up.

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

[Translation]

Rake points in Madhya Pradesh

2197. SHRI SATY NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where 'Rake Points' have been demanded to set up;

(b) the names of those rake points and half rake points which were in operation in the past and have now been cancelled and the reasons for cancellation of each rake point; and

(c) the time by which the said facility will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The stations in Madhya Pradesh where additional rake points have been demanded are Chandia, Bishrampur, Kūmhari, Jairamnagar, Rupaund, Mandhar, Tilda, Dadhapara, Bhilai, Meghnagar, Ratlam and Vikramgar.

(b) During the last two years no rake point/half rake point has been cancelled.

(c) Terminal facilities are being developed subject to availability of funds and volume of traffic.

[English]

Voluntary Disclosures of Violation of Environmental Laws

2198 SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the scheme on voluntary disclosures of violation of environmental laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KMAL NATH): (a) The Govern-

ment have finalised a scheme for environmental audit.

(b) to (d). Every person carrying on an industry, operation or process requiring consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or both or authorisation under the Hazardous (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 shall submit an environmental audit report for the financial year ending the 31st March in the form prescribed by the Government to the concerned State pollution Control Board on or before the 15th day of May every year, starting from 1993.

[Translation]

Bridge Near Jhanjharpur Station

2199. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to construct an over bridge on Kamla Shan railway crossing near Jhanjharpur railway station in district Madhubani in Bihar and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Rural Health Services in Maharashtra

2200. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and achievement made in implementing the Rural Health Services and Maternal and Child Health Programmes in Maharashtra during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes meant for the welfare, of SC/STs during the above period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allotted for this purpose in the Eighth Plan period and the targets fixed thereof?

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

Grievances of Salt Producers in Tamil Nadu

2202. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Small Scale Salt Producers' Association, Arumuganeri, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to redress their grievance relating to providing of wagons for transportation of salt?

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

(b) Since this movement is in piecemeal involving transshipment, the capacity is limited. Efforts are being made to improve the wagon supplies within the overall constraints.

Shuttles Train Between Delhi and Faridabad

2203. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand for introduction of a shuttle train between Delhi and Faridabad and also for starting new trains from the adjoining areas of Delhi or to provide halt to some long distance trains at Faridabad and Palwal in view of increase in daily passengers from those areas;

(b) if so, the time by which they are likely to be introduced, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). One pair of EMU trains between Shakurbasti/New Delhi and Bal-labgarh (serving Faridabad also) introduced w.e.f. 29.1.1992. Similarly, 6 EMU trains introduced between Shakurbasti/Delhi/New Delhi and Ghaziabad w.e.f. 24.2.1992. Stop-page of 6032 Jammu Tawi - Madras Express is being provided at Faridabad w.e.f. 1.7.92.

Sterilisation Operations

2204. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of male and

female sterilisation operations performed in the country during 1990-91,

(b) the number of cases where complications reported and the total amount of compensation paid to the affected persons, and

(c) the remedial steps taken in the matter to avoid such complications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) The provisional number of male and female sterilisation operations performed in the country during 1990-91 are 254,982 and 3 867,648 respectively

(b) Complications in sterilisation cases could be of different types from minor to serious ailments and as such the number of such cases is not being monitored centrally. No compensation is provided for complications occurring after sterilisation operations. Compensation is paid for death due to sterilisation.

(c) State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to provide free treatments to such cases of complications. A number of steps have been taken to ensure quality of sterilisation operations. These, inter-alia include (i) opening up of Central Laparoscopic Training Centres to impart required training skills, (ii) creation of centres of excellence in major States to provide training in standards of male and female sterilisations and (iii) issuance of guidelines to States/Union Territories from time to time in regard to the proper selection of acceptors, precautions to be observed before and during sterilisation operations, and details on post-operative follow up care.

Regional Office of Kendriya Vidyalaya

2205 PROF SAVITHRI LAKSH-

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

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Regional Office of Kendriya Vidyalaya,

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the place where it is likely to be set up, and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) The Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its 55th meeting held on 12.1.1992 has approved creation of three additional regional offices provided the expenditure is met within the approved Budget Estimates.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken regarding the location of the proposed regional offices.

[Translation]

Rail Link with NOIDA

2206 **SHRI JANARDAN MISRA** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Noida Authority has requested his ministry to link Noida with Delhi and other parts of the country,

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered this proposal,

(c) if so, the action taken so far in this regard, and

(d) if not, the time by which this proposal is likely to be considered?

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

(b) to (d). A new railway terminal is planned at Anand Vihar and that would meet the requirements.

No time frame can be envisaged for completion of this terminal, as this would depend on availability of resources and completion of land acquisition process.

[English]

**Proposal for Creches in Kendriya
Vidyalyays**

2207 SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to open creches in Kendriya Vidyalyays;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to consider such a scheme in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter will be examined.

Sugar Development Fund

2208. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to
state:

(a) the present corpus of the Sugar
Development Fund;

(b) the total addition made to this Fund
during each of the last three crushing sea-
sons;

(c) the details of contribution to the fund
from each State;

(d) the total amount of loans sanctioned
and disbursed during each of the last three
years, State-wise;

(e) whether there is any complaint from
Maharashtra and other States for non-san-
ctioning of the SDF loans; and

(f) if so, the number of loan applications
from Maharashtra and other States pending
clearance by the Government and the rea-
sons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN
GOGOI): (a) At present, cess of Rs. 14 per
quintal is collected on all sugar produced by
any sugar factory in India. As on 31st De-
cember, 1991, a total sum of Rs. 1073.95
crores had been collected from sugar facto-
ries on account of the aforesaid cess, out of
which an amount of Rs. 1021.00 crores has
been transferred to the Sugar Development
Fund as on 1.3.1992.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 418.68 cores
was collected as sugar cess from the sugar
factories during the period from 1988-89 to
1990-91. Year-wise details are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount collected as cess</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	133.51
1989-90	137.38
1990-91	147.79
Total	418.68

(c) Statement—I showing the Statewise collection of cess on sugar during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(d) Statement—II showing the total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed (Statewise) from the Sugar Development Fund during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(e) and (f). As on 29.2.1992, applications from 97 sugar undertakings in Maharashtra and other States are pending. These applications could not be processed due to non-completion of stipulated formalities like non-receipt of required information/documents, utilisation certificate/impact report of earlier cane loans, etc. These sugar undertakings have been advised to complete the formalities.

STATEMENT-I

(In thousands of Rupees)

Sl No	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gujarat	8,60.40	9,47.96	8,83.54
2	U P	38,06.57	36,83.17	39,73.28
3	Maharashtra	40,87.25	42,32.07	51,97.18
4.	Karnataka	11,48.26	10,90.66	10,31.50
5	West Bengal	2.77	2.24	2.13
6	Orissa	38.02	14.34	5.07
7	Chandigarh	3,06.49	3,62.38	4,25.98
8	Kerala	15.37	20.92	11.40
9	Tamil Nadu	12,24.00	15,91.81	14,74.53
10	New Delhi	3,78.38	4 65 20	3,95.28
11	Goa	13.05	11.29	13.52
12	Andhra Pradesh	8,37.32	7,05.63	7,97.15
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,27.57	89.78	95.09

(In thousands of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Rajasthan	9,21	17,94	22,45
15.	Bihar	4,73,65	4,81,69	4,30,62
16.	Meghalaya	23,04	20,69	20,15
		1,33,51,35	1,37,37,77	1,47,78,85

Name of State	STATEMENT-II										(Rs in Lakhs)
	1989-90		1989-90		1990-91		1990-91		Total		
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Andhra Pradesh	729.63	267.71	536.99	759.87	215.00	633.98	1481.62	1661.56			
Assam	-	29.89	-	20.79	-	26.99	-	77.67			
Bihar	393.78	194.53	509.64	509.20	102.12	33.34	1004.54	737.12			
Gujarat	285.65	39.81	130.48	82.49	684.00	345.09	1100.13	467.39			
Haryana	-	378.55	334.62	526.49	-	104.51	334.62	1009.55			
Karnataka	1485.70	468.40	1273.14	314.61	57.50	-	2816.34	783.01			
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	362.77	94.22	435.00	310.74	797.77	404.96			
Maharashtra	2053.64	1269.27	4138.30	1908.94	2379.68	3108.065	8571.62	6286.275			
Uttar Pradesh	5814.65	2937.72	5627.73	5876.19	3752.87	3510.34	15195.25	12324.25			
Tamil Nadu	584.24	365.34	612.62	1362.83	370.00	1020.41	1566.86	2748.58			
Punjab	1195.40	531.73	1093.08	800.57	100.00	524.27	2388.48	1856.57			
Pondichery	-	-	85.54	-	-	40.13	85.54	40.13			
Total	12542.69	6483.00	14703.91	12256.20	8096.17	9657.865	35342.77	28397.065			

[Translation]

Forest Cover in Maharashtra

2209. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest covered area in Maharashtra particularly in Parbhani and Nanded districts;

(b) whether the forest area has decreased in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to increase the forest area in the State:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the latest assessment of the Forest Cover made by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, based on the visual interpretation of satellite imageries pertaining to the period 1987-89, the actual forest cover in Maharashtra is 44,058 sq. kms. Parbhani and Nanded districts, have an area of 51 sq. kms. and 913 sq. kms. under forest cover, respectively.

(b) There is no decrease in the extent of actual forest cover in Maharashtra during the period of assessment 1987-89, as compared to the previous assessment pertaining to 1985-87.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following steps are being taken to increase the area under forests in the State:

(a) A massive programme of afforestation including FARM FORESTRY & SOCIAL FORESTRY is being implemented under the 20 Point Programme.

(b) Restriction in diversion of forest land for non-forestry use under the Forest (Conservation) Act-1980.

(c) Intensive patrolling of forest areas is organised by the supervisory and field staff. 8 Vigilance Cells have been established and each forest Division is provided with a Mobile Squad.

Bridge at Rajkumar Mills

2211. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates regarding the construction of Rajkumar Mills (Indore) overbridge have been accorded approval by the Government; and

(b) the time by which its construction work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Due to change in layout of approaches to the said road overbridge, by the M.P. State Govt. the estimated cost of the bridge has gone up from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 7.36 crores. Revised estimate has been framed.

Construction will be taken up by the Railways as soon as the estimate is sanctioned and the State Govt. commences the work on bridge approaches.

[English]

Assistance for Development of Sports in Goa

2212. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the amount sanctioned under various schemes for the development of sports in Goa during the last three years; year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Central Assistance sanctioned to the Government of Goa for development of sports under the Scheme of "Grants to State Sports Councils, etc". during the last three years is as under:—

1988-89	Rs. 1,24,56,000/-
1989-90	Rs. 31,17,825/-
1990-91	Rs. 69,43,000/-

Renovation of Visveswariah College of Engineering, Bangalore

2213. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal to University Grants Commission for assistance to renovate University Visveswariah College of Engineering at Bangalore;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned the assistance;

(c) if so, the amount thereof ? and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Central Govt. has sanctioned grants to the University Visveswariah College of Engineering Bangalore, for several development programmes. A statement showing grants sanctioned during the last three years for different programmes is attached.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Grants given to Visvesvaraya College of Engineering Bangalore from 1989-90 to 1991-92

Sl. No.	Area	Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Transportation Engineering	1989-90	10.00
2.	do-	1991-92	12.00
3.	Microprocessor Application	1990-91	5.00
4.	Computer Science	1991-92	10.00
5.	Material Science	1991-92	7.50
6.	Research & Development	1990-91	8.00
7.	Modernisation of Measurement Laboratory	1990-91	7.50
8.	Modernisation of Microprocessor Laboratory	1990-91	7.50
9.	Strengthening of Computer Courses	1990-91	7.50
10.	Modernisation of Library Information Centre	1991-92	5.00
11.	Modernisation of Civil Engineering Laboratories	1991-92	10.00
12.	Modernisation of Metrology Laboratory (Mechanical Engg.)	1991-92	10.00
13.	Modernisation of Electronics Laboratory	1991-92	10.00

New DeProduction Units in Madhya Pradesh

2214. KUMARI PUSHPADEVISINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of different railway production units during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some new railway production units during Eighth Plan;

(c) if so, whether any such unit is pro-

posed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the places identified for this purpose in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A statement showing performance of the different Railway production Units during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto February, 1992) is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Railway Production Units		1990-91		1991-92 (upto Feb. '92)	
	Item	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Chittaranjan (West Bengal)	144	154	138	145
2.	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	140	147	136	136
3.	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1000	1013	904	944
4.	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala (Punjab)	500	600	685	827
5.	Diesel Component Works, Patiala (Punjab)				
	Phase-I	2795.2	3404.80	3805.61	4473.83
	Spares (Production in terms of Lakhs of Rupees)				
	Phase-II	24	26	44	48
	Locomotives				
	Power Packs	-	5	-	4
6.	Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore (Karnataka)	27000	23137	28417	29743
	Wheelsets				

[Translation]

Electrification of Railway Line

2215 SHRISIMON MARANDI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw steam engines by 1995 keeping in view the increasing expenditure on fuel,

(b) if so, the names of the main routes from where the steam engines are likely to be withdrawn during the Eighth Five Year Plan,

(c) the names of the new routes where electric engines are likely to be introduced during the current year along with the routes where steam engines will be completely withdrawn

(d) the number of railway routes electrified so far in Bihar and the number of more routes proposed to be electrified by December 1992 along with the details of the action being taken in this regard and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply of electricity in view of proposed electrification of Railway lines on large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) It is expected to withdraw them by the year 2000

(b) Phasing out of steam locomotives is a continuous process with priority being given to areas farthest from coal belts drought affected areas, long distance passenger trains operating needs etc. No specific routes have been identified for withdrawal of steam engines

(c) and (d) A statement is attached

(e) The accelerated pace of electrification is not likely to be hampered for want of supply of electricity as the Railway consumption for electric traction is less than 2.5% of the total national consumption

STATEMENT

(c) Sections planned for nergisation during 1991-92 are as under -

	<i>Name of Section</i>	<i>RKMs</i>
1	Harda-Bhusawal (Part of Itarsi-Bhusawal)	235
2	Bolai-Bhopal (Part of Bhopal-Nagda)	105
3	Bhandara Road-Nagpur (Part of Durg-Nagpur)	64
4	Mulanur-Bangalore (Part of Jolarpettai-BANGALORE)	117
5	Diva-Panvel	24
6	Kazipet-Aler (Part of Kazipet - Sanatnagar)	62
7	Salem-Erode (Part of Jolarpettai-Erode)	68
Total		675

After electrification electric locomotives will be gradually introduced

(d) The routes electrified in the State of Bihar as on 31.3.91 are as under:—

(i) TRUNK ROUTES

(i) Saidraja—Gaya—Dhanbad—Kumardubni a part of Howrah—Mughalsara Section

(ii) Chakulia—Jaraikela a part of Howrah—Nagpur Section.

(ii) MAIN LINES INCLUDING BRANCH LINES

1. Biramdih—Sini; Kandia—Gombaria part of Asansol—Tatangar Section.

2. Rajkarswan—Dongaposi—Barabilla

part of Rajkarswan—Dongaposi—Barajamuda Padpahar—Deojhara Section.

3. Bhojudih—Gomoh a part of Gomoh—Adra—Kharagpur Section.

4. Tupkadih—Talgaria; Gomoh—Bokaro Steel City, Gomoh—Gumia.

5. Chandrapura—Complex.

(iii) ROUTES PROPOSED TO BE ELECTRIFIED BY DECEMBER, 92. NIL.

(iv) WORKS IN PROGRESS

Electrification of 725 RKMs on the following Sections falling in the State of Bihar is in progress.

Section	RKMs.	RKMs falling in the State of Bihar
Sonnagar—Patratu—Gumia	363	363
Sitarampur—Jhajha	154	138
Bokaro Steel City—Muri—Hatia—Bondamunda—Barsuan and Bimiagarh/Kiriburu	398	224
		725

(v) NEW PROPOSALS

Following Electrification proposals for 425 RKMs falling in the State of Bihar have been included in the Railway Budget for 1992–93:—

Section	RKMs	RKMs falling in the State of Bihar
1. Jamadoba—Mohuda	22	22
2. Chandil—Muri—Barkakana	119	95
3. Jhajha—Mughalsarai including Rampur Dumra—Garhara/Barauni	408	308
		425

[English]

Contract of Book-Stalls on Railway Stations

2216 DR KRUPA SINDHU BHOI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Mr's A H Wheeler and Company has been allotted a large number of book-stalls on railway stations against payment of about 3 per cent royalty

(b) if so whether the Government propose to run these book-stalls by itself or to allot to other priority categories or to float tenders on maturity of the present contract, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) It is premature as the present contract is valid upto 31 12 1993

[Translation]

Doubling of Railway Line Between Kanpur and Jhansi

2217 SHRI GAYAPRASAD KORI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of doubling the railway line between Kanpur and Jhansi is progressing in accordance with the schedule,

(b) if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to

be taken for the speedy implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) to (c) There is no approved work of doubling of Kanpur-Jhansi section

Late running of Vikramshila Express

2218 SHRI BRAHMA* *ND MANDAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the late arrival of the Brahmaputra and Magadh-cum-Vikramshila Express at Delhi during the last three months, and

(b) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain punctuality of the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) Brahmaputra Mail arrived Delhi 59 days late and Magadh-cum-Vikramashila Express arrived New Delhi 47 days late during Dec '91, Jan and Feb 1992

(b) Intensive chasing and round the clock monitoring to eliminate detentions within the control of the Railways

Environment and Afforestation Projects

2219 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the environment and afforestation projects pending with the Ministry and since when, State wise

(b) the reasons for not cleaning them, and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b): A statement listing the names of the pending

projects along with reasons for pendency is enclosed.

(c) All projects submitted with requisite environmental data and action plans are decided within a maximum period of three months. This is applicable to the pending projects as well.

STATEMENT

List of Projects Pending Environmental Clearance (As on 29.2.92)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
I. MINING PROJECTS			
WIDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Ramagundam Shaft Block-I Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)	16.10.1989	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
2.	Cheria Open-cast Project, SCCL.	9.8.90	-do-
3.	Medapalli Opencast project, SCCL.	9.1.90	-do-
4.	Gautam Khani Project of SCCL.	1.2.92	-do-
5.	Padmavati Khani Project of SCCL.	1.2.92	-do-
BIHAR			
6.	Rajrappa Opencast project Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	13.5.88	-do-
7.	Amijhore Mining Project, Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., (PPCL)	15.3.88	-do-

S.No.	Name of the Project	- Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
8.	Moomundi Iron Ore Mine, M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO)	7 3.90	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
9.	Topa (Reorganisation) Opencast Projects, CCL.	3.12.90	-do-
10.	K.D. Hesalong Project, CCL	1.12.91	-do-
11.	Urimari Opencast project, CCL	1.12.91	-do-
12.	Churi Underground project, CCL	1.11.91	-do-
13.	Chapri-Sidheswar Mines Project of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	27.1.92	-do-
14.	Kedia Washery Project, CCL	3.2.92	-do-
MADHYA PRADESH			
15.	Rowhat Iron Ore Project Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	8 6.87	-do-
16.	Sheetaldhara Underground Mines of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	1.11.1990	-do-
17.	Deposit No. 10/11A and 11 B Bailadila Iron Ore Projects, MNMDC	1 2.92	-do-

S No	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency	
1	2	3	4	
MAHARASHTRA				
18	Pimpalgaon Opencast Project, HCL	8 2 90	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently	
RAJASTHAN				
19	Saladpura Pyrites Mining project PPCL	16 9 88		
ORISSA				
20	Expansion of Integrated Aluminum Complex, NALCO	23 12 91		
21	Tatcher and Deulbera (U/G Mine of SECL	23 1 92		
WEST BENGAL				
22	Jambad OCP, Easterna Coalfields Ltd (ECL)	28 2 91	-do-	
23	Chinakun I & II Mine, ECL	18 11 89	-do-	
24	Panthal Magnesite Project of J & K Mineral development Corporation Ltd near Penthal distt , Udaipur	1 5 90	-do-	
II THERMAL POWER PROJECTS				
DELHI				
25	Bawana Gas Based (TPS) DELHI	Oct ,1991	-do-	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
26.	I.P. Power Plant (R&M Programme)	Jan., 1991	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
	GUJARAT		
27.	Captive Powr Plant of GSFC, Gujarat.	Jan., 1991	-do-
	HARYANA		
28.	Captive Power Plant of Maruti Udyog Ltd., 20 MW Haryana.	June, 1991	-do-
	KARNATAKA		
29.	Captive Power Plant (DG Set) of KICOL 48.5 MW, KARNATAKA.	Jan., 1991	-do-
	KERALA		
30.	Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project 2x210 MW NTPC, Kerala.	Re-opened in July, 1991	-do-
	RAJASTHAN		
31.	Dholpur Thermal Power Station, 3x250 MW-RSEB Rajasthan	May, 1991	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
32.	Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Co. Ltd. 1 x 210 MW, Tamil Nadu.	Re-opened in Jan. , 1991	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
III. INDUSTRIES PROJECTS			
ANDHARA PRADESH			
33.	Govt. Mint at Hyderabad	9.9.91	-do-
ASSAM			
34.	LPG Recovery facilities at Lawka.	9.4.91	-do-
GUJARAT			
35	Expansion of Gujarat Refinery Indian Oil Corporation.	20.9.91	-do-
HARYANA			
36	Fertilizer Project at Palwal-Krishak Bharat Cooperative Ltd.	13.2.91	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry		Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4	
37.	Expansion of Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Aug., 1991	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.	
38.	New Refinery in Haryana	20.9.91		-do-
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
39.	Dead Burant Magnesite Project at Panthal.	18.9.91		-do-
	KARNARAKA			
40.	LPG Storage facilities at Mangalore by HPC.	7.2.91		-do-
41.	LPG Storage facilities	7.2.91		-do-
	MADHYA PRADESH			
42.	Bhilai Steel Expansion, Steel Authority of India Ltd.	May, 1989		-do-
	MAHARASHTRA			
43.	LPG Recovery Plant at USAR	14.8.91		-do-
44.	Distribution of natural gas in Bombay by GAIL.	18.1.92		-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
ORISSA			
45.	Rourkela Plant Modernisation Steel Authority of India Ltd. Steel Authority of India Ltd	Mar. 1989	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
46.	Modernisation/Rehabilitation of Talcher Fertilizer Plant Fertilizer Corp. of India.	Oct. 1991	
RAJASTHAN			
47.	Phosphatic Fertilizer Project at Saladipura-PPCL	20.3.91	-do-
TAMIL NADU			
48.	Salem Steel Plant Expansion, SAIL	July, 1989	-do-
49.	Gas Cracker Complex at Auraya; Gas Authority of India Ltd	Oct. 1989	-do-
50.	Installation of DG Sets at Antirotic Unit-Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Rishikesh	Apr. 1990	-do-
51.	Expansion of Steel Plant by M/s Road Master Industries, Rishikesh	27.3.1990	-do-

S No	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
52	Mini Generators and Multi purpose engines- M/s Birla Yamaha, Deharadun	20, 12 91	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently
	WEST BENGAL		
53	Modernisation of IISCG Burnpur, Steel Authority of India Ltd	May, 1988	-do-
	OTHERS		
54	Upgradation of HBJ pipe line, Gas Authority of India Ltd	7 3 91	-do-
55	Second Bassein-Hazira Gas Trunk Pipeline and Expansion off-shore Facilities at Hazira-ONGC	July 1991	do-
56	Pipeline from Delhi to Maruti Udyog Ltd, GAIL	18 9 91	-do-
57	R 15, Structure-ONGC	18 1 91	-do-
	IV RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS		
	GUJARAT		
58	Ukai Kakrapar Modernisation Project	Jan 1991	-do-

S No	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
59	Kutchch Tidal Project	Feb., 1990	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently
MADHYA PRADESH			
60	Maheshwar Hydel Project	Aug., 1991	-do-
61	Mongra Project	Jan., 1991	-do-
SIKKIM			
62	Rathongchu hydel project	Aug., 1991	-do-
UTTAR PRADESH			
V ATOMIC POWER PROJECTS			
64	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit 5-8 at Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)	20 9 89	-do-
65	New Uranium Fuel Assembly Plant at SCC Hederabad, Andhra Pradesh	26 11 90	-do-
66	New Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex, Chatrapur (Ganjam) Orissa	Nov., 1991	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
VI. OTHERS PROJECTS			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
67.	Construction of Berth No. 3 & 4 Haddo in Port Blair	16.9.91	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
68.	Construction of passenger hall and cargo shed at maslaoza and Teed Top in car Nicobar Island.	7.11.91	
69.	Construction of Port Control Tower and Staff Quarters at Katchal.	7.11.1991	
70.	Construction of Port Control Towers, Passenger-cum-Cargo Shed and Operational Staff Qtrs. at Teresa.	7.11.91	-do-
71.	Construction of Port Control Tower, Passenger-cum-Cargo Shed and Operational Staff Quarters at Chowra.	7.11.91	-do-
72.	Construction of Ramp at Aberdeen Jetty in Port Blair	5.12.91	-do-
73.	Construction of two numbers Transit-Godown and development of the area at the foot of Chattam Causeway in Port Blair.	19.12.91	-do-
74.	Construction of Passenger Hall and Ticketing Counter at Phoenix Bay in Port Blair.	20.12.91	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
75.	Construction of dangerous Cargo Shed Ramp, Sump & Pump House and Workshop buildings at Hope Town.	21.1.91	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
76.	Construction of Godown at Haddo in Port Blair.	13.1.92	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
77.	ANDHRA PRADESH Construction of FCI Godown at Samalkot.	16.1.92	-do-
78.	Location of Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Tughlakabad.	8.10.91	-do-
79.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR Food Grain Godown at Kargil, J & K	4.9.90	-do-
80.	KERALA Construction of Fishery Grain Godown at Bellancy, Karnataka.	Jan., 92	-do-
81.	KARNATAKA Construction of Food Grain 11.11.91 Godown at Ballary, Karnataka.		-do-
82.	ORISSA Coal Handling Facilities Paradeep Port.	22.11.90	Requisite environmental Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
83.	WEST BENGAL Vessels traffic Management System of the Calcutta Port Trust.	11.11.91	-do-
	AFFORESTATION PROJECT Only one project received from West Bengal on 6.2.92 is pending.		

[English]

Supply of Boiled Rice to Kerala

2220 SHRIK MURALEEDHARAN Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of boiled rice supplied to Kerala out of total rice supply during 1991-92 and till date,

(b) whether the Government have received any complaint from Government of Kerala for supply of bad quality of rice to that State and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) About 63% of the total rice supplied to Kerala during 1991-92 (upto February 1992) for Public Distribution Sys

tem was in the form of boiled rice

(b) No specific complaint about supply of bad quality rice has been received from the Government of Kerala

(c) Does not arise

Rail Projects in Maharashtra

2221 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of railway projects pertaining to Maharashtra pending approval of the Union Government, and

(b) when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

Major railway projects in Maharashtra included in the budget for 1992-93 are listed below

S No	Name of Work	Cost (Rs in crores)
1	Panvel-Karjat Land acquisition for new BG line	5 50
2	Daund-Baramati Conversion to Broad Gauge	12 50
3	Bombay-Bhusaval Replacement of microwave equipment link	23 54
4	Miraj-Londa Conversion to Broad Gauge (part in Maharashtra)	122 00
5	Gondia-Chanda Fort Conversion to Broad Gauge	170 22
6	Marine Lines - Traction sub-station	9 35

Selection of NSS Students for Japan

2222 DR R MALLU Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been widespread dissatisfaction against selection of NSS students and team leader for Japan, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Wholesalers/Retailers Booked Under PFA, Act

2223 DR Y S RAJASEKHARREDDY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of wholesalers and retailers booked and action taken against them during 1990 and 1991 in Delhi under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make the said law more effective in checking the adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATEE D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of wholesalers and retailers booked and action taken against them during 1990 and 1991 under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is as under —

Year	Wholesalers	Retailers
1990	13	84
1991	12	44

Adequate provisions exist in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules the under to have an effective check on the adulteration of Food

Indira Gandhi Regional Medical Institute Shillong

2224 SHRIPETERG MARBANIANG Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Regional Medical Institute at Shillong, Meghalaya has started functioning

(b) if so, the departments available for treatment of the patients, and

(c) if not reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM L FOTEDAR) (a) to (c) It has not been possible to develop necessary facilities at this Institute on account of unwillingness of qualified personnel to join and work in the Institute as well as financial constraints

[Translation]

Open University in Rajasthan

2225 SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA) Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to set up an Open University in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared by the Government, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) Government of Rajasthan established an Open University at Kota in 1987 According to the information furnished by the State Government there is no proposal for setting up another Open University in the State

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Incentives to Government Employees Under New Family Planning Programme

2226 SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the incentives likely to be provided to the Government employees according to new family planning programme

(b) whether the said incentives would be provided only to the employees belonging to certain categories

(c) if so the reasons therefor and

(d) the steps likely to be taken by the Government to provide equal incentives to all the employees especially those having two daughters

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (d) All Government servants, who undergo sterilisation after three or less number of children (irrespective of their sex composition), are entitled to a special

increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increases of pay, reduction by half percent of the rate of interest on house building advance and special casual leave upto seven days in respect of male employees and upto fourteen days in respect of female employees There is no proposal at present to grant any additional incentives to Government employees under the new Family Planning Programme

[English]

Opening of Post-Graduate Institutes of Public Health and Hygiene

2227 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether in the report "Health for All an Alternative Strategy" prepared by ICSSR and ICMR the need to open post-graduate institute of public health and Hygiene has been stressed

(b) if so whether there are proposals before the Government to set up such institutions in different parts of the country and

(c) if so the details thereof including the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (c) The report recommended that a chain of post-graduate institute in public health should be established on a regional basis

Training institutions are being set up in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab Haryana, Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Gujarat and Bihar with World Bank assistance under the guidance of the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi At the same time, the National Institute of Health & Family

Welfare, New Delhi, is being appropriately strengthened. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta is also being strengthened and revamped Degree/diplomas in Community and Preventive Medicine are being given by various medical colleges in the country

Construction of Railway Flyovers on Nations' Highways

2228 SHRI K^V THANGKABALU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of railway gates on National Highways which are without flyovers,

(b) the number of railway flyovers proposed to be constructed at the railway gates on National Highways during 1992-93,

(c) whether there is any plan to construct flyovers on all the railway gates on National Highways in order to have smooth and fast traffic on National Highway, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) 366 nos

(b) Work on 42 of such road over/under bridges will be in varying stages of planning/ construction during 1992-93

(c) and (d) Proposal for construction of road overbridges in replacement of the level crossings on National Highways are included in Railways' Annual Works Programmes on the proposals being sponsored by the concerned State Govt with the approval of the Ministry of Surface Transport and the State Govts consenting to bear their share of the cost, as per rules

Casual Labour in Adra Division (SER)

2229 SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of persons employed as casual labour in Adra Division South Eastern Railway during last three years, year-wise?

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

Setting up of Medical/Research Institute in West Bengal

2230 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal for the development of modern medical facilities and setting up of any medical/Research Institute in West Bengal is pending with the Government,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal had requested the Central Government for provision of funds for the establishment of a post graduate medical institute in or around Calcutta. On the basis of similar requests received from various other States, a Committee was appointed in August, 1990, to make recommendations on such proposals. The Committee had made recommendations for upgradation of five medical colleges in different States which did not include West Bengal. The Government after careful consideration of all as-

pects of the matter, including the availability of resources, the likely impact of such a scheme and constitutional responsibility of the Central Government in this regard, have decided not to include this scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan

Assistance for Cultural Development Project

2231 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state

(a) the amount of assistance provided to State Governments for Cultural Development Projects State-wise and Project-wise,

(b) the number of such projects submitted by the West Bengal Government during each of the last three years, and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far and the amount actually paid during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) No assistance has been provided to any State Government for the purpose

(b) Two only, during the years 1989 and 1991 respectively and

(c) No amounts have been sanctioned, as there is no scheme operating in the Department of Culture wherein financial assistance can be provided to State Governments

[Translation]

Examination for Employment on Compassionate Ground

2232 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of examinations conducted by Railways for various posts on compassionate grounds during the last two years, Board-wise,

(b) the number of the successful candidates who have not yet been offered jobs, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) to (c) Compassionate appointments are made by Railways themselves and not through Railway Recruitment Boards

[English]

Microfilming of Documents at National Library, Calcutta

2233 SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state

(a) whether leading newspapers in the different regional languages are being bound and microfilmed at the National Library, Calcutta

(b) if so, the criteria according to which newspapers and periodicals are selected for binding and microfilming and

(c) whether the Library has any projects of its own for the microfilming of newspapers, periodicals and rare documents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) Only leading newspapers in English and Bengali are being bound in the National Library. Selective microfilming on the basis of rarity of material is also done

(b) Criteria of rarity, importance of content, extent of circulation, condition of material are the guiding factors.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal to set up Ambedkar University

2234. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any university or Medical and Engineering Colleges in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his Centenary Year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments and Private Educational Institutes have requested the Union Government to allot lands in various States to start the above educational institutions; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Central University in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Development of Sports in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2235. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) whethsr proposals for development of sports and games in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such proposals and when they wee received; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government on these proposals?

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

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

Konkan Railway Project

2236. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the planned construction of Railway Lines and Bridges is likely to be started on the Kerala section of the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) the steps taken for doubling the railway lines and bridges on this section;

(c) the progress made so far on the whole project; and

(d) whether the Government of Kerala have contributed its share of the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No part of the Konkan Railway passes through Kerala Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The works have commenced all along the alignment between Roha and Mangalore. The sections from Mangalore to Udupi (70 Kms) and Roha-Dasgaon (45 Kms) are proposed for opening by June 1992.

(d) Kerala Government has paid their full share of Rs 6 crores for 1990-91 and Rs 3 crores for 1991-92 so far out of Rs 6 crores

Sports Infrastructure

2237 SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 17, 1991 to the Unstarred Question No 4136 and state

(a) the details of sports infrastructures proposed to be created throughout the country and guidelines laid down therefor,

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided for setting up of the infrastructures,

(c) the details of proposals submitted by the Colleges/Universities in this regard, and

(d) the number of proposals cleared and the steps being taken to clear the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) Sports is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to create sports infrastructure in their States. Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this direction by providing financial assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under various sports infrastructure Schemes of the Department in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance

(b) No fixed amount is earmarked for the purpose. On receipt of viable proposals from

the State Governments etc., under the sports infrastructure Schemes, the Department provides admissible Central assistance

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, which is the main implementing agency for promotion of games & sports in Universities and Colleges, 1253 proposals have been received by them during 1989-90 to 1991-92 (as on 28.2.1992) from Universities and Colleges. Out of these, 948 proposals have been considered by the U.G.C. and 398 proposals have been approved. Remaining proposals were not found viable.

The applications not considered so far are likely to be taken up in the next meeting of the Sanctioning Committee constituted by the U.G.C.

National Fund for Childcare Services

2238 SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from several organisations for setting up of a National Fund for childcare service,

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken to create such a fund, 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 THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under examination

(c) Does not arise

Publication of Foreign Books in Indian Languages

2239 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to under take publication of educationally useful, especially text books of foreign origin in various Indian languages,

(b) if so the deta ls thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) As far as school level Textbooks are concerned, the National Council of Educational Research & Training and State Councils of Educational Research & Training produce books to suit Indian conditions and requirements. As regards university level books, National Book Trust and University Grants Commission are already subsidising the publication of textbooks, discipline-oriented supplementary reading material and reference books to provide books of acceptable standard at reasonable prices to students and teachers all over the country. These books may be in English, Hindi or in any other regional language as listed in 8th Schedule. In addition various publishers in the country bring out educational books. They are at liberty to enter into arrangements with foreign publishers to publish Indian edition of foreign books where necessary. At the same time the Government has no policy of specially promoting educational books of foreign origin as against those of Indian origin.

[Translation]

Production of Sugar

2240 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the total production of sugar in the country during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92,

(b) the guidelines of the Government for production and fixation of price of sugar,

(c) the comparative per acre production figures of sugarcane in Maharashtra and Bihar, and

(d) whether the Government propose to reduce the price of sugar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) The production of sugar in the country during the sugar years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto 15 2 1992) is given below

<i>Sugar Year</i>	<i>Sugar Production</i>
	<i>(Lakh tonnes)</i>
1989-90	109.89
1990-91	120.47
1991-92	66.73
(upto 15 2 1992)	(Provisional)

(b) The sugar factories are required to produce sugar conforming to Indian Sugar

Standard specifications The zonal ex-factory prices of levy sugar are fixed annually as per the provisions of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(c) The per acre production of sugarcane in Maharashtra and Bihar for 1990-91 season was 35.0 tonnes and 21.2 tonnes respectively

(d) There is no proposal to reduce the zonal ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 1991-92 season notified on 21.1.1992, since these are determined after taking into account the Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane for 1991-92 season and the conversion cost as per norms recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

**Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Hospital in Delhi**

2241 DR LALBAHADUR RAWAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the foundation stone of the Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital has been laid in Delhi,

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far on the construction of the hospital along with the expenditure proposed to be incurred on this project,

(c) the time by which the construction of the hospital is likely to be completed,

(d) the details of services along with the instruments to be provided in the hospital, and

(e) whether there is any proposal for providing a separate O.P.D. blocks for the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in the hospital?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY**

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The boundary wall of the hospital has been constructed. The architect appointed for the hospital project has submitted the preliminary drawings of the project, including the functional medical programme, which have been approved, in principle, by Delhi Administration. The drawing in panel details are being finalised. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 50.55 crores.

(c) The project is likely to be completed by the end of the year 1996.

(d) The Hospital will provide out-patient, in-patient and round the clock casualty services. The Hospital would have all the major specialities like Medicine, Surgery, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Paediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology along with supporting diagnostic facilities. Super-specialities departments for Burns and Plastic Surgery, Neuro-Surgery and Cardiology etc. are also envisaged to be added.

(e) A separate OPD Block for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries is not contemplated. However, C.G.H.S. beneficiaries would also be eligible for treatment in this hospital.

[English]

National Library, Calcutta

2242 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a separate department for science and technology has been created in the National Library, Calcutta,

(b) if so, whether the Department has stopped purchasing latest books on science and technology to the great inconvenience

of the researchers, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Grant to Manipur University

2243 SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received a request from the Government of Manipur for providing foundation grant to Manipur University,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) The Government of Manipur had sought an additional assistance of Rs 18.35 crores for development of Manipur University in the 8th Plan. Development of State Universities is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. UGC provides development grants to State Universities for purchase of books and journals and equipment, appointment of staff, construction of academic buildings and hostels. The quantum of assistance is determined after taking into account the stage of development of the University, its academic achievement in terms of research output, innovations in teaching, introduction of courses in the emerging areas, etc.

According to the information furnished

by UGC, the Commission has allocated an amount of Rs 1.35 crores for development of Manipur University in the 8th Plan.

[Translation]

Restoration of Nirmali-Forbesganj Line

2244 SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Nirmali-Forbesganj railway line is lying in dilapidated condition for quite a long period,

(b) whether the Government propose for restoring this line, and

(c) if so, the time by which the work on this line is likely to be completed with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) to (c) Railway line Nirmali-Forbesganj does not exist. Due to vagaries of the Kosi river the line between Nirmali and Forbesganj was extensively damaged. Now only MG link between Saragarh to Forbesganj exists and the Nirmali-Saragarh link could not be restored because of Kosi river flowing in between these stations. The river is in an unstable regime in this stretch and restoration of this section will be extremely expensive both in construction as well as maintenance costs.

Integrated Child Development Scheme in Bihar

2245 SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state

(a) the target fixed an achievement made in implementation of the Integrated Child

Development Scheme in Bihar; district-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not achieving the target if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The targets fixed for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme in Bihar have been achieved. The district-wise details of target fixed with regard to ICDS during 1991-92 in Bihar are as under:-

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Target during 1991-92</i>
BIHAR	
1. Aurangabad	1
2. Begusarai	1
3. Bhojpur	1
4. Champaran West	1
5. Darbhanga	1
6. Gaya	1
7. Godda	1
8. Gumla	2
9. Gopalganj	1
10. Hazaribag	1
11. Katihar	1
12. Lohardaga	1
13. Monghyer	1
14. Muzaffarpur	1
15. Nalanda	1
16. Nawadah	2
17. Palmau	4
18. Patna	1

Name of the District	Target during 1991-92
19. Purnea	1
20. Ranchi	3
21. Rohtas	1
22. Saharsa	2
23. Sahibganj	2
24. Samastipur	1
25. Singhbhum	4
26. Sitamarhi	1
27. Siwan	1
28. Vaishali	1
29. Santhal Parganas	3
30. Jahanabad	1
Total	43

[English]

Electrification of Secunderabad-Kazipet Line

2246. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the electrification of railway line from Secunderabad to Kazipet stands at present; and

(b) the estimated cost of the said scheme and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Kazipet-Ghanpur Section

(18 Route Kilometres) has since been energised. Electrification works on Ghanpur-Aler are in an advanced stage of completion. Works on balance section are in different stages of progress.

(b) Estimated cost = Rs. 71.01 crores.

Expected date of completion = September, 93.

Conversion and Doubling of Secunderabad-Guntakal Line

2247. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to convert the meter gauge into broad gauge form

Secunderabad to Guntabai and also to lay another parallel broad gauge line on the route; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The work and conversion of MG to BG of Bolaram—Secunderabad—Dronachellam and Guntur—Guntakal—Kalluru which includes Secunderabad to Guntakal has been proposed in the Budget for 1992–93 at a cost of Rs. 451.40 crores.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Stations in Agra

2248. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for modernisation and beautification of various railway stations of Western Railway and Central Railway in Agra in view of its being the international tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Modernisation of Railway Stations in Agra have already been taken up to suit the passenger needs including tourism requirements. Agra Fort is one of the stations se-

lected to be developed as Model Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.84 lac. Works in this regard are expected to be completed by 1992. At Agra Cantt. and Raja-ki-Mandir also various additional amenities have been provided. More facilities will also be considered when so warranted by growth in passenger traffic.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Contract System in F.C.I.

2249. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract system continues in Depots of the Food Corporation of India where work for more than 240 days in a year exist;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The following criteria have been adopted for the abolition of contract labour in FCI's depots:—

- (1) Depots where 20 or more workers per day were engaged.
- (2) Depots where the duration of work was 240 days or more in calendar year for the past three years.

Based on the above criteria, the Ministry of Labour has issued notifications under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 abolishing contract labour in most of the depots of FCI. In respect of the

remaining few depots, a view is in the process of being taken by that Ministry

Payment of Productivity Bonus in F.C.I.

2250 SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the productivity linked bonus has been paid over and above the ex-gratia bonus to staff in the Food Corporation of India,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether handling workers have not been paid Productivity Linked Bonus,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) and (b) No, Sir The Corporation has paid only an advance against Productivity Linked Incentive (PLI) in anticipation of the Government's approval to its proposal for payment of PLI over and above ex-gratia to its employees

(c) The advance against PLI has also been paid to departmental handling labourers/workers

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Extension of Nagpur-Gondia local Train upto Dongargarh

2251 SHRI RAM NAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Nagpur Gondia local train upto Dongargarh, and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

UGC Grants to Universities in Bihar

2252 SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the grants-in-aid sanctioned and released, to the universities in Bihar by the University Grants Commission Separately during the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the reasons for the difference between allocation and release?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) UGC do not sanction grants to Universities on a year to year basis, but for a five year plan The details of the grants sanctioned and released by UGC to the Universities in Bihar during the 7th Plan are as follows -

<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>		
<i>University</i>	<i>Grants sanctioned</i>	<i>Grants released</i>
Patna	180.50	89.45

University	Rupees in lakhs	
	Grants sanctioned	Grants released
Bihar	171 70	125 30
Bhagalpur	198 37	128 63
Ranchi	235 42	99 48
K S D Sanskrit	72 62	20 60
Magadh	171 00	127 90
L N Mithila	72 67	57 20

The allocation of grants was mainly for buildings, books and journals equipment and for appointment of staff UGC provided 100% grants for books journals and equipment Grants for buildings were on a sharing basis, and grants for staff were released on the condition that the State Government/ University will take over the responsibility of maintenance of staff after the end of the Plan period UGC has informed that while most of the grants for books journals and equipment have been released it has not been possible to release full grants for buildings because of inability of the State Government to meet the matching contribution Similarly, in some cases grants for appointment of staff have not been released for want of concurrence of State Government to take over future liability

Fly overs on Bardhaman-Asansol Station

2254 SHRI HARADHAN ROY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct fly-over at the important railway level crossings between Bardhaman and Asansol during the Eighth Five Year Plan,

(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) and (b) Proposals for road-over/under bridges are included in the annual plan after they are sponsored by the State Government/Local authority, as per rules Construction of a road-overbridge in replacement of level crossing No 101/SPL at Panagarh is included in Railways' Works Programme Acceptance of the estimates is however, pending with the State Government

(c) Does not arise

BNR Bridge Near APCAR Garden

2255 SHRI HARADHAN ROY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to renovate the BNR Bridge near APCAR Garden, and

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

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

(b) The work will be considered for inclusion in 1993-94 Works Programme, after finalisation of preliminaries with the West Bengal State Government

Derailment of Goods Train

2256 SHRI HARADHAN ROY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a derailment of goods train near Sitarampur in September, 1991,

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of the derailment, and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action being taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL
LIKARJUN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The accident occurred due to over-loading of wagons. Penal freight has been levied on the consignee.

Shortage of Wagons in Palakkad and Thiruvanthapuram Division

2257 SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a shortage of wagons in Palakkad and Thiruvanthapuram division of Southern Railway,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Government to provide more wagons to this division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL
LIKARJUN) (a) There is no shortage of wagons for meeting the demands for movement of Block Rakes. However there is a time lag between placement of indents and supply of wagons in the case of piecemeal traffic. Demands for piecemeal wagons to be held back to permit formation of rakes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Train Accident near Mahadeya Nagar

2258 SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a major accident of 2 Dn C C B passenger train near Mahadeya Nagar (Gadwa District) in Bihar in June, 1991,

(b) if so the causes of the accident

(c) whether the Government have paid any compensation to the families of the victims and

(d) if so the amount of compensation paid and the number of families to whom such compensation has been paid?

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

(b) The accident was caused due to negligence of the bus driver

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

[Translation]

Proposal for Development of Sports in Bihar

2259 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for development of sports in Bihar under the Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise

Additional coaches in Trains

2260 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government propose to attach additional coaches of second class general compartment in each of the 2311/2312, 2381/2382 and 2815/2816 trains running on the Grand Chord line in view of the increasing number of passenger on this route, and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to non-availability of room on these trains

[English]

Frequency of Rajkot-Trivandrum and Ahmedabad-Cochin Expresses

2261 SHRIMATI DIPIKA H TOPIWALA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to run 2603 Rajkot Trivandrum and 2637 Ahmedabad-Cochin Express daily, and

(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) to (c) There is no proposal to increase the frequency of 2603/2604 Trivandrum-Rajkot and 2637/2638 Cochin-Ahmedabad Expresses. However, it has been decided to introduce a new weekly service between Trivandrum and Gandhidham w e f 1 7 92. This train will run on the same schedule as 2603/2604 and 2637/2638 Expresses on common sections.

Reservation Quota for Godhra

2262 SHRIMATI DIPIKA H TOPIWALA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the reservation quota for Godhra junction on Western Railway in South bound trains, and

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No train for south passes through Godhra. Allotment of quota at this station ex. Vadodara in south bound trains is not feasible due to full utilisation of the quotas at the existing quota holding stations.

Homoeopathic Medicine for Eye

2263. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a homoeopathic medicine for eye use banned in 1989 by the Drug Controller of India on account of its being 'sub standard' has again been allowed entry in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the minimum standard prescribed for the medicine?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import is allowed only if the samples taken from the Import consignment pass the tests and meet the local requirements.

Overbridge at Randia

2264. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge at the railway gate in

Randia between Bhadrakh and Baundpur stations in Khurda Road Division in view of heavy density of traffic there; and

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

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

(b) Proposals for such works are included in Railways' Works Programme after they are sponsored by the State Government and plans and estimates finalised jointly. The Railways have not, so far, received from the State Government firm proposal for the desired facility.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres in Madhya Pradesh

2265 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:
SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI:

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

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened in the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the extent of assistance provided to the State during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Primary Health Centres are opened under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and not under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As per the information received from the State Govt., 657

primary Health Centres were established against the target of 731 in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan under State Sector

(b) Funds for Primary Health Centres are released directly by the Planning Commission to States under the State Sector Budget and Minimum Needs Programme who are responsible for establishment of the same

[English]

Thefts in Trains.

2266 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of increase in cases of theft in running trains at the end of 1991 as compared to 1990, and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) There is a marginal increase of 1.73% in theft/pilferage in running trains in the year 1991 as compared to the year 1990

(b) The following preventive measures are being taken to prevent thefts and pilferage of Railway Property –

- 1 Escorting of trains carrying valuable and important consignments as far as possible
- 2 Intensive beat patrolling in yards and other vulnerable areas/sections
- 3 Joint checking at interchange points to take stock of the condition of wagons carrying consignments

vulnerable to theft etc

- 4 RPF armed pickets are posted/ deployed in vulnerable sections as far as possible
- 5 Plain clothed RPF personnel are also deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down the criminals
- 6 Dog squads are deployed for patrolling invulnerable areas as per their availability
- 7 Close-co-ordination between the RPF, the GRP and the local police is maintained at various levels to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen property

Strengthening of Drug Control Organisations

2267 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the drug control organisations operating at national level in view of the rapid expansion of drug industry, and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to well equip the Central Laboratory Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory Ghaziabad as subsidiary Laboratories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) Government have formulated a detailed proposal for strengthening the Central Drug Control Organisation at the Headquarters Zones, Ports and for testing laboratories

(b) Yes Sir

*[Translation]***Contribution of Food Corporation of India**

2268 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is contributing to the general revenues of the Union Government from its foodgrains trade, and

(b) if so, the present procurement position, issue rates of rice and wheat together with the over-head charges per quintal

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) No, Sir

(b) During the current 1991-92 rabi marketing season a quantity of 77.52 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) for Central Pool till 4th March, 1992 was 86.99 lakh tonnes during the current 1991-92 kharif marketing season. Effective from 28th December, 1991 the Central issue price (ex FCI godowns) of wheat for Public Distribution System is Rs. 280 per quintal and the Central issue prices of rice for common fine and superfine varieties are Rs. 377.00, 437.00 and Rs. 458.00 per quintal respectively. The various kind of incidental charges per quintal during 1991-92 are as follows

<i>Procurement incidental charges</i>	<i>Rs</i>
Wheat	55.81
Rice	23.73
Paddy	44.79
<i>Distribution Cost</i>	<i>82.98</i>
<i>Carrying cost of Buffer Stocks</i>	<i>81.38</i>

Use of B.V.O. in Cold Drinks

2269 SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether soft drinks like Rasna Orange and Limca are being sold by mixing Brominated Vegetable oil in it

(b) if so, the remedial action being taken by the Government in this regard and

(c) the action envisaged to protect consumers from such deception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (c) Brominated Vegetable Oil is not permitted in soft drinks under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules and the Fruit Product Order 1955. Samples are lifted regularly and necessary action taken. Out of these samples collected during the last 2 years under the Fruit Product Order none was found containing Brominated Vegetable Oil.

Prices of Eatables in Trains

2270 SHRI NITISH KUMAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the recent increase in the prices of eatables and soft drinks served in trains,

(b) the details of the profit earned/loss incurred by the catering departments of rail way during the last one year, and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) Taking into account the input

costs the prices of tea/coffee, meals and breakfast were increased during January, 1992

(b) The profit earned by the catering departments of Railways during 1990-91 was Rs 108 67 lakhs

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Indian Institute of Management in Kerala

2271 PROF K V THOMAS Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to establish an India Institute of Management in Kerala

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the subjects proposed in this Institute, and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has proposed the setting up of an Indian Institute of Management in the State with a bias to develop specialities which particularly cater to the needs of the unorganised rural and non-corporate sectors including rural labour health services plantation fisheries small industry, self employment etc

(c) The State Government has been informed that due to financial constraints the Central Government is not in a position to set up a new Indian Institute of Management during the 8th Plan. However, the extent of financial involvement by the State Govern-

ment and the manner in which funds could be raised by the State Government should be made known so that the possibility of Central Contribution could be examined

Utilisation of Afforestation Funds

2272 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
SHRI ANNA JOSHI
SHRI CHETAN P S
CHAUHAN

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government monitor the utilisation of the funds which are given to the States and Union Territories for afforestation

(b) if so, the details thereof for 1991,

(c) the number of cases of misappropriation of funds which have come to the notice of the Government, and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) Monitoring of afforestation and tree planting activities at the field level is carried out by the State Governments. From the Centre the achievements are monitored by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. With a view to improve performance, the State Governments have been advised to strengthen the monitoring mechanism as well as to draw up location-wise details of the afforestation and tree planting activities and share this information widely with the people's representatives and the public. Sample checking of the actual planting work done during the past year is being taken up.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House

Rail Yatri Niwas at Howrah

2273 SHRISATYAGOPALMISRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to sell/lease the Railway Yatri Niwas at Howrah

(b) if so the reasons and the details thereof and

(c) if not the steps taken or proposed to be taken to utilise the Yatri Niwas more effectively for the benefit of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Only bonafide passengers are allowed to utilise Rail Yatri Niwas. Services provided to such passengers are monitored constantly and necessary measures taken to bring about improvement. This is an on going and continuous process.

Facilities in Orissa Bound Trains

2274 DR KARTIKESWARPATRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the passenger facilities available in Orissa bound trains particularly in Neelachal and Utkal Expresses need improvement

(b) whether the quality of food served in these trains is not upto the mark and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) Amenities as per existing norms have been provided in all trains including Orissa bound trains

(b) Some complaints were received

(c) Improvement in catering services is an on-going continuous process. Steps taken/proposed to be taken include use of standard raw materials, use of modern kitchen appliances, training to catering staff, frequent inspections etc.

Kharagpur-Khurda Road Line

2275 DR KARTIKESWARPATRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme to electrify the Kharagpur-Khurda road line,

(b) if so the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project and the progress made so far in this regard, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) to (c) Cost cum feasibility survey for electrification of Kharagpur-Walait section of which Kharagpur-Khurda Road section is a portion, has been included in the Railway Budget proposals for 1992-93 to assess the financial viability of the work. Final decision will, however, depend upon the results of the study as well as availability of resources and relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

Allocation to Orissa from 'Railway Safety Works Fund'

2276 DR KARTIKESHWAR PATRA
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the amount released during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period from the Railway Safety Works Fund to Orissa,

(b) the amount spent so far, and

(c) the scheme taken up for execution with the help of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL LIKARJUN) (a) and (b) The funds from Railway Safety Works Fund are released to the State Governments on preferment of claims for reimbursement by them through their Accountants Generals. No amount was released to Orissa during the Seventh Five - Year Plan period

(c) This concerns Orissa State Government

National Centre for Children's Literature

2277 DR KARTIKESHWAR PATRA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Centre for Children's Literature,

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the probable date when it is likely to be set up, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The primary objective of setting up of the National Centre for Children's Literature is to collect and make available to publishers authors illustrators and others interested in children's literature, at one place as much as possible of indigenous and foreign material expertise and know-how relevant to the promotion of a rapid and balanced development of children's literature

The responsibility to set up the National Centre for Children's Literature has been assigned to National Book Trust India who are working out a Project. The time likely to be taken to set up the Centre could be known only after the details have been worked out by the Trust

(c) Does not arise

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers in Delhi

2278 SHRI B L SHARMA PREM
DR LAXMINARAYAN PAN
DEYA
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a shortage of teachers in various schools in Delhi,

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the recruitment of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration and other principal local bodies the position is as below:—

DELHI ADMINISTRATION

The number of vacancies locationwise and categorywise are as below:—

Name of the District	Principal	Vice Principal	PGT	TGT	L. Ts.	Misc. category
West	18	27	123	169	206	163
South	7	6	56	139	75	94
East	24	27	129	491	107	137
Central	4	11	10	33	14	60
North	26	15	158	418	158	215
Total	79	86	476	1250	560	669

The strength of teachers under Delhi Administration is about 32,000 out of which 3,120 posts are vacant. Delhi administration has informed that DPC for the post of Principals has already been held. For filling up direct recruitment quota posts of Principals requisition has been sent to the UPSC and UPSC has recommended 23 candidates. Further, 1000 teachers have been promoted from the Primary Teachers of MCD. MCD has been asked to relieve them immediately. 473 TGT/Language Teachers have been sponsored to the various Distts. The remaining posts have since been advertised.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

The Number of posts of Primary School Teachers vacant locationwise under MCD are as below:—

Najafgarh	55
South	58
Shahdara North	43
Shahdara South	37
New Delhi	07
	200

No post of Music Teacher, Art Teacher Physical Education Teacher etc. is lying vacant.

Staff Selection Commission had sent a panel of about 1450 teachers in January 1992 out of which about 1,200 teachers have accepted the appointment and have

been posted in various schools. There are about total 18,000 teachers under MCD out of which only 200 posts are Vacant.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

Under NDMC only the posts of TGT (Science—A) are vacant for which the names of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange have since been received by the NDMC.

Running of Schools in Tents

2279 SHRI B L SHARMA PREM
DR LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA
SHRIPHOOL CHAND VERMA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of schools are still being run in tents by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the total number of such schools being run by the Delhi Administration and Corporation as on March 1, 1992, location-wise, and

(c) the schemes formulated by the Government for constructing the pucca buildings for the said schools in 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) to (c) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation the number of schools being run by them in the tents location wise are as below —

DELHI ADMINISTRATION

North Distt	East Distt	West Distt	South Distt	Central Distt	Total
07	22	09	06	—	44

The buildings under construction area-wise and those proposed to be constructed are as under —

Under Construction	East Distt	North Distt	Central Distt	South Distt	West Distt	Total
	04	02	01	02	01	10
Proposed	11	14	01	05	8	39

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Zone/Location	No. of schools being run in tents
1 Shah North	9

<i>Zone/Location</i>	<i>No. of schools being run in tents.</i>
2. Civil Lines	3
3. Karol Bagh	1
4. West	9
5. Sadar Paharganj	2
6. New Delhi	5
7. South	7
8. Najafgarh	15
9. Shah. South	6
10. North West (Rohini)	9
Total	66

For construction of pucca buildings for their schools, Delhi Administration has provided an amount of Rs. 17 crores, while M.C.D. has provided an amount of Rs. crores, for 1992-93.

achievements made for electrification of various railway routes during 1991-92; and

(b) the reasons for not achieving the target of the said projects, if any?

Electrification of Railway Lines

2280. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Project-wise details of target for electrification during 1991-92 and progress made so far, are as under.

(a) the project-wise target fixed and

<i>Name of the Section</i>	<i>Target (Route Kilometres)</i>	<i>Already energised (Route Kilometres)</i>
1. Harda-Bhusawal (Part of Itarsi-Bhusawal)	235	235
2. Bolai-Bhopal (Part of Bhopal-Nagda)	105	64

<i>Name of the Section</i>	<i>Target (Route Kilometres)</i>	<i>Already energised (Route Kilometres)</i>
3. Bhandara Road-Nagpur Part of Durg-Nagpur)	64	64
4. Salem-Erode (Part of Jolarpettai-Erode)	68	—
5. Mulanur-Bangalore (Part of Jolarpettai-Bangalore)	117	47
6. Kazipet-Aler (Part of Kazipet-Sanatnagar)	62	18
7. Diva-Panvel	24	24
Total	675	452

Balance 223 Route Kilometres are likely to be completed by 31st March 1992.

¶(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Naugarh Station

2281. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for expansion and beautification of Naugarh Station of North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Ayurvedic Drug for Treatment of Cancer

2282. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Ayurvedic drug has been developed for the treatment of cancer,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to test its efficacy for the benefit of general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Ayurvedic physicians have been using different Ayurvedia preparations for treatment of cancer. The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedia and Siddha has done some studies and also patented some isolates and entrusted their commercial exploitation to the National

Research Development Corporation. Though there are cases, in which relief has been noticed, no conclusions can be made about the efficacy of any particular Ayurvedic preparation in the treatment of any particular type of cancer.

[English]

Rajaji National Park, Dehra Dun

2283. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to protect the wildlife in Rajaji National Park, Dehra Dun;

(b) whether World Bank has offered to assist in the development of this part;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto¹

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The steps taken but the Government to protect the Rajaji National Park include:

- (i) Assistance under the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Assistance for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries' has been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to strengthen the protection infrastructure including anti-poaching and fire-protection measures, in the National Park.
- (ii) A number of endangered species of wildlife found in the park, like the tiger, panther, elephant and slight of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and hence they receive maximum possible protection un-

der law, Under the above Act, hunting of all species of wildlife is prohibited.

- (iii) Patrolling of the vulnerable areas in the Park is carried out and check posts at important entry point so of the part have been set up.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Rural Sports Centres

2284. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of rural sports centres in various States, district-wise;

(b) the number of gram panchayats and population that come under each rural sports centre; and

(c) the details of the scholarships awarded under National Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Doctors in Unani System of Medicine

2285. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and the college-wise number of post-graduate doctors in the Unani System of Medicine who qualified during last three years, and

(b) the year-wise and college-wise number of the graduate doctors in this sys-

tem during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Statements I and II enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise and college-wise number of post-graduate doctors qualified in the unani system of medicine during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

S. No.	Name of the College	No. of Doctors qualified Post-graduation Courses			
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College, Charminar, HYDERABAD-500002	-	2	10	
2.	Ajmal Khan Tibbia College Aligarh Muslim University, ALIGARH	+	2	+	

Notes:- = Nil

+ = Information not available

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise and College-wise number of Post-graduate Doctors Qualified in The UNANI System of Medicine during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

S No.	Name of the College	No. of Doctors qualified Post-graduation Courses				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College, Charminar, HEDERABAD-500002	56	68	44		
2.	Dr. Abdul Huq Unani Medical College and Hospital park Road, KURNOOL-518001	20	30	+		
3.	Govt. Tibbia College, Kadam Kuan, PATHE-800003	24	+	+		
4.	Govt. Unani Medical College, BANGALORE-560039	7	18	6		
5	Safia Hamidia Unani Tibbia College, Genapati Naka, Burhanpur, Dist KHANDWA-450331	23	22	24		
6.	Anjuman Khairul Islam's Tibbin College & Hospital, Nopeda, BOMBAY-400008	24	37	44		
7.	Mohamadia Tibbia College, malegaon, Dist NASIK- 423203	27	35	26		
8	Rajasthan Tibbia College, 11 4636, handipura, Chowki Ram Chanraji, JAIPUR-302003	33	@	+		
9	Rajputana Unani Tibbia College, Shankhan, JAIPUR-302003	38	4	+		
10.	Jubediya Unani College, Jhalan Gate, Gari, JODHPUR-342001	24	18	+		
11	Govt. College of Indian Systems of Medicine (Unani), Arumbakam, MADRAS-600029	+	14	9		

S. No.	Name of the College	No. of Doctors qualified Post-graduation Courses				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Takmil-UT-Tib College, Hm Abdul Amiz Road, Jhowai Tole, LUCKNOW-226003	+	+	+		
13.	Unani Medical College, Himatnagar, ALLAHABAD	3	6	+		
14.	Ajmal Khan Tibbia College Aligarh Muslim University, ALIGARH	44	+	+		
15.	Ayurved & Unani Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, NEW DELHI-110005	23	24	29		
16.	Hamdard Tibbia College, Hamdard Nagar, P.O. Pushpa Bhawan, NEW DELHI-110062	29	30	26		

NOTE:
+ = Information not available.
@ = No examinations were held.

Compensation for Missing Goods

**2286. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by the railways as compensation for the claims of missing/damaged goods during the last one year;

(b) the amount earned by disposing off the unclaimed goods during the same period;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in regard to persons responsible for loss or damage of goods;

(d) if so, the action taken against the erring persons;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE^a IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 23.50 crores was paid during the calendar year 1991.

(b) Rs. 2.37 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action is taken against erring railway staff including removal from service, reversion to lower grade, stoppage of increment etc.

(e) Does not arise.

Grants to Aligarh Muslim University

2287. SHRIMOHAMMADALIASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide grants to the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of additional hostel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the following grants have so far been allocated to Aligarh Muslim University for construction of Hostels during the VIII Five Year Plan:

(i)	Hostels for Men and Women	Rs. 140.00 lakhs
(ii)	Hostel for medical students	Rs. 100.00 lakhs

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Orientation to Computer Education

2288. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee set up by the Government regarding orientation to computer education in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The main recommendations made by the Committee are as under

- (i) Teaching and training establishments should be encouraged to promote commercially viable companies in software applications and training and Computer faculty should also be encouraged to set up their own commercially operated enterprises to provide computerisation and training
- (ii) About Rs 1,000 crores may be provided over a period of three years for setting up of five new Advanced Information Systems Institutes like IITs, upgradation of about 15 existing main centres in the educational institutions to centres for Information Technology and for providing minimum computer facilities in about 100 universities and other teaching centres. This investment should be recovered within five years from the beneficiaries-present and potential
- (iii) Provide tax benefits for investments in computer facilities as applicable to R & D expenditure
- (iv) Introduce a new course - BCA (Computer Applications) and special programmes for the degree holders from other streams
- (v) An autonomous Apex Body which will set guidelines for the growth of computer manpower development should be constituted. The Apex Body should have an Accreditation Board for Computer Education to safeguard the standards in computer education

An interim Committee may be

constituted immediately till the permanent Apex Body is constituted

- (vi) Encourage private institutions cooperative colleges, etc for development of computer manpower with other local or NRI participation
- (vii) All the formal computer education should be under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development only

(c) The Government is examining the recommendations

Fast Train Between Delhi and Bhubaneswar

2289 SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a super fast train between Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri,

(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) Operational and resource constraints

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance for Environment and Afforestation Programmes

2290 SHRI BARE LAL JATAV
SHRI M V V S MURTHY
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any financial assistance from the World Bank for the environment and afforestation programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the allocation of the amount, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any such allocation has been made for VSP Nature Park; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Details of the World Bank assisted projects for environment and afforestation under implementation in India are given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No such proposal has been put forward.

STATEMENT

Environment and Afforestation Projects assisted by world Bank

Project	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Industrial Pollution Control*									
Social Forestry	\$61.7m	\$24.3m	\$27.00m	\$31.8m	\$16.6m	-	-	-	60.9m
Ganga Action Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SDR25.00m

1

* The World Bank assistance for Industrial Pollution Control Project is \$155.6 million. The major component of the project is provision of loans to the polluting sectors of industries for setting up effluent treatment plants. An amount of \$10.4 million has been provided for strengthening of Pollution Control Boards in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The details are being discussed with State Pollution Control Boards before deciding the allocations.

Reservation Quota at Mhow

2291. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reservation quota fixed for each train at Mhow junction during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the said quota during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Train Number	Class	Year-wise quota			
		1989	1990	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	
2925	Bombay-Amritsar Paschim Express	2	2	2	
9023	Bombay-Firozpur Janata Express	6	6	2	
9019	Bombay-Dehradun Express	-	-	2	
89	Indore-Bhopal Passenger	8	8	2	
2971	Bombay-Jammu Express	8	8	6	
9020	Dehradun-Bombay Express	2	2	2	
9672	Khandwa-Ajmer Fast Passenger/Express				
Upto Udaipur	I Class	2	2	2	
	II berths	3	3	3	
Upto Ajmer	I Class	2	2	2	
	II berths	2	2	8	
Upto Jodhpur	II Seats	4	4	-	
	II Berths	6	6	6	
	II Seats	25	25	25	

Train Number	Class	Year-wise quota			
		1989	1990	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	
7570 Kachiguda-Jaipur Express	I Class II Berths	2 8	2 8	2 7	
581 Ajmer-Kachiguda Passenger	II Berths	2	2	2	
7569 Jaipur-Kachiguda Passenger	II Berths	2	2	2	
8233 Narmada Express	II Berths	2	2	2	
9062 Indore-Bombay Express	I Class AC Sleep II Berths	2 - 12	2 - 12	- 2 14	
4067 Indore-New Delhi Express	II Berths	14	14	20	
1172 Indore-Howrah Express	II Berths	4	4	4	
7082 Indore-Couchin Express	II Berths	4	4	4	
1038 Firozpur-Bombay Punjab Mail	II Berths	4	4	4	
4678 Jammu-Pune Jhelum Express	II Berths	6	6	6	

[English]

Cerebral Malaria

2292 SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT
SHRI P C THOMAS

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

(a) whether the attention of the Govern-
ment has been drawn to a news item cap-
tured "Cerebral malaria manifesting in
Capital" appearing in the Indian Express
dated 15 February 1992

(b) if so the facts thereof,

(c) whether this disease has also spread
in Madras and other parts of the country and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps
proposed to be taken by Government to
contain the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA) (a) and (b) The Govern-
ment has seen the news item appeared in
the Indian Express dated 15 2 1992. A
Workshop on Management of severe Ma-
laria" was held on 10 11 February, 1992 at
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital New Delhi.
The cerebral malaria and other complica-
tions of P. falciparum malaria were dis-
cussed among clinicians and malaria ex-
perts in the context of the entire country.

(c) The disease is being reported from
all over the country including Madras

(d) - Statewise incidence of malaria in
the country for the last three years is given in
the attached statement

The steps proposed for control and
containment of malaria include -

1) Anti Vector measures

a) Chemical methods

- Spraying with Synthetic
pyrethroids in tribal areas
- Spraying with DDT/BHC/
MAL in Urban areas

b) Biological methods

- Introduction of larvivorous
fishes wherever feasible
- Use of Biocides

2) Anti Parasitic measures

- Case detection and treat-
ment

3) Personal protection measures by use of chemically impregnated bednets

4) Comprehensive tribal malaria con- trol campaign in tribal areas by using different intervention meth- ods for control of Malaria

STATEMENT

Epidemiological situation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Pro.)			1991 (Prov.)		
		+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82510	32815	2	104483	41659	5	75793	30322	1
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	20865	2725	-	18227	2205	1	4267	429	N.R.
3.	Assam	62274	39757	6	60282	34633	16	80640	53528	9
4.	Bihar	40001	27710	13	27227	17315	2	24158	13161	N.R.
5.	Goa	4495	988	-	4890	871	1	2681	438	Nil
6.	Gujarat	598653	184137	60	515926	142391	86	392756	117281	10
7.	Haryana	23711	678	-	50381	3616	-	33936	1130	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8589	14	-	14379	30	-	19696	12	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3068	101	-	5481	223	-	4608	10	Nil
10	Karnataka	106683	29420	-	74012	23209	-	31985	6768	8
11.	Kerala	6126	157	1	6411	209	1	5596	212	Nil

Sl No	Name of the State	1989				1990 (Pro)				1991 (Prov.)			
		+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths		+Ve Cases	P.f. cases	Deaths		+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
12	Madhya Pradesh	252886	104811	16	224502	109477	3	96871	53720	20			
13	Maharashtra	122314	37724	8	113266	35595	6	127861	43910	7			
14	Manipur	957	395	2	601	275	-	566	281	Nil			
15	Meghalaya	10701	7767	-	8207	5691	-	5445	4148	Nil			
16	Mizoram	18517	9208	17	13825	8125	8	7161	4322	10			
17	Nagaland	3051	843	-	1603	332	-	1886	434	N.R.			
18	Orissa	260815	223364	118	237998	201218	147	276802	231257	15			
19	Punjab	32146	833	2	29336	579	-	36640	365	Nil			
20	Rajasthan	112316	24069	1	85864	19479	65	63022	10638	N.R.			
21	Sikkim	30	5	-	17	4	-	26	4	Nil			
22	Tamil Nadu	90478	4244	-	1210029	7029	-	120591	8611	Nil			

Sl No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Pro.)			1991 (Prov.)		
		+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	P.f. Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tripura	5991	1726	5	6633	5068	4	2805	1487	N.R.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	101815	6601	-	103222	7645	-	98109	8668	Nil
25.	West Bengal	18822	5820	16	27531	3690	4	25874	5072	N.R.
26	A&N Islands	2655	560	1	2391	427	-	1450	243	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	15405	5	-	26813	94	-	25628	31	Nil
28.	D&N Haveli	4741	68	-	5015	189	-	2947	53	Nil
29	Daman & Diu	784	46	-	801	55	-	1010	33	Nil
30.	Delhi	10761	32	-	12044	89	-	8491	24	Nil
31	Lakshadweep	4	Nil	-	6	Nil	-	4	-	N.R.
32.	Pondicherry	541	1	-	389	1	-	450	1	N.R.

Sl No	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Pro)			1991 (Prov)		
		+Ve Cases	Pf Cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	Pf cases	Deaths	+Ve Cases	Pf Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	Coalfields	104	12	-	97	5	1	12	4	Nil
Total		2022809	745236	268	1901887	669429	348	1581762	596597	86
		or say 20 lakhs	or say 7.5 lakhs		or say 19 lakhs	or say 6.7 lakhs		or say 16 lakhs	or say 6 lakhs	

Closure in Central Universities

2293. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Universities observed complete closure on the 13 February, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Joint Action Committee of the employees of Central Universities had given a call for closure of all Central Universities on 13th February, 1992 in protest against the UGC (Amendment) Bill, 1991. According to the information available while the Universities were not closed. Most of the employees responded to the call. The Bill sought, inter-alia, to empower the UGC to prescribe pay scales and service conditions of the employees of Central Universities with prior approval of the Central Government. Taking into account the reactions of teaching and non-teaching staff of Central Universities, Government has asked UGC to look into all aspects of the matter keeping in view the need to bring about uniformity in service conditions of employees consistent with the autonomy of Universities.

Cancellation of Halts in Vijayawada Division

2294. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether halts of passenger trains at the Morampuchi, Kolanucoda Stations and G.T. Express at Tenali Station of Vijayawada Division, South Central Railway have

been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide halts of G.T. Express and Navjeevan Express at Tenali Junction to facilitate the passengers of Guntur District; and

(d) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Due to poor patronisation and operational exigencies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Diversion of Guna-Etawah Line

2295. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI YOGANAND
SARASWATI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to reconsider Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah railway line, which is under construction, for diverting it between Gwalior and Bind to cover Malanpur industrial area; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the proposed diversion?

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

(b) The proposal has been agreed to in principle. The cost of diversion would be Rs.55.00 lakhs.

Godhra-Maksi Railway Line

2296. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI YOGANAND
SARASWATI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded its approval to the construction of Godhra-Dahod-Indore-Maksi railway line;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the provision made in this budget and the progress made in construction work; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of the said railway line is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Rs. 297.14 crores.

(c) Rs. 11 crores. Progress is 14% on Dewas-Maksi section.

(d) Depends on availability of resources in coming years.

Conversion of Indore Pithampur Line

2297. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI YOGANAND
SARASWATI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake the conversion work of Indore-Mau-Pithampur into broadgauge railway line in view of the demand of that region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Glucose Case

2298. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 1872 on December 3, 1991 and state:

(a) the findings of the enquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of investigation in the Glucose case; and

(b) the details of action taken against the persons, found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation erring officers are being charge sheeted.

Summer Specials

2299. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the Summer Specials proposed to be introduced during the ensuing summer holidays: zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): It is planned to run about 1150 Special Trains on various routes covering all the zones.

Conversion and Electrification of Railway lines in Karnataka

2300. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines planned to be converted into broad-gauge and to be electrified in near future in Karnataka; and

(b) the estimated cost thereof and the financial allocations made for each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

	Anticipated cost	Outlay during 1992-93
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1. GAUGE CONVERSION		
(a) Works in Progress		
Mysore - Bangalore (138. 25 km)	102.56	8.0
(b) New Works		
(i) Bangalore-Hubli (469 km)	235.00	62.0
(ii) Miraj-Londa (188 km)	122.00	1.0
(iii) Hospet-Hubli-Goa (with linked fingers) (489 km)	312.00	1.0
2. ELECTRIFICATION		
New Works		
Renigunta- Guntakal- Hospet and Tornagallu- Ranjitpura branch line (448 km) (Only a part is in Karnataka)	177.02	7.0

Rail Lines in Kerala

2301 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

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

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

(a) the names of the ongoing railway lines under construction in Kerala,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL
LIKARJUN) (a) to (c) The information is as
under

	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Target date</i>
1	NEW LINE		
	(i) Alleppey Kayankulam	86%	31 3 92
	(ii) Trichur-Guruvayoor	86%	31 3 92
2	DOUBLING		
	(i) Kayankulam-Quilon	30%	Target will depend upon the availability of resources in the coming years
	(ii) Quilon-Tnvandrum	NIL	

[Translation]

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

2302 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the extent of rise in prices of foodgrains and edible oils registered during the last six months, and

(b) the steps taken by the Government during the last three months to contain the rising prices of foodgrains and edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN
GOGOI) (a) The index numbers of whole-sale prices of foodgrains (excluding pulses)

and edible oils at the end of January 1992 show an increase of 26.4% and 7.2% respectively over past six months reckoned from July 1991

(b) In order to release pressure on prices of foodgrains the Government increased monthly allocations of wheat and rice to States/Union Territories for distribution through public distribution system and released additional quantities of wheat and rice for open sale and have also decided to import 1 million tonnes of wheat

As regards edible oils besides steps being taken to augment production, import of palmolein against exim scrips through State Trading Corporation has been allowed. State Governments have also been allowed to import palmolein oil with foreign exchange earned by them

Forest Cover in Uttar Pradesh

2003. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the areas of Uttar Pradesh which
have identified for conservation of forests;
and

(b) the district-wise area of land brought

under forest cover during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH: (a) There is no
such report of identification of areas for
conservation of forests in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The year-wise afforestation done
during the last three years under the 20-
Point Programme in the State of Uttar
Pradesh as reported is given in the attached
statement.

[English]

Ayurvedic and Sanskrit Colleges

2304 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Ayurvedic and Sanskrit Colleges under various Sanskrit Universities of the Country and

(b) the steps being taken for their development?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) According to information furnished by UGC there are three Sanskrit Universities having Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges affiliated to them and two deemed universities as indicated below —

Sanskrit Universities

- 1 Sampurnanand Sanskrit University Varanasi
- 2 K S Dharbanga Sanskrit University Dharbanga
- 3 Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri

Deemed Universities

- 1 Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupathi
- 2 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi

There are 615 Sanskrit Colleges and 4 Ayurvedic Colleges affiliated to the above three Sanskrit Universities. The names of the affiliated colleges are given in the printed publication 'Handbook of India Universities' published by the AIU, copy of which is avail-

able in the Parliament Library. Colleges are generally established by voluntary agencies, Trusts or State Governments and their development requirements are met primarily by these agencies. The UGC provides development grants to all eligible colleges included in the list of colleges maintained under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. The Commission has recently taken a decision to include oriental colleges in the list if they fulfill the prescribed conditions. The decision of the Commission has been brought to the notice of all Vice-Chancellors for necessary action.

Yogasan Course in Schools and Colleges

2305 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government propose to make Yogasan Course compulsory in all the schools and colleges for physical development of students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Prices of Tuberculosis Medicines

2306 SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of T B patients in the country State wise,

(b) whether there has been a steep increase in the prices of medicines of tuberculosis, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to contain it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) The estimated number

of T.B. patients in the country, State-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). It has been endeavour of the Government to ensure easy availability of life saving medicines in abundant quantity at reasonable prices to the consumers. However, in a situation of rising cost of inputs, particularly of imported nature some increase in the price of medicines are unavoidable if their availability has to be ensured. Prices of anti-TB drugs have been revised upwards

by 15-25% since May, 1991 to compensate the manufacturer for increase in input costs due to exchange rate adjustment. The prices of these formulations are fixed in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987, as per formula and on the basis of fixed norms and after obtaining the recommendations of the BICP which is an expert body of the Government on Industrial Costs and Prices. This arrangement ensures that the price increases allowed are related to actual increase in the input costs.

STATEMENT

S No	Name of States/ Union Territories	Population as per 1991 census (in lakhs)	Estimated cases (in lakhs)
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	663.00	9.94
2	Assam	223.00	3.34
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	0.13
4	Bihar	863.00	12.94
5.	Gujarat	412.00	6.13
6.	Haryana	163.00	2.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	51.00	0.76
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.00	1.15
9.	Karnataka	448.00	6.72
10.	Kerala	290.00	4.35
11.	Madhya Pradesh	661.00	9.91
12.	Maharashtra	787.00	11.80
13.	Manipur	18.00	0.27
14.	Meghalaya	15.00	0.27

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Population as per 1991 census (in lakhs)	Estimated cases (in lakhs)
15.	Mizoram	17.00	0.10
16.	Nagaland	312.00	0.18
17.	Orissa	318.00	4.72
18.	Punjab	232.00	3.03
19.	Rajasthan	430.00	6.58
20.	Sikkim	554.00	0.06
21.	Tamil Nadu	558.00	0.34
22.	Tripura	27.00	0.40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1338.00	20.82
24.	West Bengal	600.00	10.20
25.	Goa	12.00	0.18
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	A & N Islands	3.00	0.04
2.	Chandigarh	6.00	0.09
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.02
4.	Delhi	94.00	1.41
5.	Daman & Diu	1.00	0.02
6.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.01
7.	Pondicherry	8.00	0.12
Total		8439.0	126.52

National Parks

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

2307. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

(a) the number of National Parks in the
country at present, State-wise,

(b) the money allotted and spent for the

maintenance and development of these parks during the Seventh Plan, State-wise, and

(c) the number of National Parks proposed to be opened during the current financial year along with their locations State-wise?

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

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of National Parks and the amount of Central assistance released for their development, State-wise is attached

(c) The powers and responsibility of setting up of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are vested with the State Governments

STATEMENT

S No	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of National Parks	Amount of * central Assistance Released in VII Plan (Rs in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	133.18
3	Assam	2	134.61
4	Bihar	2	91.57
5	Goa	1	25.64
6	Gujarat	4	58.117
7	Haryana	1	—
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	80.23
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	21.01
10	Karnataka	5	138.99
11	Kerala	3	107.868
12	Madhya Pradesh	11	237.7?
13	Maharashtra	5	104.76
14.	Manipur	2	36.64
15.	Meghalaya	2	28.285

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of National Parks	Amount of * central Assistance Released in VII Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
16.	Mizoram	2	—
17.	Nagaland	1	—
18.	Orissa	2	93.71
19.	Punjab	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	3	321.61
21.	Sikkim	1	37.74
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	130.41
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	188.55
25.	West Bengal	3	115.15
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	19.205
		75	

* Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" and "Assistance for development of national parks"

[Translation]

Passenger Traffic on Balasore-Nilgiri Section

2308. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a railway line from Balasore railway station to Nilgiri for transportation of forest goods and metals;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to open this line for passenger traffic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Admission in Aligarh Muslim
University**

2309. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "AMU gears up for showdown with Govt." appearing in the Indian Express dated January, 1992;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A news-item captioned "AMU gears up for showdown with Govt." relating to the decision of the University to reserve 50% seats for Muslim candidates appeared in the Indian Express dated 28.1.1992.

(b) and (c). The Court of Aligarh Muslim University, in its meeting held on 20.8.1989, resolved inter alia to accept the recommendations of the Tyabji Committee for reservation of 50% seats in Class XI, Degree Courses, Master's Courses and Professional Courses for Muslim candidates on the basis of merit. As this resolution was not in conformity with the provisions of Section 8 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 which provides that the University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, religion, creed or class, a show-cause-notice was issued to the University under Section 13 (6) of the Aligarh Muslim Univer-

sity Act for annulment of the resolution. A reply to the show-cause-notice has not been received from the University.

[Translation]

Forest Fires

2310. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidents of forest fires during each of the last three years State-wise;

(b) the total forest area damaged as a result thereof State-wise; and

(c) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(c) Central assistance for purchase of fire-fighting equipments, installation of wireless sets and construction of fire-lines is being provided to the State/UT Governments under the scheme 'Development of Infrastructure for protection of forests from Biotic interference'.

Lifting of levy rice by FCI in U.P.

2311. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FCI at Bareilly in U.P. has experienced certain hurdles in lifting the levy rice at some places;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. State Government of U.P. changed on 24.11.91 the system of delivery of levy rice. Also the stocks offered by millers were not in the prescribed lot sizes. Some of the Stocks offered did not conform of prescribed specifications.

(c) Necessary arrangements including relocation of the staff of Food Corporation of India to take deliveries according to the changed system have been made resulting in substantial improvement of lifting of levy rice.

[English]

Tribunal Jurisdiction over Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees

2312. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas under the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be made effective; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan being a Society under Societies' registration Act does not automatically come under the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal. Section 14 (2) of the Central Administrative Tribunal Act - 1985, empowers the Central Government to issue notifi-

cation for bringing Corporations/Societies owned or controlled by the Government of India within the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal in regard to service matters of the employees of such bodies. No such notification for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been issued so far, keeping in view that the Central Administrative Tribunal was not equipped to bear the extra work load.

Opening of Dispensaries in the Evening

2313. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to keep the dispensaries open during evening for the benefit of Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration at present. 11 CGHS dispensaries with heavy load of patients are providing full services to the patients in the afternoon.

According to revised timings which are now being enforced, 41 CGHS dispensaries (including 11 double shift dispensaries) would be open on afternoon shift from 2.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

Youth programme on Physical Exercises

2314. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has drawn any programme based on the

Sports Policy for inculcating the habit of physical exercises in youth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To involve youth in physical exercises, the Sports Authority of India is operating various Schemes like Sports Project Development Area, Sports Hostels, national Sports Talent Contest, SAG Schemes, as well as the Schemes of Regional Coaching Centres and District Coaching Centres through the State Governments. The Scheme of Bharatiyam, i.e., Mass Physical Exercise programme, is also in operation in the school sector, in in this Scheme, so far a total number of 47,51,000 students and 42,800 teachers have been trained.

Sites of Archaeological Importance in Gujarat

2315. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sites of archaeological importance have recently been found in the State of Gujarat;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take to preserve those sites?

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

(b) and (c). As a result of preliminary explorations carried out by Archaeological

Survey of India, several sites have recently been found in the state of Gujarat datable to Pre-Historic, Chalcolithic, historical and medieval periods, containing different types of pottery and antiquities.

However these sites are not considered to be of national importance, hence the Central Government is unable to preserve them.

Schemes for Development of Women and Children

2316. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether schemes have been launched for development of children and women in urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the progress made so far, State-wise and Union-territory wise,

(c) whether any provision of funds for these schemes have since been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and amount spent so far, State-wise and Union territory-wise; and

(e) the number of women and children benefited by these schemes, district-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (e). In addition to the major programmes for the development of

children and women such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); Nutrition programme through Balwadi and Day-Care centres for the pre-school children in the age group of 3-5 years; Creches/Day Care Centre for children of Working and Ailing Mothers; Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA); Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women (STEP); Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Units for Women; short Stay Homes; Universal Immunisation Programme Maternal and Child Health Programme; and Oral Rehydration Therapy, the following initiatives have been taken up recently:-

1. *Adolescent Girls Scheme:*

A special intervention has been devised for Adolescent Girls using the ICDS infrastructure. This scheme focusses on School drop out Adolescent Girls in the age-group of 11-18 years and attempts to meet the Nutrition, Health, Nutrition and Health Education, literacy, recreational and skill development needs of the Adolescent Girls. It attempts to prepare the Adolescent Girls for safe moth-

erhood and tap her potentials as a social animator.

The Scheme for Adolescent Girls has been sanctioned in 507 Blocks in various States and Union Territories.

State-wise details regarding the schemes are given in the attached Statement.

2. *National Commission for Women:*

The National Commission for Women was constituted on 31.1.92. The Commission shall inter-alia study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women to review the existing legislations and suggest amendments, wherever necessary. It will also look into the complaints and take suo moto notice of the cases involving deprivation of the rights of women in order to provide support, legal or other-wise to helpless women. The Commission shall monitor the proper implementation of all the legislations made to protect the rights of women so as to enable them to achieve equality in all spheres of life and equal participation in the development of the nation.

STATEMENT

Adolescent Girls Scheme

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Blocks covered	Amount sanctioned during 9.1.92 (Centre's Share- in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries expected to be covered on operationalization of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	25.30	23000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.10	1000
3.	Assam	10	11.00	10000
4.	Bihar	74	81.41	74000
5.	Goa	1	1.10	1000
6.	Gujarat	4	4.40	4000
7.	Haryana	4	4.40	4000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.10	1000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2.20	2000
10.	Karnataka	23	25.30	23000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	48	52.80	48000
12.	Kerala	13	14.30	13000

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Blocks covered	Amount sanctioned during 91-92 (Centre's Share- in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries expected to be covered on operationalization of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	29	31.90	29000
14.	Manipur	1	1.10	1000
15.	Meghalaya	1	1.10	1000
16.	Mizora	1	1.10	1000
17.	Nagaland	1	1.10	1000
18.	Orissa	10	11.00	11000
19.	Punjab	3	3.30	3000
20.	Rajasthan	24	26.40	24000
21.	Tamil Nadu	25	27.50	25000
22.	Sikkim	1	1.10	1000
23.	Tripura	1	1.10	1000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	99	108.90	99000
25.	West Bengal	41	45.10	41000

S No	Name of State/UT	No of Blocks covered	Amount sanctioned during 91-92 (Centre's Share- in lakhs)	No of beneficiaries expected to be covered on operationalization of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
26	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1 10	1000
27	Chandigarh	1	1 10	1000
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1 10	1000
29	Daan & Diu	1	1 10	1000
30	Delhi	3	3 30	3000
31	Lakshadweep	1	1 10	1000
32	Pondicherry	1	1 10	1000
Total			495 00	4,50,000
World Bank Assisted Projects				
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	15 40	14000
2	Orissa	14	15 40	14000
Total			30 80	28000

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No of Blocks covered	Amount sanctioned during 91-92 (Centre's Share in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries expected to be covered on operationalization of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
	USAID Assisted Projects			
1.	Maharashtra	10	11.00	10000
2.	Gujarat	11	12.10	11000
	Total	21	23.10	21000
	SIDA Assisted Projects			
1.	Tamil Nadu	8	8.80	8000
	Grand Total	507	557.70	5,07,000

Workshop on Evils of Dowry

2317 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHAN DARI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any workshop on evils of dowry was organised by the Department of Women and Child Development,

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives

(c) the details of suggestions made in the workshop, and

(d) the steps taken to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) to (d) A Workshop was organised under the aegis of the Department of Women & Child Development by the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute on 12-13 January, 1991, to review the four acts with which the Department is concerned. The recommendations of the workshop with reference to the Dowry Prohibition Act, inter-alia related to a change in the definition of Dowry, restrictions on marriage expenses and number of guests, equal inheritance rights for women, compulsory registration of marriage delinking of the economic aspect from marriages, mandatory provision to maintain a list of presents, prescription of a time limit for preparation of a large-sheet and post-mortem reports, disallowing the accused in a dowry death case from remarrying till the case is finally decided, association of women police officers

with investigation, close association of Dowry Prohibition Officers with voluntary organisations and setting up of family courts to settle dowry cases. The recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

2318 SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
SHRIPRABHU DAYALKATHERIA
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide free rail passes to the handicapped persons,

(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) Orthopaedically handicapped, Mentally Retarded, totally Deaf & Dumb and Blind persons are already eligible for specified concessions. Further liberalisation is not feasible in view of wide implications.

[English]

**Restoration of Saradia-Junagadh
Railway Line**

2319 SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Saradia-Junagadh railway line on Western Railway has been discontinued, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the said line is likely to be restored to serve the important industrial town situated there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Shahpur-Saradia portion of Saradia - Junagadh section has been closed on account of heavy breaches and extensive damage to bridges. In view of the line being uneconomic, availability of adequate road transport services, and high cost of expenditure on repairs, it is not proposed to restore this section.

Scheme to save Taj Mahal from Pollution

2320. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

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

(a) whether Taj is losing its lustre and growing paler day by day even after the implementation of the recommendations of the Varadarajan Committee to save Taj Mahal from environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any positive scheme is under consideration of the Government to save Taj Mahal from environmental pollution of Agra;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Measures have already been taken by different agencies including Archaeological Survey of India to preserve Taj Mahal from Pollution.

(d) The details are as under:

- (i) Two thermal power plants have been closed down in 1981.
- (ii) Agra railway station yard has been dieselised.
- (iii) The forest Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh has created a green belt around Taj Mahal by plantation of trees.
- (iv) The state Government is monitoring the pollution levels in Agra.
- (v) The Archaeological Survey of India is constantly monitoring the ambient air around the Taj Mahal to assess the level of sulphur-di-oxide, suspended particulate matter and other pollutants as well as meteorological data in order to take such remedial measures as may be required and consequently periodical chemical treatment and preservation is being carried out.
- (vi) Department of Environment, Government of India vide its notification dated 3rd May, 1983 has demarcated a geographical zone around Taj Mahal where no industry with pollution potential is allowed.
- (vii) There is a ban on the use of furnace oil and diesel generators in industries in Agra. The foundaries are not permitted to operate during winter nights.

(e) Question does not arise

Illegal selling of Railway Passes

2322 SHRI P M SAYEED Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway protection Force has recently busted a racket involving selling of free railway passes

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this type of malpractice in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Recently RPF of Western Railway has busted a racket involving the selling of free railway passes on 6 2 1992 at Ajmer Station In this connection three persons including one railways employee were arrested by the RPF One Railway employee who has since retired and anted in the case is absconding A case dated 6 2 1992 u/s 3 RP (UP) Act has been registered at Ajmer

(c) All concerned have been advised to keep pass book in safe custody and carry out periodical checks In case of missing numbers the same are being notified to all concerned to avoid misuse

Ganga Action Plan - II

2323 SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rs 615 crore outlay for Ganga Action Plan-II" appearing in the Financial Express dated February 7, 1992,

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the

details of the plan for cleaning and pollution abatement of the Yamuna and the other schemes in Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, and

(c) the sources tapped for funding of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir An extension of Ganga Action Plan for its second phase is under consideration of the Government The schemes proposed under Ganga Action Plan Phase II include left over pollution abatement works in 25 class I towns which could not be included in GAP Phase I Pollution abatement works in Class II and Class III towns in the main stream of River Ganga and works on the grossly polluted stretches of major tributaries of Ganga like Yamuna, Damodar Gomti details in this regard including sources of funding, are under finalisation

Killing of Frogs and other Animals in Vijayawada

2324 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether thousands of frogs and other animals are killed every day in Andhra Pradesh and

(b) if so the measures taken to preserve these animals especially in Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) Chief Wildlife Warden of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no large scale killing or illegal trapping of frogs and other animals has been detected in the State during the recent past

(b) Measures taken to ensure protec-

tion of wild animals in the State include:

- (i) Hunting of wild animals, for purposes other than protection of life and property, education, research and population management under Sections 11 and 12 of the Act, has been banned.
- (ii) Trade in wild animals included in Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II of the Act is banned. The trade in remaining species is strictly regulated according to the condition of the licence granted for this purpose. Frog is included in Schedule IV of the Act.
- (iii) Export of frog or part thereof is banned.
- (iv) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof, is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- (v) Central assistance is provided to State/UT. Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
- (vi) A network of 413 wildlife sanctuaries and 75 national parks, covering 4.2% of the geographical area of the country, has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries, on request from the state Governments.
- (vii) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers and elephants are being implemented.

- (viii) A system of castawards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.
- (ix) Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities of Andhra Pradesh whenever information of illegal trading in frogs and other animals, reaches them.

Reconsideration of Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project

2325. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ;
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY;
SHRI RABI RAY.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to reconsider the Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project on river Indravati in Madhya Pradesh in view of the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project is likely to destroy some 5704 hectares of exquisite sal forests; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting environmental clearance to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project was granted environmental approval in 1979 and again in 1985. The proposal received under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is under consideration on the basis of reports submitted in February 1992.

(c) The project involves diversion of 5704 hectares of forest land.

(d) Environmental clearance in 1979 and again 1985 was granted stipulating certain conditions regarding studies to be undertaken in the areas of wildlife, flora and fauna and subject to the preparation of Master Rehabilitation Plan

[Translation]

New Railway Line between Shikohabad and Farrukhabad

2326 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for laying new railway line in place of the old line from Shikohabad Junction to Farrukhabad on Northern Railway, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARAJUN) (a) No, Sir The line is being maintained as per needs of traffic

(b) Does not arise

Augmentation of Gaya-Kiul Section

2327 SHRI RAJESH KUMAR will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any plan to augment/renovate Gaya-Kiul section to run super fast train on it,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARAJUN) (a) to (c) Gaya-Kiul section is being upgraded by provision of Standard-III

interlocking at 7 stations at a cost of Rs 2 36 crores

There is no proposal at present to run a superfast train on this section

[English]

Trafficking in Women

2328 SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any trafficking in Indian women is taking place in the garb of their marriage with foreign citizens residing out side India,

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the each of the last three years and

(c) the steps being taken to curb such trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that they have no information on such trafficking of Indian women. However, they have informed that there are three instances in the past 3 years of the marriages of minor girls to foreign citizens residing outside India, but these cases are not being prosecuted under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(c) The Government considers the economic social & cultural upliftment of women to be the basic requirement for preventing any trafficking of Indian women. Towards this end the Government has been implementing several schemes for their

economic empowerment, education and awareness generation. Further the Ministry of Home Affairs have alerted the immigration officials at the exit points to be more careful while scrutinising the travel documents of minor girls to notice any false entry on their passports regarding their age etc.

Measures to Improve Acceptability of Sugar in World Market

2329. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated various measures to improve the acceptability of Indian sugar in the World Market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sugar industry is bearing loss in exporting sugar;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Improvement in the quality of sugar produced so as to make it acceptable in the world market is primarily the responsibility of the sugar factories and depends upon the technical and managerial efficiency of the sugar factories.

(c) to (e). At present, export of sugar is being carried out by the Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation, a body corporate of the industry, under the provisions of Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1953. The profit/loss in the export of sugar would be known only after the shipment of the entire quantity allocated for export is completed and the accounts finalised.

[Translation]

Import of Wheat

2330. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
 PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
 SHRI PROBIN DEKA:
 SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
 SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN:
 SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
 SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
 SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
 SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
 PROF. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA.
 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
 DR. ASIM BALA:
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
 SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR:
 SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
 PROF. RAM KAPSE:
 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN RAY CHAUDHURI:
 SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:
 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
 WARI:
 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR,
 PATEL:
 SHRI R. SURENDERREDDY:
 SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH
 HOODA:
 KUMARAI UMA BHARATI:
 SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:
 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
 SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
 SHRI NARAIN SINGH
 CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
 SHRI BRAHMANAND MAN-
 DAL:
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
 MALIK:
 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
 YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is exporting wheat and also propose to import the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the quantity of wheat proposed to be imported during the current year and during each of the next two years, countrywise;

(d) whether the rates of the wheat proposed to be imported are much higher than that of the wheat proposed to be exported;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the rates in dollar terms; separately; and

(f) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the important deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The decision to export

wheat was taken at a time when the stocks of wheat in the Central Pool were higher than the stocks required to be maintained under the buffer stocking policy, in order to earn the much needed foreign exchange. Subsequently, keeping in view the lower procurement and increased demand for PDS, it was decided to restrict these exports. The Government have recently decided to import one million tonnes of wheat during 1992 with a view to increase its availability and to contain market prices. No contracts for import have, however, been signed so far. There is not proposal at present to import wheat during next two years.

(d) to (f). Price of the imported wheat and the foreign exchange involved will be known only after finalisation of contracts.

[English]

Production of Wheat

2331. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wheat in the country in 1991;

(b) the stocks of wheat in central godowns as on April 1, 1991;

(c) the procurement of wheat out of 1991 Crop; and

(d) the quantity of wheat distributed through Fair-Price shops during 1989, 1990 and 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The production of wheat in the country during 1990-91 production year (July-June) has been estimated at 545.22 lakh tonnes.

(b) The stocks of wheat in Central Pool as on April 1, 1991 were 56.45 lakhs tonnes.

(c) The procurement of wheat during 1991-92 marketing season (April-march) as on 28.2.1992 has been 77.52 lakh tonnes.

(d) A quantity of 70.95 lakh tonnes, 64.52 lakh tonnes and 89.06 lakh tonnes of wheat was distributed from the Central Pool for Public Distribution system during 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively.

[Translation]

Fixing of Margin on Supply of Foodgrains

2332. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI SATYNARAYAN
JATIYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of margin fixed by the Union Government on supply of foodgrains to States on concessional rates for tribal areas;

(b) whether several States have demanded increase in this margin;

(c) if so, the action taken so far in this regard;

(d) whether the amount of margin fixed by the Union Government is less than the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Union Government to make up the losses being incurred by the Food and Supply departments of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN

GOGOI): (a) Rs. 25.00 per quintal.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir, some States have conveyed that the margin allowed is inadequate and does not fully cover their actual transport and distribution charges etc.

(e) In cases where the margin is regarded as inadequate, the balance is to be borne by the States themselves as part of their own contribution towards the welfare of the tribal population.

Oil Slick in Bay of Bengal

2333. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
DR. ASIM BALA
SHRI AJOY MUKHO-
PADHYAY:
SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-
TACHRAYA
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA.
SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM
CHANDRASEKHAR:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether an oil slick is threatening animal and plant life in the Bay of Bengal;

(b) whether the slick is also threatening the mangrove forests in Sunderbans,

(c) if so, how this slick has occurred, and

(d) the steps being taken to counteract this situation before this slick moves towards the land in Sunderbans forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). An oil slick was sighted in the Bay of Bengal in the territorial waters of Bangladesh about 40

Kms south of New Mocre Island. The slick has been reportedly caused when crude oil was being transferred from a Singapore based tanker T.T. Energy to a small Bangladesh Shipping Corporation Tanker at the island of Kutubdia off the Chittagong coast. The discharge occurred when one of the old tankers on the T.T. Energy sprung a leak.

The oil slick was initially 13 Kms long but later on split into small patches. As of now, no slick is visible in the area. Since the slick has totally disintegrated, it does not pose any threat to animal, plant life and mangrove forests in Sunderbans.

An Inter-Departmental Coordination Group is monitoring the situation.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai). Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Home Minister to the fact that the law of the jungle prevails in Bihar. Just a few days back....(Interruptions) you will have to listen to me. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been four kidnappings in the last one week. Only day before yesterday, a businessman's child was kidnapped in Begusara district. Before that, a Doctor's child was abducted and when the people went to meet the Chief Minister, the latter told them that the child must be taking a boat ride somewhere in the Ganga and will return himself within two-three days. You can judge the situation for yourself. Through you, I would like to tell the Union Government not to remain a silent spectator to these incidents. It should intervene in the matter. (Interruptions)

A brutal massacre took place at Barah and the entire world was stunned. Such

inhuman killings are taking place and kidnappings have become a regular feature. Only day before yesterday, a businessman Shri Rungta's child was kidnapped (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should listen to all these things.

The Janata Dal MPs won't raise such matters, although they claim to play a constructive role. They can see for themselves. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leaders of the Janata Dal are present in the House. (Interruptions). The whole world has been a witness to the inhuman carnage at Barah, yet no one of them felt it necessary to raise the matter in the House. They haven't initiated any action against the guilty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will have to intervene in this matter. You will have to tell the Union Government that the occurrence of such incidents in Bihar is a matter of shame for the entire country. Therefore, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs towards this issue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a court, you can not question him like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you to sit down.

[English]

Please take your seats. I am standing on my legs. Is it necessary every day for the Presiding Officer to stand up and say that you will be allowed one after the other? Why don't you think that the Members would be allowed one after the other? Why all of you are getting together all the time and then

sitting? I cannot compete with you. It is not possible. My voice has to be heard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. What you say is not being recorded. Are you interested in just speaking? Are you not interested in getting what you say recorded? If you are interested, please cooperate. One after the other, you will get the opportunity. Please cooperate. I will call out your name. Then you stand up and then you speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has he only got the right to speak? Don't I have that right? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You too have that right. You have been given time to speak.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan won't say anything about it. Shri V.P. Singh also won't say anything about it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to understand. What can I do, if you don't understand it? I was telling them, not you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Being the lady Member, I allowed you for the first time. Why are you interrupting unnecessarily? I allowed you for the first time. You are still casting aspersions. It is very unfair and unjust. Please do understand. I am trying to help you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not want to speak, but she mentioned my name and said that I should have said something on this issue. I would just like to say in one line.

MR. SPEAKER: She hasn't said anything. She just observed that Shri Ram Vilasji is quite active in the House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to make only one request to the Union Government, and it is that they should come out with a white paper.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are justifying her statement. I have called Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to speak. You are forcing your statement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, or else, I should be given some time later on to say one line.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I will give you time later on.

12.05 hrs.

RE: INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER, SHRI RAJIV GANDHI

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa). Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the House to a very disturbing news that the video-film that was taken on the fateful night of May, 21 at Sriperumbudur in which the former Prime

Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was brutally killed has been erased out. The four-minutes duration of that film immediately preceding the event and after the event has been erased out. That has been given prominent publicity by a national newspaper by name *The Pioneer*. In the past, in this House, several times we had brought certain matters to the notice of the Government and of the House that strange things were happening in connection with this investigation. The suspects were killed in mysterious circumstances. Evidences are being destroyed. Now, this latest news has come. I want – to know from the Government whether their attention has already been drawn to this news or not. If so, what is their reaction? If this is true, then what action they are going to take on those who are responsible for the destruction of vital evidence in this gruesome murder. Through you, I want some immediate response from the Government.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): On this issue which was raised by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, I would like to say that at least the Government should respond how this evidence, this video cassette camera have been destroyed. How has this evidence been destroyed? Regarding all these things, the Government must respond.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY – SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Without that, truth will never come out. The truth must come out.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We do not know what is happening on this issue. Why are the Congress (I) Members silent on this issue? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, the Hon. Member Shri Saifuddin Choudhury has drawn the attention of the House to only the aspect of the investigation of the very shocking assassination of our late Prime Minister. A lot of things are coming out in the newspapers

which are being widely discussed that certain attempts are being made to see that the proper investigation is not completed and the culprits may not be brought to book.

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): It is not correct. We are doing it properly.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: This reminds us of John F. Kennedy's assassination and the investigation as also the finishing up of the evidence in that case. Therefore, it is important that the Government should come out with a statement and assure this House – not only this House but also the entire people of this country that the proper investigation is going on and the attempts which are being made to finish the evidence, that will not be allowed. This Government must come out with a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue has been raised twice in the House after the tragedy that took place in May and naturally the hon. Members expressed their concern over it. They expressed their apprehensions over the news items published in various newspapers and magazines. However, I am surprised that despite such a terrible tragedy which claimed the life of a former Prime Minister, the Government did not consider it obligatory on its part to inform. The House of the action takes so far. Because a reference has been made to John F. Kennedy's assassination, I believe that the hon. Members are aware that 'Warren Commission' was constituted to probe into the matter. It presented a voluminous report, but now after so many years, a film has been made which brought into light certain glaring facts, which disproves the findings of the 'Warren Commission'. Those who have seen the film say that the film disproves the findings in a very effective way. Whenever and wherever such incidents take place, they are surrounded by my mystery and doubts. Therefore, the Government should not leave the matter to

the newspapers and journals to pursue. It should come to the House on its own and inform it of the progress made so far, the findings over which it feels satisfied and those aspects, about which it is unsatisfied and also the aspects into which the Government is making further inquiries. If the Government makes such a detailed statement in the House and takes it into confidence, it would not only be in the interest of the Government, but by doing so, it will be fulfilling its responsibility, as well.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should have come out with a *Suo Motu* statement in this regard, before Shri Advani or Shri Saifuddin Choudhury raised this issue. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Kumaramangalam is present in the House and I would like to support whatever Shri Choudhury and Shri Advani have said by adding here that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was one of the important leaders of the country who held important positions including that of the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. While the House has apprehensions about the manner in which evidence is being destroyed, the Government seems to be least worried about it. A reference was made to Kennedy in the House. I would like to say in this regard that World leaders, whether they be Presidents or Prime Ministers, even in the case of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister, we read in the newspapers that either the evidence is being destroyed or they are not being brought to light. The Government should have been cautious, keeping these things in mind.

But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems that the Government did not take precaution. I would like Shri Kumaramangalam to own the responsibility, and give an assurance to the House at least by Friday that the probe into the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case is still on. The Government should also inform the House of the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the mistakes and plug the loopholes. The Government should take both the House and the country into confidence.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Verma Commission is probing the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. However, the question is not that of probe but the vital question is that new facts are coming to light which give rise to suspicions. When important people are killed and particularly when a Prime Minister is assassinated, it gives rise to many doubts. It is Government's responsibility to clear the suspicions arising in the minds of common people. It should not be that people may start believing that the commission appointed to conduct the enquiry is actually working to hide the facts. I urge the Government to place the facts before us and inform us about the progress made so far. We are not interested in going into the day to day working. However, the Government should clear the doubts generally arising in the minds of the hon. Members. We demand that a statement should be made by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very bad incident which had happened in Tamil Nadu and we all Indians should bow our heads in shame. Since the hon. Member has recalled that incident, I want that the Government must come forward with a statement. I want to tell this House that an Indian M.P., illegally had met Prabhakaran who was charged as the cause for the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. A clear statement should be taken from the Indian M.P., who is still now an M.P., and it is the duty of that Indian M.P., to tell the House and the country as to what was the conversation that he had with Prabhakaran after his illegal meeting with him. Since his party is an important party in the Indian history it is his national duty (*Interruptions*). He has illegally met Prabhakaran, who was the cause for Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. I do not want to mention the name of the M.P. (*Interruptions*)

ME. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Janarthanan, please do not use the names of the persons who cannot defend themselves here.

SHRI MR KADAMBUR JANARTHA NAN Prabhakaran was the main cause for Rajiv Gandhi's assassination and the Commission has decided that

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Sir, he has mentioned only the name of Prabhakaran

SHRI DEPUTY SPEAKER I am expunging that thing

SHRI MR KADAMBUR JANARTHA NAN I did not mention anybody's name Prabhakaran was the cause for the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and it has been mentioned in the papers. It has come out

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Janarthanan whatever may be your intentions but please do not use the name of a person who cannot defend himself

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Sir he has mentioned the name of Prabhakaran, who is the leader of LTTE

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER No I have expunged it

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Sir he was only saying that one of our MPs had met Prabhakaran illegally and the Government should inquire into it and the House should know about it *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER All right then it will be on record

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) Sir, I may submit that he has not named any person other than what has come out in the papers. According to him, Prabhakaran was the person who had arranged and who was the accused in the matter of assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. And I do not think that that would really amount to naming a person who cannot

defend himself. So, that may please be permitted

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is all right. Now Shri Thomas, have you got something to say?

SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) Sir, it is really a disturbing thing that the investigation has not revealed so many facts. Though we hear from so many quarters and from the investigation also, many persons who were involved or many institutions which were involved some way or the other have not been brought to books so far. Also it is really disturbing that the news which has appeared had mentioned that a portion of the video cassette which shows the important part of the incident has been erased. If that is so, it was really a disturbing thing and we cannot simply sit here without being known to this House whether it is real and what has happened to it at the earliest. So I would suggest that the Government should come out with a statement with regard to all these aspects including the very disturbing fact that a very senior person who is in politics in India had gone to Sri Lanka to meet the LTTE supremo and that he had met him before the incident. And this incident had got something to do with it. It is a very serious incident on which an immediate statement should come from the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzafarpur) *(Interruptions)* Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, no Member of Parliament of any political party has been named. Seven to eight months have passed since this incident took place. They have appointed two Judicial Commissions and SIT is there. You are carrying out all the investigations. Members after Members are pointing out that a Member of Parliament had gone and met Prabhakaran, the link between him and the assassination is well known but it is being as insinuation and innuendo. The hon. Minister says that he does not think that that would

really amount to naming to a person so that may be permitted. They have got all the rights.

[English]

The needle of suspicion ultimately has to go somewhere. It will have to ultimately go to those who are in charge of the investigation.

[Translation]

You have got full right to get it investigated. You are attempting to create suspicion against other people.

[English]

You have no business to do it. You have the whole State machinery in your hands. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria)
If the Government is unable to get it investigated properly then it should resign.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I wish to bring to your notice that there are twenty persons who have come to the office before 10 o'clock and given a notice in the office. The office has listed their names. We have got only forty minutes at our disposal before one o'clock. According to the list I call out the names of persons so that they may take one minute. In the absence of it those who take the pain of coming to the office before 10 o'clock get their names listed in spite of their painstaking their names cannot be called in this House if we are to adopt the procedure that we have set today.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is true that the issue is important. Important Members have ventilated their grievances. They have brought the matter to the notice of the Gov-

ernment. So, as regards other issues let us follow certain principles and procedure. We shall have to follow certain rules. It is not that as and when anybody raises his hand he should be called and others cannot get a chance. Those who have been belowed with a very good voice they can only attract the attention of the Chair in that case and those who have been bestowed with feeble voice they cannot be heard. This injustice is there. So some system is being evolved. That system is you are all requested to go to the office give the notice before 10 o'clock. According to the time the list is made available here. Today there are 21 persons who have given the names. Within one o'clock we can call out the names of as many Members as possible. One by one they should quickly tell what they feel and they should also accommodate the subsequent speaker. (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Discretion amounts to injustice. It is impossible. One may be having a vital and important matter to be ventilated on the floor of the House and another may get a chance on an issue which may not be of very great importance. Therefore the office has recognised them and they have made a list. I think we shall have to go by that.

SHRI LAL K ADVANI Mr Deputy Speaker you are right that the list should be attended to. But there are issues as for example the issue that has been raised today on which I would expect the Government to respond or at least to assure that House that they would come forth after discussing it with the Home Minister. At the moment it is the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs who can respond.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM I was waiting to be identified. I am obliged. The assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been one of those horrendous events which has shaken this nation to its very core. Whenever leaders of the world are assassinated the process of investigation is often under attack. We are aware that there are two Commissions of Inquiry going into

the matter Papers are coming out – it is a fact – with various versions some saying that this evidence has been destroyed, some saying that this witness has committed suicide and some saying something else. But the issue that really arises is that if the Government, during the pendency of these two Inquiry Commissions starts coming out with what the Investigation Team – the Special Investigation Team that is looking into it – is presenting before the Commission. I do not know whether it would really help the Commission in coming out with its real full version and bringing out – what they consider after having all the information at their disposal – as to what happened in the event. There is a possibility Sir and it is expected also in such cases of assassination that an attempt will be made to cast a slur on the investigation.

I am not necessarily saying that everything that the Investigation Team is doing is correct or not correct. It is also for the Commission to say. But there will be an attempt to try and cloud the investigation, try and confuse the atmosphere and try and ensure that the real criminals are not brought to book and the real story does not come out. This is an attempt that would be there and the usual procedures will be used. However since the Opposition seems to unitedly come to the view that they would like to have a statement from the Government I would find out from the Home Minister as to how much we can really say.

But I am sure the House would agree with me that there are limitations at the moment for the Government to come out with everything because it would hamper the inquiry. To the extent we can clear the air we would like to clear the air and we would not like to hamper the inquiry and I would request the Members *(Interruptions)* I am sorry, this is too serious *(Interruptions)* I do not think it is fair. I am not refusing it. I said that I would bring it to the notice of the Home Minister and I said that the Government would come forward *(Interruptions)*. But I would plead with you. This is very serious

and I plead with you not to allow a campaign that may be carried out and will be carried out, to try and cast a slur on the investigating authorities because that will only achieve the objective of not allowing the truth to come out *(Interruptions)*. Let anybody not do that *(Interruptions)*. I am not saying anybody is doing that *(Interruptions)*. I would request the Opposition who I am sure is as much shaken as we are over the horrendous assassination that took place that we all should jointly do it and the Government is determined *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

Khuranaji when I am speaking this is not the way you should behave.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) The Congress M Ps neither go before the commission nor extend their co-operation to it in investigation. I allege that the Congress M Ps *(Interruptions)*.

*[English]**

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM I am sorry Sir. This is not the way in which the House should run *(Interruptions)*. This is not the way *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA **

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I seek your protection because the Members try to shout

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please remove your seats *(Interruptions)*. This leads us to nowhere.

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Congress M.Ps are not appearing before the Commission.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not turn this into a school room. This is not a classroom. One need not teach others how to speak. I will expunge that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If two persons speak simultaneously, you need not take down anything.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: You don't have to tell this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They cannot take it down also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. This is a matter on which you are all very much agitated. During zero hour, I think we may not get sufficient information. There is a relevant provision in the rules. If you feel agitated you can bring this matter under the relevant rule so that the Government is very much compelled to be under an obligation to answer it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. This matter is over. Now we shall proceed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Twenty-one persons have given the names.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members are coming and giving their names. It does not read. Once again they have approached the office. So, I shall call as per the list prepared.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am fond of and I respect my dear friend Mr. Khurana. We worked together on the trade union front often. But I would only make a request to him that the matter which we are all addressing is of a serious nature. I would request that I be heard out. The point which I am making is that the Government has nothing to hide. We are totally committed to ensure that a very fair and a very strict investigation does take place in the matter.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What about the progress?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The progress in the investigation if I may submit, is that it is being placed before the two Commissions of Inquiry.

If you want to know the exact details of progress I would request the Home Minister and the Government will come back to the House. We are making it very clear that while the Government will come back to the House we will give all facts before you. But we plead with you that you join us to ensure that the atmosphere is not allowed to be clouded. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This subject is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): For the last two days I have been trying but I have

not been given an opportunity (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is the difficulty That is why I appeal to hon Members

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SFAKER We shall have to follow certain rules Now I call Mr V Dhananjaya Kumar

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY We should also be given opportunity we have also given notices (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The names of all those people who have given their names have been listed here I shall call them as per the list

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER All those Hon Members, who have given the notices in the office before 10 o'clock have been listed

(*Interruptions*)

Suppose I have to read all the 21 it takes 21 minutes Let us save some time

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Balayogi kindly have your seat

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) Sir I wish to bring to the notice of this august House and draw the attention of the Government to the disturbing political developments that have taken place in Karnataka According to me, a serious constitutional crisis has developed in Karna-

taka On the 3rd of this month the budget was to be presented before the legislature (*Interruptions*) An allegation has been made (*Interruptions*)

Sir, never in the history of parliamentary democracy had a Member of the ruling party raised objection in the presentation of the Budget on the ground that the subject matter of the Budget had leaked out Now I am not concerned about that

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Then what is your concern?

SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUMAR My concern is after the presentation of the Budget, since 3rd March both the Houses of the Karnataka Legislature are not functioning properly Under Article 356 of the Constitution it is one of the obligatory functions and duties cast on an elected Government to see that proper functioning of the Legislature is also carried out Now the entire Opposition has boycotted the Legislatures (*Interruptions*) A majority of the Members belonging to the ruling party have also expressed loss of confidence in the Chief Minister I would like to know from the Government whether they have received any report from the Governor about the political development in Karnataka The Chief Minister has lost the confidence of the Opposition and the Members of the ruling party and thereby he has lost the confidence of the people of Karnataka also (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know whether any report has been submitted by the Governor or whether the President would intervene in the matter (*Interruptions*) the hon Minister is present here should enlighten the House, Sir (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E AHAMED Sir I am on a point of order State issues should not be raised here

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is not a point of order

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G M C RAI AYOGI (Amalapuram) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir in Rapaka village in Tuni of East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh about 370 families belonging to Harijans and landless poor were affected by fire accident on 3rd March 1992. Many of these people lost their belongings and are homeless. These people not only lost their homes but also their household belongings and are now in panic condition. To help these fire victims I request the honourable Prime Minister to extend suitable help to them so that these helpless victims can be rehabilitated at the earliest. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Guman Mal Lodha

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir through you I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Hon Prime Minister towards Rajasthan where most of the districts are suffering from drought and famine. Yesterday the Hon Prime Minister said that the Government was selling rice at a cheap rate through the Public Distribution System. But Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the factual position is that we are being provided only 75000 Kgs of rice whereas we require 439 lakh metric tonnes of rice so that we may provide rice at the rate of 10 kgs per head. The quota of rice and sugar has also been curtailed.

Sir through you I would like to request the Government that it should make arrangements to enable us to supply rice at the rate of 10 kgs per person in Rajasthan. Full supply may be made to the Government of Rajasthan for the purpose and prescribed quota of wheat rice and levy sugar should also be made available to Rajasthan Government. There is always a crowd before the ration shops. People don't get rice. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has made a written request to the Hon Prime Minister to increase the ration quota. I urge upon the

Government to supply the required quota to Rajasthan immediately. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN Sir I have got a very important matter to raise. But you are not listening. Kindly allow me to speak Sir. You are asking everybody in the Opposition to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It is really impossible to give you time.

DR RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN No Sir. You must give us time. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Only if your name is there in the list, you will be called. Shri Suraj Mandal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Sridharan please sit down. I have been repeatedly saying that you should speak only when your chance comes.

DR RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN Sir, I am just requesting you to give my leader a few minutes time and nothing more than that. You have given a chance to all these people. The matter that we want to raise is very important for the country.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon Members are supposed to give a notice in the office at 10 o'clock. Your name is there. It will definitely be called. Why are you necessarily agitated?

DR RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN We have given notice Sir.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER His name is eleventh in the list. He will be called. Why are you unnecessarily agitated? In this process whole of our time is wasted and the chance to ventilate very important issues is lost. This will not serve our purpose at all. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHR SURAJ MANDAL (Goddā) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards a serious problem. If the Government does not pay heed to it, the Government may face disaster. The economic base of Delhi may also weaken. We have raised the issue of Jharkhand State many a times. The only purpose of my coming as well as of my party here is to get the matter solved by the Government of India. If the Government is unable to do so, we will prefer to go back to the jungles.

On the last 2nd December, the Government had assured us to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers. Instead of it, a meeting of two Home Secretaries was convened on 22th January. Then the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar came here but nothing was discussed about the problem. I would like to ask the Government as to why it did not take decision when the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar had come here. We are going to observe a complete 'Jharkhand Bandh' on the 21st instant under the banner of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and we will not allow any supply of coal, iron, mineral resources to be lifted from there, we will stop the power houses also. Today the Government of India wants to compel the Jharkhand people to take up A K 47 in their hands like the terrorists of Kashmir, Assam, Punjab. It would be more dangerous than Punjab and Kashmir if the people of tribal areas take to arms. In that case the Government can't control them with the help of police and C R P F.

I would like to reiterate that after 15th instant we will not hold any discussion with the Government. The Government should take initiative before 15th instant and resolve the problem.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF) It may be discussed after the session is over.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL Don't try to

evade the issue. Come straight to the point. Otherwise we will have to adopt some other ways.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) Mr Speaker Sir, on the one side we have to import edible oils but on the other the support price of mustard in Rajasthan has not been announced so far. It is unfortunate that the support price has not been announced till now though the present Minister of Agriculture belongs to Rajasthan. Today he is not in a position to procure mustard from the farmers. Day before yesterday there was no purchase of mustard in the markets of Kota district and the 16000 bags of mustard were lying unsold. Owing to it the rate of mustard has come down to Rs 500/- per quintal. The Minister of Agriculture should clarify it and announce as to when the support price of mustard for Rajasthan will be announced. The Government should also declare as to when it is going to procure it so that the farmers are saved from suffering heavy losses. The atmosphere of growing more oilseeds is over. Through you I would like to urge upon the Minister of Agriculture to announce the support price of mustard at earliest.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER When you get a chance to speak you should remember that there are others also who want to participate in the debate.

[Translation]

It must be kept in mind.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) We have also given notice. Why are we not called?

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I call Members to speak according to the list already prepared.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter of national importance. The Tamil Nadu Government is finding it very difficult to maintain the law and order in the State. Centre must come forward to make things easier for the State Government to maintain law and order by banning LTTE immediately.

With the financial backing of LTTE many front organisations have sprung up in Tamil Nadu. They are involved in seditious and inflammatory secessionists' movement speeches. They openly glorify Prabhakaran and even Sivarajan involved in Padmanabha and Shri Rajiv Gandhi murder cases. Prabhakaran has been proclaimed as an offender in Shri Rajiv Gandhi's case by STT. The Central Government should have banned LTTE by a proclamation.

Despite repeated requests by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu after his assuming office during the past 8 months it is a mystery as to why the Central Government has not still moved to ban LTTE. Under the guise of promoting unity of Tamils several conferences and meetings are organised through the political wings of LTTE where the very sovereignty and integrity of India is threatened. The speakers at these meetings openly denounce the Central and State Government and glorify Prabhakaran treating him as a sole saviour of Tamil. They reputedly declare that Tamil Nadu should secede from Indian Union and should become an independent country. This is a very serious matter. This kind of anti-national activity should be nipped in the bud. (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Yes every thing is very important.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN When the State Government and the police refused permission to these meetings and arrested the concerned persons, there was a hue and cry among the Opposition whose main argument is that why should it be considered as a crime to support LTTE when it has not been

banned in India. So .

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record. It is all over. You have already taken more than five minutes.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN The speeches at the meeting.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Yes Shrimati Bassavarajeswari.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) Sir, the Government's programme of electrification of water pumpsets is in jeopardy with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and commercial banks planning to discontinue their support to it. The bulk of the pumpset energisation in the past had been financed equally by NABARD, commercial banks and Rural Electrification Corporation under a programme called Special Project Agriculture. In a document the Power Ministry mentioned that NABARD and banks have reduced their participation in the programme and have indicated their intention of completely withdrawing their support. This has seriously affected the energisation of pumpsets. It has an important bearing on the agricultural production.

The joint efforts of Power Ministry, Planning Commission and the Rural Electrification Corporation to secure continued support of NABARD and banks have not succeeded so far .

Pumpset energisation is a major component of rural electrification programme. Hence, I would request the Government to immediately look into it and see that NABARD and the commercial banks give support to energisation of pumpsets.

SHRI P G NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) Sir there must be a reaction from the Government for banning LTTE. We want a reaction from the Government side

SHRI HARADHAN ROY Sir, on the 29th February, 1992 at about 8.30pm armed CISF jawans entered Sinidih village. Dhanbad district of Bihar and let loose a reign of terror. They fired on the harijans of the village in which six harijan and two backwards got serious injury. Among the six harijans who were injured there were two women. The reason behind the firing is that one jeep driver of CISF was rebuked by the villagers for an accident. The CISF jawans rushed from their barracks which is two kilometres away from Sinidih village and fired at them. The villagers in protest called a bandh in Bagmara area and jammed the factory gate of Hindustan Zinc. Tundi where CISF jawans are working.

I demand immediate arrest of CISF jawans responsible for the untoward incident and adequate compensation to the victims.

SHRI P G NARAYANAN Sir, we want a reaction from the Government's side on the issue of LTTE.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER He is reacting secretly. Do not worry. He will respond to your request.

SHRI B N REDDY (Miryalguda) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir while not letting up on the nuclear non-proliferation issue and on the question of intellectual property rights the United States is now seeking to put India under pressure on Kashmir.

This became clear three weeks ago when the Pakistan-based JKLF Chief, Mr Amanullah Khan, enacted the drama of attempting to cross the Line of Actual Control into the Kashmir valley. When India alerted, the five big powers including the US on the dangerous consequences inherent in Mr Khan's plans at which Pakistan was thought to be conniving these powers advised Islamabad

to restrain the JKLF Leader lest any recklessness on his part should lead to a border conflagration.

The US while asking Islamabad to check Mr Khan's march is also understood to have directly asked India at about the same time to begin the so called substantive negotiations with Pakistan on Kashmir. This has caused complete surprise, particularly so, when our Government seems to have kept mum. As it tantamounts to interference in our internal affairs, I hope our Government would definitely deplore such pressures as exerted by the United States of America.

SHRI P G NARAYANAN We want a response from the Government on the issue of LTTE.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) Sir now we cannot go back.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon Minister will definitely respond to your request. Now, Uma Bharati. You please complete it within two minutes. You make it short.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) Okay. I will make it short. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, the post of Director Central Agriculture Engineering Institute, Bhopal, the annual budget of which runs into Rs 5 crore, is lying vacant. Though the interview for the above post had been held in the month of August yet no appointment has been made so far due to political reasons. As a result thereof 36 scientists of the Institute are wandering around Central Administrative Tribunal. Due to these irregularities bungling of crores of rupees is going on in the above Institute.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I urge upon the Government to appoint immediately the person who has been selected in the interview held in the month of August, as Director

of one Central Agriculture Engineering Institute, Bhopal and an enquiry may be conducted into the irregularities

[English]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune) The uneven rainfall with long dry spell and heavy rains in various parts of Maharashtra during Kharif 1991-92 and also in Rabi 1991-92 had adverse effects on Kharif as well as Rabi crops. It was observed from the provisional paise-wan taken from time to time that paise-wan of many villages is 50 paise or below. The Government of Maharashtra on 14th January, 1992 took a decision to declare scarcity in the 29,270 villages.

The Government of Maharashtra has taken a decision to fight with the prevailing scarcity conditions on four fronts.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please be brief.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI The expenditure to the tune of Rs 522.09 crores is being incurred by 31st March, 1992 and additional amount of Rs 21 crores will be required for the period till June, 1992.

I request the Central Government to depute a team of experts to survey the conditions and expedite the help from Centre to Maharashtra State.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) Sir, I hail from Bihar State and it stands second amongst the most populated States. The people have to go to the High Court in Patna and Ranchi during seasonal vacation. A large number of cases are lying pending in the courts and the poor are not getting justice. The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is present here. Sir, in his presence, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to set up a bench of High Court in Muzaffarpur in North-Bihar, keeping in view the population of Bihar and

large number of cases pending there in courts.

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) I thank you for the orderly way in which you are conducting the proceedings of the Zero Hour. Every one is a vocal leader and every one can clamour. So, they should not provoke others and clamour, they should help the Chair and cooperate with others. I am telling every one here.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Thank you. You are very right. It is a good advice.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Today, thousands of employees of All India Gramin Bank Employees' Association are sitting on dhama at the Parliament Street, New Delhi.

On 1st September, 1987, the Supreme Court gave a verdict and then a National Industrial Tribunal was appointed headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. That Tribunal gave its verdict. Now, they are sitting on dhama for the implementation of the verdict.

If the Government does not pay any heed to their demand, then on 27th March, 1992, 17,000 employees of the Regional Rural Banks are going on one-day strike, and thereafter, it will be a continuous strike. So, the whole rural India will be disturbed. Hence, I submit that they should implement the Award.

In case the Government feel that there is a fear of inflation if they get their arrears, then I submit, on my own behalf, that let their arrears be deposited in fixed deposits so that there is no fear of any inflation.

Through you, I request the Finance Minister to meet their delegation and listen to their demand so that this strike can be averted.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka)

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of accidents take place on the National Highways and State Highways. Recently, there was an accident near Valipur taluk of Bhavnagar district in Gujarat. Eighteen people died and fifty others were injured in the incident. Due to this accident several workers have lost their lives there. I would like to request the Government that suitable compensation should be paid to the next of kin of people who fall victims of such accidents and die. A scheme should be formulated so that orphans could get some support.

Sir, I would like to state that the main reasons behind these accidents is cancellation of Ahmedabad-Botad local train and Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar inter city train service. This is the reason that 68 passengers were travelling in a bus which had a capacity of only 50 passengers. It is, therefore, necessary that attention should be paid to formulate a scheme for paying proper compensation to the dependents of the deceased.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan ganj) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps you know that last year a severe earthquake rocked Uttar Pradesh and it caused wide spread destruction. Now the question is how to provide them relief. This question does not concern Uttar Pradesh or the Government of Uttar Pradesh alone but concerns the whole country. I am distressed to say that even today people from sixty villages are sitting on dharna but no relief has been provided to them so far. I would like to know as to how much assistance was demanded by the Uttar Pradesh Government and how much has been paid to them. Through you, I would like to say that a scheme to provide relief to earthquake victims for their rehabilitation and for enabling them to face the onslaught of ensuing rain should be prepared so that their lives could be saved. The quantum of aid as demanded by them should be provided immediately.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Uttar Pradesh and I would like to inform

that Uttar Pradesh Government has asked for huge funds from the Central Government which have not so far been provided to them.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole country should know as to what was the demand of the Uttar Pradesh Government from the Central Government and how much aid has been provided by the Central Government to them. If that aid is too meagre, what are the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar) The Central Government's decision to bestow Bharat Ratna to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose posthumously has raised vehement protests from different parts of the country as also from his family members and relatives.

It is a matter of great surprise and deep shock to use the word posthumously in case of Netaji Subhas when the Government and people do not know anything after the leader's mysterious disappearance and moreover when Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government and Morarji Desai's Government had dismissed the findings of the two successive Commissions namely Col Shahanawaj Commission and Justice Khosla Commission to probe Netaji's disappearance.

Awarding Bharat Ratana to Netaji after 44 years of Independence amounts to showing him disrespect and lowering his stature in the estimation of Indian people.

The Nation will never forget the Netaji's crucial role in our freedom struggle. The great revolutionary Netaji Subhas is the leader of the leaders. His patriotism is an inspiration to the youth of our country.

There have been differences of opinion on whether Mahatma Gandhi's part in India winning its freedom is greater than that of Netaji or not. Without going to this academic exercise, there should have been no dispute

about the fact that both in their very different ways, made the two highest contributions in our struggle for independence. It is of no use to bestow Bharat Ratna today to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and tomorrow to Mahatma Gandhi.

I hope the Government will withdraw its decision to bestow Bharat Ratna to Netaji posthumously.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the closure of Raza Textile Mills in Rampur district for last 6 months, 4000 workers of the said mill are facing starvation. The Central Government has stopped taking over sick mills now—a-days. The Government should take a decision about the mills which have reached such a stage due to mismanagement so that lives of 4000 workers could be saved. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that though 100 workers of the mill have since retired, they have not so far been paid their provident fund money. Arrangements should be made to pay them this amount through banks. The financial condition of the Uttar Pradesh Government is not good enough to enable it to pay such a huge amount to the employees. The Government should take suitable measures in respect of all the sick mills so that assistance could be provided to them for their rehabilitation.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI (Sabarkantha) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Gujarat, the teachers are on strike while the examinations for secondary and senior secondary classes are on. The State Government is not intervening in the matter. I request the Central Government to intervene and ask the teachers to call off their strike.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister of Food is present in the House. Through you, I would like to tell him that wheat is out of stock in West Bengal for last

6 months. The Public Distribution System has become totally non-functional. I demand that wheat should be supplied there at the earliest.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to tell the Central Government that Bihar is a backward State. My constituency Jahanabad has been declared a sensitive area. Politics of murder is growing rapidly there. Dalits and poor youngmen are joining the ranks of extremist organisations openly. There is no arrangement for primary education in hundreds of villages having population of 500 to 1000 in my constituency. Due to this extremism is spreading rapidly in the area.

I demand from the Central Government that additional funds be provided to the State to accomplish this task and weaken the extremist forces.

[English]

SHRI P G NARAYANAN Sir I request the Government to respond to the point raised by me earlier.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Member Mr P G Narayanan was saying that the Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded that the LTTE be banned. For the first time I am hearing of it. Maybe they may have sent a letter earlier. If they have not, a communication would help. We do appreciate their sentiments. (Interruptions)

SHRI P G NARAYANAN Our Chief Minister made a special request to the Government long time back. (Interruptions)

SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) When the LTTE supremo is doubted in the other case, nothing else is needed to ban them. (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN GALAM I am aware of the fact that—it is true

— in the name of what is called Tamil Unity and Tamil International Movement', in Tamil Nadu there are forces which are saying *zindabad* to Prabhakaran, etc and the killers of Shri Rajiv. And in fact two people were identified as persons who were responsible for the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and they are no more. Even their names have been said and they being said long live etc. But the fact is that it is very serious matter. I will bring this to the notice of the Home Minister. Certainly he would respond.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Narayan: you have won your case. Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

— — —

13 08 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Food Corporation Act, 1964 etc

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act 1964 —

- (i) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Third Amendment) Regulations 1991 published in Notification No E P 4(2)/84 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1991

- (ii) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No E P 17-11/90 in Gazette of India dated the 18th Decem-

ber 1991 [Placed in Library See No LT-1498/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —

- (i) G S R 735(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December 1991 rescinding the Sugar (Restriction on Movement) Order 1979

- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1991-92 production) Amendment Order 1992 published in Notification No G S R 53(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January 1992 [Placed in Library See No LT 1499/92]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Ministry of Food (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No LT-1500/92]

Annual Report Annual Accounts together with Audited Report and Review on the working of Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute Guwahati for 1989-90 etc

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute Guwahati for the year 1989-90
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English

versions) of the Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute Guwahati, for the year 1989-90 together with Audited Report thereon

13.00 1/2 hrs.

CESS AND OTHER TAXES ON MINERALS (VALIDATION) BILL *

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of cesses and certain other taxes on minerals under certain State laws

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1988-89 together with Audited Report thereon

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of cesses and certain other taxes on minerals under certain State laws "

The motion was adopted

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV I introduce the Bill

..

13.00 3/4 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1991-92

CESS AND OTHER TAXES ON MINERALS (VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1992

[English]

Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinance

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (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 1991-92 [Placed in Library See No LT-1503/92]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate leg

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Sec 2, dated 10-3-1992

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President

islation by the Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Ordinance, 1992 [Placed in Library See No LT-1504/92]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14 10 hours

13.10 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now we shall take up Matters under rule 377

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

- (I) **Need to run a superfast train between Jabalpur and Delhi via Bina, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni) In terms of area Madhya Pradesh is large State where communication facilities are not adequate Jabalpur is situated in the centre of Madhya Pradesh, and out of 6 districts of Jabalpur division, 3 districts are dominated by Tribals There is only one direct train from Jabalpur to Delhi, the capital city of the country It is neither a convenient train nor a superfast one Due to this, all the passengers of this division face great inconvenience Some of the Members of Parliament made written requests to the hon Minister of Railways to introduce a new train between Jabalpur and Delhi via Bina The hon Minister of Railways had acceded to the request

but no such train has so far been introduced There is also a demand to run one more new train between Itarsi and Delhi via Piparia, Narasinghpur, Goregaon, Jabalpur, Bina so that the people of Hoshangabad and Narasinghpur districts could also avail direct train facility for the capital city of the country

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take action immediately to run a superfast train equipped with all facilities from Madhya Pradesh between Jabalpur or Itarsi and Delhi via Bina and provide railway facilities to the people of Mahakaushal region

- (II) **Need to ensure that the trainees of Government Industrial Training Institute, Chalakudy, Kerala are supplied training equipments and workshop materials.**

[English]

PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram) Sir, Government Industrial Training Institute was started at Chalakudy, Kerala exclusively for women in August, 1990 with the aid from the World Bank 104 Trainees attend regular course of training at Chalakudy I T I in three trades, i.e Radio and Television Mechanic, Electronics Mechanic (2 years course) and Computer course (one year course) in Data Preparation and Computer Software It is surprised to note that the training of the said courses are nearing completion and the trainees are preparing for their final All India Trade Test in July, 1992, but the trainees have not been provided with the training equipments, workshop materials etc, till date Not even a single computer is available in the Institute, but sufficient instructors are available

I would urge upon the government of India, to intervene in the matter immediately and provide the equipments to the trainees Thank you

(III) Need for early completion of National Highway-52 in Arunachal Pradesh

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East) Sir The construction of 336 kms length road of National Highway - 52 in Arunachal Pradesh sector was started in 1982-83. Out of this, the Border Road Organisation took over more than 200 kilometres existing road from the State P W D. It is most unfortunate to note that in spite of repeated requests made on various forums about 59 kilometres of length of the road is required to be finalised its alignment. Number of bridges over big and small rivers are yet to be taken up except bridges over Siang and Lohit rivers. This is the reason why Lohit and Dibang valley districts remained without all-weather road till today. People face untold miseries during summer every year. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to give adequate attention to the matter. Thank you.

(iv) Need to conduct a proper survey of damage caused to the opium crop by 'Moyali' disease in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) As in last year, this year also normal production of opium has been adversely affected due to being afflicted by opium crop 'Moyali' disease and the farmers will not be able to make average production. It is, therefore, necessary that the department should conduct a survey and take stock of the entire situation. Generally, there are complaints that officers conduct the survey arbitrarily and overlook the grievances of the affected farmers. Since, the effect of this disease varies from field to field and vary even in the same village, it is necessary to assess the loss on individual basis. The poppy growers of Mandsaur and Ratlam have been severely affected by this 'Moyali' disease. Hundreds of farmers from Mandsaur district have made a request to do justice to them and assess the damage

caused by this disease properly. Hon. Minister of Finance, it is necessary to keep a vigil on this disease in the larger interest of farmers.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government again to issue necessary instructions in this regard immediately.

(v) Need to release grant to the Asiatic Society, Bombay

[English]

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay-North) 'The Asiatic Society of Bombay' established in 1804, i.e., more than 187 years ago, is one of the premier organisations of Mumbai. It has one of the world's best libraries and it is also recognised as a Central Library by the Government of India. It receives annual grant from the Government of India under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. However, a financial crisis has developed into the Central Library since it has not received the D B A grant of Rs. 20,11,100/- for the year 1991-92 from the Government of India in spite of repeated reminders and having completed all the formalities. The Society has not been able to pay staff salaries because of the financial crisis. The Staff has also become restive and may resort to direct action resulting into total closure of the Central Library. I, therefore, request that the Minister of Human Resource Development should make immediate payment of the grant of Rs. 20,11,100/-.

(vi) Need to convert Patna University into a Central University

[Translation]

SHIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj) Bihar is a very backward State from educational point of view. The literacy rate among men is 38.54% whereas it is 23.10% among women. Bihar is backward not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Nalanda, the seat of one of the oldest universities in the World, is located in Bihar only. In ancient

times, students from all parts of the world used to be attracted by this State for studies. But now the students of this State have been forced to go to other States. Three of the Central Universities of the country are located in Delhi itself and two in Uttar Pradesh. There is no I.T.I. for engineering education in Bihar. Due to all this, Bihar is turning backward not only in terms of percentage of literacy but also in terms of standard of education.

Patna University of Bihar is one of the oldest universities in the country which has become famous for its standard of education. It has had the honour of imparting education to great intellectuals. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to convert Patna University into a Central University for the progress of education in Bihar.

(vii) Need to include Santhal Pargana, North and South Chhota Nagpur area in centrally sponsored Well Construction Scheme, Bihar

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a well construction scheme has been launched with the central grant in hill areas of Bihar. This scheme has proved very effective and beneficial to the public.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to extend the scheme to Jharkhand area (Santhal Pargana and North and South Chhota Nagpur area) so that this area could make progress.

(viii) Need to abolish lease-hold system for properties in Chandigarh

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): About the need to abolish Leasehold system in Chandigarh, the question of conversion of Leasehold to Freehold for certain categories of property in Chandigarh

was all along tagged to that of Delhi. Now, while a decision to this effect has been finally taken for Delhi, the people of Chandigarh have been deprived of this benefit. This has been a long standing demand of the people and merits favourable consideration. Besides providing a relief to the owners, the conversion of leasehold into freehold will also earn sufficient revenue for the Government. It will also help reduce the avoidable bureaucratic hassles to the people and reform one wing of the administration.

In these circumstances I urge upon the Government to take immediate action to abolish the lease system in Chandigarh also.

14.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1992

AND

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up item numbers 8 and 9 together. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ordinance introduced by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. ... (Interruptions) ..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. It would have been better had Shri Jakhar himself been present here and we would have heard his views on this very important Bill. But my point of order on the Statutory Resolution of the Bill that has been brought

[Sh. George Fernandes]

forward by the Government. There is a sentence in its statement of objects and reasons.

[English]

"Under the new Seed Policy, the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under Open General Licence resulting in heavy import thereof."

[Translation]

We have not been able to make any thing out of this sentence. When will you enforce this New Seed Policy? When did you cover all these under Open General Licence? Please let us know whether it was a part of your gazette notification dated 27th October, 1989 or there was a separate seed policy? Unless it is made clear, what should we discuss there?

[English]

When did you bring this New Seed Policy into action? Was it a part of your Gazette Notification of 27 October, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Shri Mulla-pally Ramachandran): I will give it in my reply to the debate.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We cannot have a discussion unless we know what this New Seed Policy is about.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) What is the scope of or discussion at this stage when the Resolution is being moved?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear their views.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a question was raised

in this House on Dunkel's proposal. At that time, the Government had replied that before forming any opinion about Dunkel's proposal, the Government would like to have it discussed first in this august House and then discussed all the country over. After discussion, in the House and all over the country, the Government would give its views regarding the above proposal on the basis of the final consensus arrived at from the discussion. But I regret to say here that this seed import is a part of Dunkel's proposal. When it is a part and parcel of the Dunkel's proposal and the Government is to make statement in this regard after discussion in the House, what was the need of issuing an ordinance on it. It otherwise means that this Government has surreptitiously given its assent to the Dunkel's proposal and laws are being enacted one after the other to suit the proposal. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also on a point of order to know as to what is the justification of introducing the Bill when a discussion the subject is about to be taken up by the Government in the House.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: This is a state for consideration of the Bill after introduction.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Sir, I do not know whether these objection could be raised now when the Bill has been introduced by the hon. Minister for Agriculture, the other day.

SHRI GORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am sorry, neither the hon. Minister nor the hon. Member from the Congress side who has intervened have tried to understand what I am trying to drive at.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it has been categorically stand in the statement of Objection and Reasons of the Bill as to why this Bill is being introduced. This Bill has been introduced to replace the Ordinance Promulgated on 25 January. On 27th October 1989 a Gazette Notification was issued about

import of seeds, its inspection, fumigation, disinfection and supervision. I would speak on it when I speak on the Bill I will clarify at that time what were your intentions. At the moment I arise here. On a point of order to clarify a legal point.

[English]

Under the new seed policy, the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under open general licence resulting in heavy import thereof.

[Translation]

When was this introduced?

[English]

You have introduced a sentence here which neither connects with the notification of October, 1989 nor with the President's Ordinance. What is this? This sentence is a foreign body in the aims and objects of this Bill. I want a clarification from the Minister before discussing it.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a senior hon. Member of the opposition raised objections. "I think the Senior Minister should be called to the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way hon. Member distinguished between the senior and junior Minister is highly objectionable. I think it should be expunged. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are all responsible Ministers. You should not distinguish. It is unfair to say like that. We have expunged it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes has raised a point of order. But there is no point of order absolutely. Under which rule he has raised this point of order? Which rule has been violated? This Bill has already been properly introduced and also a statement has been made by the Minister while introducing this Bill. At that point of time, there was no objection raised. Now it is for consideration of the Bill. Whatever points are being raised by the hon. Members that would be dealt with after participation by the Members. Hon. Members are at liberty to raise all those points while participating. This is at the consideration stage. Members are now required to participate in the debate and while doing so any point can be raised and the hon. Minister while replying to the debate, of course, should deal with those points.

Naturally, there is no question of point of order at this stage. No. rule has been violated.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to reply to the hon. Member's query. I have raised the point of order under rule 376 (2).

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the house at the moment;"

At the moment, we are discussing this.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: At the moment, what has been violated? You explain that. Why are you creating obstruction at this stage? What rule has been violated? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give an opportunity to every Member to express his view. You will have a chance.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I fully support the hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes for what he has said. May-be earlier it could not be detected. Even

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

at the late stage, if it has been detected, this House cannot commit anything wrong. We cannot discuss a subject or Bill on the basis of a presumption that something will come. What is the new seed policy which necessitated this kind of Bill to be brought forward? There has to be a new seed policy that has to be discussed in the House. Then only the question of this kind of Bill arises, otherwise not. We cannot commit a wrong thing.

SHRI SHOBANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): I would like to supplement. The new Seed import policy was brought on 1st October, 1988 during the Eighth Lok Sabha Period. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): This is not a new policy (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow everybody.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PNDEYA (Mandsaur): When was the Seed policy announced Would the hon Minister kindly clarify.

(English)

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: A careful reading of the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it very clear that this piece of legislation is intended to legalise fees which had been already collected. Already levy is collected and two High Courts, Bombay and Calcutta held it illegal. There is a seed policy prevalent under which large quantity of seed was imported. Some levies were collected and that was declared illegal and void by the High Court. This Bill is for this purpose. Why are they saying that there is no policy?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will read two sentences from the Statement of Objection and Reasons:

"Under the new seed policy, the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under open general licence resulting in heavy import thereof. The Government had therefore, to strengthen the infrastructural facilities and services of Plant Quarantine Organisations in order to prevent entry of exotic diseases through such imported consignments."

[Translation]

IF the Government saying something new. We are not discussing what happened in 1988. WE don't know what happened in 1988. The Government issued order on 27th October 1989. And under this order you have done whatever could be done. Some suits were filed in the court. We know all this and we accept it. But these two sentences:

[English]

These are very ominous sentences I want the hon. Minister to tell us very categorically what is this new seed policy.

SHRISUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): An Ordinance was promulgated and this Bill seeks to replace that Ordinance. That is all. The moot point is, what is the purpose of this Act. The purpose of this Act is to prevent the import and transport of any insect, fungus or other pests which can be destructive of crops. That is the purpose. For that, there is a mechanism for the Plant Quarantine Organisation. The Plant Quarantine Organisation requires certain funds. It cannot be run on the tax-payer's cost. That is why, in the national interest, whatever may be imported, that has to be checked. For that purpose, this Bill is being moved and we have it for the sake of consideration and passing.

I do not think that it is appropriate because this new seed policy of import of seeds and plants, as brought under the Open General Licence, in no way is concerned with this objective of this Bill. It is only as an explanatory note that it has been given.

I feel that Members should consider this in the light of the requirement of having legalising the fees and not go into this matter of new seed policy under general licence, because it has already been moved

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari) The point which Shri George Fernandes raised is valid. We don't know about the New Seed Policy of the Government. It appears that the Government wants to introduce Dunkel's proposals. Dunkel's proposals have been criticised in the House and all over the country as well. The Member expressed their concern in the House that through Dunkel's Proposals they want to implement the policy of imperialism in the country which is not in the interest of the country.

[English]

Whether it is old policy or new policy
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura)
Sir this is a very import matter (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let us hear him. Let us know it because they say there is a point.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) They are repeating the same point.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Ramesh Chennithala this is a democratic set up. We would give an opportunity to everyone to express his views.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA We are told that the Seed policy was announced long back, in the year 1988. This policy was never discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY It never came before the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA It never came before the House for discussion. We are not aware of such a policy which the Government of India adopted long back. When this policy was adopted long back itself, why was this necessity not felt at that time? Why did they not feel the difficulty which the Government had to face. So my point is that first that policy should be discussed and then if at all it is necessary to enact a legislation then a legislation should be enacted. This is my point.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI Mr Deputy Speaker Sir for strange reasons the Ordinance had to be issued and now this Bill is being introduced. Heavens would not have believed had the Ordinance not been issued. The session of Lok Sabha was likely to commence and what were the reasons of promulgating this ordinance in such a hurry. Please clarify these things. Secondly Pepsi food has discussed many times in this House. What will be the shape of things in the future? If seeds of tomato will be sold at Rs. 35000 per kilogram. The Government is inviting foreign companies in the country in the name of developing new techniques. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify all these points before introducing the Bill.

(English)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) Sir a point of order was raised by Shri George Fernandes. While discussing that point of order my learned friend said that the Bill has already been introduced and at the time of discussion he may raise the point and the Minister should reply. I see that the procedure should be otherwise. If there is any mistake in the Objects part of the Bill then in that case the Minister should first explain and then only we should discuss the whole matter. The point of order can be raised at any time. I seek your indulgence. Please let us know from your side whether you would like the Minister to reply just now or afterwards. I feel that he should reply immediately and then only we should discuss it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR* (Barh) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point of order raised by Shri George Fernandes is quite proper and it should be decided at this very stage. Why this Bill is brought? There is the so called New Seed Policy of Government. It is clear from the statement of object and reasons of the Bill that the imported seed will bring various diseases with it. The foreign seeds are not suitable to the climatic condition of the country. It will not acclimatize with the condition here. The hon Member has told that the New Seed Policy was announced in 1988. This is the reason that it was not implemented. Today you want it to be implemented under the pressure of Dunkel. You want it to be implemented in the name of New Seed Policy under the pressure of the Director General Dunkel. The New Seed Policy should be clear to which seed they want to bring, whether that is suitable to the agro climatic condition of India or not, all these things should be given clearly and it should be done at this very stage otherwise this Bill be of no use. It is not proper to give open liberty to the multinationals to come here for trade without having discussion on the New Seed Policy. An indication to it has been given in the Budget also. According to this indication the seeds will bring various types of diseases here. These will destroy our traditional seeds which are suitable to our land and climate and slowly and slowly our culture will be ruined. This is the conspiracy of America that to bring India's self reliance in agriculture to an end as India is becoming self-reliant. Let it come to us with a begging bowl as it did under P.L.-480. This is your New Seed Policy. First of all, you bring the New Seed Policy so that we can ascertain what would be its impact on the farmers and agriculture here, only then there will be any justification of this policy.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur) I just want to say one thing and that is that, it is only in the recent Budget of 1992-93 it has been said that import of seeds, plants, flowers etc., is going to be liberalised. This had not been there in the

earlier Budget which shows that this is something new. This is obviously the new policy that is being referred to here and this is something which has not been discussed. Without this Bill being discussed, I think, the hon Member Shri George Fernandes is quite right that this cannot be taken up. (Interruptions)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Sir, hon Shri George Fernandes has raised a point of order. I do not think that there is any point at all because he was referring to the New Seed Policy which was announced by the Government of India on 1.10.1988. That is the policy which he is referring to. Under this Bill, the import of seeds, plants was brought under OGL. With this as expected, there was heavy import of seeds and plant material. In order to prevent introduction of exotic pests and diseases in the country due to such heavy import, the Government had to strengthen the infrastructural facilities and services of plant quarantine plant organisation by way of procurement of highly sophisticated and costly equipment. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 (2 of 1914) issued the Plants, Fertilizers and Seeds Regulation and Import Order 1989 vide notification dated 27th October 1989. Under such order, levy of fee or issue of import permits and also charging of inspection and fumigation fees etc., were provided. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) We are not discussing the Bill. We would like the hon Minister simply to tell us the terms of reference of that New Seed Policy. (Interruptions)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN This Policy was announced in the House on 1.10.1988. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES I dispute the Minister. I have here with the Gazette Notification. And in between what the Minister is saying and me the Gazette Notification,

there is contradiction This is a Gazette Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, New Delhi dated 27th October, 1989 What does it say? It says

"SOS 67 (E) In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act 1914 (2 of 1914) in supersession of plants, Fruits and Seeds Regulation of Import into India Order 1984 except as respective things done or omitted to be done before that supersession, the Central Government hereby make following orders for the purpose of prohibiting and regulating import into India of agricultural articles mentioned herein "

Where is 1988 order? You are misleading the House Your officials are making you to mislead the House How can you do this? (*Interruptions*) You should do your home work You should ask your officials to help you to do your home work You cannot come and mislead the House (*Interruptions*) I urge upon you to put off the discussion on this Bill (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN I am not misleading the House The Government of India announced the New Seed Policy on 1 10 1988 I never wanted to mislead the House (*Interruptions*)

SHRISUDHIRSAWANT (Rajapur) This Bill seeks to do only one particular thing and that is to permit this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) In 1988, the Seed Policy was announced in the House by the Government They are misleading the House (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What is your point? Do you say that there was no Seed Policy announced on the floor of the House?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) The problem arises because it is written in this fashion Initially there was an ordinance And because there was certain court verdict, in order to legalise the collection of fees, this Bill is being introduced and it is proposed to get it passed What has been said here in the Aims and Objects of this Bill is, under the New Seed Policy, the import of seeds and plant material was brought under Open General Licence resulting in heavy import thereof This is the problem

On the point of whether or not there were heavy imports, the Government felt that it was entitled to collect fees But the court struck that down Therefore, the court striking it down is being attempted to be avoided through this legislation The mistake is that, as he has later put it very correctly, the Minister perhaps as part of the Government is not keen on the home work about the Bill That is why the problem has arisen (*Interruptions*) Even if that sentence were not there, it would have been all right I think, in the rush to serve the foreign masters, they have introduced this Bill (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI What is this "foreign masters"? Yesterday the Prime Minister made it absolutely clear (*Interruptions*) They cannot be allowed to speak like this What is this? Who are our masters? People are our masters (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE I am not harping on any Minister or on any Member I have no intention of that (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER What is this? that gitates everybody so much? Should we not hear the opinions of others Law is there They say that there was no such law passed But on this side they say that law was passed

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) Never such a law was passed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

In the present Budget, there are certain concessions in terms of customs duty. Let us distinguish between the two things. One item can be under Open General Licence, that is, no licence is required. But that does not mean that there will be no duty on that. This year, Budget has given special consideration to the import of these things to facilitate imports - under whose pressure, we know. Let me not mention that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): What pressure is he talking about? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): But there is no new seed policy in that sense excepting that in terms of import, it has been put under OGL. (*Interruptions*) Please let me conclude. After that, you have a right to say (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, you should always take the sense of the House. We should also be given time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Please allow me to correct his sense of timings and arithmetics. He does not know what is meant by timing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: I also know (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the problem is that an irrelevant sentence has entered into the Aims and Object. I think peace can be restored, if you withdraw that particular sentence. It is entirely unrelated to the Aims and Object and for passing the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am allowing now Shri Ram Naik and then Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao. But Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao, you had a chance already to contribute something to this subject. Now, I have called Shri Ram Naik.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, how many people will speak on this subject? You know about the business of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Let me also put up my point. Sir, a legal point is arising now. Shri Balram Jakhar, is the Minister In-Charge. Now, his Deputy is here. But the convention of the House was that there should be at least one Cabinet Minister, who should be present in the House. At present, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House. Secondly, whenever a law point arises, on what is to be done, I will now read from Shri Kaul & Shakdhar's Book. It was mentioned at page 844 and the Speaker had observed that:

"When the House is sitting, the Law Minister or one of his Deputies should be available to give opinion on legal matters which might arise during any discussion."

Now, the Law Minister is also not here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: What legal matter is there in this? If that is accepted, then the Law Minister will have to be present in the House all through the day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Shouting will not help you and you cannot decide the point. It has to be decided by the Deputy Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIPRAHI: Sir,

there is absolutely no point (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK You cannot decide the point

SHRI A CHARLES Have you given the notice on this legal matter? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK Please allow me to complete This book was written by Mr Kaul & Shakdhar (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Charles, is it fair on the part of a person who is bestowed with a high voice to suppress the views being expressed by any other hon Member of this House?

SHRI A CHARLES Then, I should also be heard

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Who says that you will not be heard? As an hon Member, we should have that grace to hear them, know their opinion and if they are wrong, when you get a chance to rebut it, you can do so in a polite way so that the man who said something wrong can definitely correct himself Suppose, we do not give the opportunity for an individual to express his opinion and if he has made to shut down, is it fair? This is a House of elders

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Sir you have to conduct a special class for Shri Charles (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I have got respect to Shri Charles and I have got respect to everybody So, let us know the opinion of others

(Interruptions)

SHRI A CHARLES Sir all the time, they are trying to hijack the House

SHRI RAM NAIK I was on the point of Minister in-charge It is said, the Minister

in-charge should be present in the House Let us see what Kaul and Shakdhar said about it in Page 844

"The Speaker has made observations from time to time that Ministers in-charge should be present when business relating to their Ministries and departments directly or indirectly before the House "

He is not the Minister in-charge He is the Minister of State The Minister in charge is Shri Balam Jakhar Obviously the Minister of State is not aware as to how that one sentence has been added He is not in a position to explain So the best course would be to call the Minister in-charge get his explanation and then we can proceed Kindly see that the Minister in charge comes here he explains and the matter can go ahead That is very easy and that should be done That is my point of order

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI I request you to call the Law Minister and the Agriculture Minister I request you to call both of them so that there can be a discussion on the Bill

[English]

SHRI A CHARLES May I know under what rule he is making a distinction between a Minister of State and a Cabinet Minister? Here we have the Minister of State who is fully in-charge, holding the portfolio He is capable and he has the authority to speak on behalf of the Government

Coming to this, it is very clear we are concerned only with the notification of the 27th October 1989 All the other things are supplementaries Legally there is no bar for discussion of this Bill

About the ruling in Kaul and Shakdhar there should be a notice on a point of law, then only the Law Minister takes note of that and comes to the House Simply there is a

[Sh. A. Charles]

ruling like that does not mean that the Law Minister should be always present in the House. That is not the intention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao.
Let us stick to the relevant point.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
VADDE: That is what I am coming to Sir. I very well remember, on 1st October 1988 the Government of the day had come forward with a new seed policy. That was a policy statement. At the same time the agriculture scientists all over the country had expressed their apprehensions about the possible impact and adverse effects of the new policy. They wanted to strengthen the plant quarantine and other procedure so that our crops do not get damaged in future because of some deadly disease. I think the notification of 27th October following the policy might have been brought in. After implementation of that one, when the Courts have struck down certain provisions in that, I think the Government has come forward with this ordinance. And to replace the ordinance the present Bill has been brought forward.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep):
Shri Rao has very amply placed before you the exact position. This Bill was moved and it is at the consideration stage. If at all, there is constitutionally and legally any impropriety, that ought to have been brought before the House at that time. It is improper on our part to heckle the junior Minister just because the Cabinet Minister is not here.

My esteemed friend Shri Ram Naik has read out something from Kaul and Shakdher's book and said that the Minister-in-charge does not include the Minister of State. What does it mean? I do not understand that. Therefore, you must in your wisdom rule out all these objections and direct that the Bill may be taken up for consideration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your turn is

over. Others are also anxious to say something about this. Let us hear them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, one point of order was raised and it was discussed here. All those Members who wanted to make some observations, give some opinions were given chances. Before it could be disposed of, another point of order was raised by Shri Ram Naik as to whether the Minister is competent and who was the Minister-in-charge, etc. So much of confusion is there in the House. This is what I want to bring to your kind notice. Moreover, this is not the time to raise it. Initially, we have emphatically stated that this is not the time for all these objections to be raised. Now, we will straightway discuss this. (*interruptions*) This is at the consideration stage. If at all they want to say something, it should pertain to the debate; they can come forward with their suggestions, with their objections, which will be dealt with and replied to by the Minister, during the course of his reply. That is the position. Let us not further waste the time of the House on this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: With due deference to the hon. Members and particularly to Shri Ram Naik, I would like to refer to Rule 2 (1) of Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, where in it is stated that:

"Member in charge of the Bill means the Member who has introduced the Bill and any Minister in the case of a Government Bill".
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have said about the Cabinet Minister being present in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If they are not satisfied with that, I would read the definition of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not neces-

sary, everybody has read that out

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL It says

'Minister means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary "

So, Sir, that is not the point which should have been raised. With utmost respect, I would say, it may mean a little repetition of what has been said. But it is for the sake of adding emphasis to it that I want to say this. We started the discussion on the Bill and the Statutory Resolution. It is not just a Bill. It is also a Statutory Resolution disapproving an Ordinance which was moved by an hon. Member from the other side, the BJP side. He got up to introduce it. If at all they wanted to say anything, it should have been told before this matter is taken up. But at that time, not a single word was referred to it. I would say that this is not really fair, it would not be setting up a right precedent. Even if you were to invoke any rule — whether it is rule 109 or any other rule for that matter — it would not be setting up a right precedent if we disrupt the discussion in this way and take up other matters. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES Sir, I think the observation about the Minister has to be withdrawn, under normal procedure. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) Sir, to say that the Minister-in-charge is not eligible to introduce the Bill is not correct. He has got every right to introduce the Bill. It is for the discussion of the House. At this stage, after the introduction, it is not advisable to say that it should be taken back and some other Minister should come. It is not correct.

Another thing is this. The Principal Act of 1914 has subsequently been replaced by way of an Ordinance of 29th October 1989.

This Ordinance is very much necessary in view of the court orders. Therefore, this was very much necessary. This Bill was brought forward by way of an ordinance. It is only the replacement of the ordinance which we are discussing. Moreover, the introduction is over. I do not think they have objected it at the time of introduction. At the time of introduction, there was no objection. (*Interruptions*) Many Members have spoken. It is for you give the ruling. I hope you would certainly give the ruling not to have further discussion on this subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR When the point of order raised by Shri George was going on the raising of point of order by Shri Ram Naik in between is out of order. He has said that the Minister of State is competent to pilot this Bill. We have no objection to it. We have nothing to say on it. But what is to be added to the question of Shri George which has been responded is that the future Government had come to know about the so-called New Seed Policy of 1988 of this Bill. (*Interruptions*) that is why this Bill has been brought.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I give the ruling. Any lacuna in the statement of objects and reasons must be pointed out at the time of introduction of the Bill. A point raised in this regard at the consideration stage of the Bill is not valid.

Number two, Shri Ram Naik has raised an objection that the Minister has no authority to introduce the Bill. There is an authorised letter by Shri Balram Jakhar to Shri Ramachandran to introduce the Bill. Even otherwise, the Minister is at liberty to introduce the Bill and we cannot discriminate.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN We still do not know what the contents of the 1st October, 1988 policy are. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA I
beg to move the following resolution –

“That this House disapproves of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No 4 of 1992) promulgated by the President on 25th January 1992 ”

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is being introduced by Shri Ramachandran

SHRI P M SAYEED (Lakshadweep)
He is not introducing it but moving it for consideration

[English]

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) Sir, a statement has already been made by the senior Minister. So, there is no point in saying that I must make another statement like that

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
There is no consideration stage at present. My resolution is to disapprove of the Ordinance promulgated by the hon President. Had Balramji been here, there would not have been any opposition since he has both Ram and Bal with him. His name is also Ram and I am a devotee of Ram so I am not going to oppose it since I have come here by the grace of Ram.

I would like to submit two things here. I to support the hon Minister I would like to submit that through the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992 and through this Ordinance you are going to give the right to the Central Government to impose duty on the inspection of the imported saplings and seeds of flowers but this right was already existing. You have stated “any fee”. How much fee would it be there, one rupee, two rupees or hundred

rupees, this has not been stated in the Ordinance. You are giving this right through the ordinance and the other thing is that the duty which you had already imposed has been validated. Why was it done? It was done because the Calcutta High Court had decided not to impose this duty and the Bombay High Court had held that the duty which has been charged should be refunded. The High Court had held that the duty already charged should be refunded. His Excellency the Hon President should have promulgated the Ordinance during an emergency period. But when the session was going on you could have brought forward a Bill. This is my first objection.

Secondly, I would like to submit that though the objects of the Bill are sound but I have an objection to the Ordinance which was not needed at all because it has no regard for the judiciary. If the judiciary does something and the hon President promulgates an Ordinance, then there would be a situation of confrontation between the judiciary and the executive. High Court gives a different verdict. Bombay High Court's decision is different. Will the Government not refund it and continue it instead?

Secondly, I would like to submit that all the multinational companies which manufacture pesticides, are exporting all these chemical pesticides to India since there is a ban on the use of these pesticides in those countries. When these pesticides are sprayed profusely on the crops, they are damaged. The annual consumption of these pesticides has increased by eight percent in the country. In the year 1986 it was to the tune of sixty thousand tonnes. In the next year it increased by five thousand tonnes. In this way more than one lakh tonnes of these pesticides have been imported during the last four years. Due to the use of these pesticides the intake of consumption of these dangerous products has increased in humans through milch—animals like cows and Buffaloes. Since people are dying of cancer in western countries, there is a ban on the use of these products there? There is a ban on DDT there but when pesticides are sprayed in our

country, the people even don't wear gloves or masks for protection. Similarly, 50 to 75 persons in Tamil Nadu develop tuberculosis every year.

In India there are about four hundred factories manufacturing these pesticides and twenty five thousand workers are working in these factories. They do not have either gloves or masks. I would like to submit that Government should take some action or the other in this direction. This Act is in force since 1971. My colleague M.P.s were advancing arguments and I was listening to them since they were guiding me. I did not want to interrupt them. Even then I have gathered their good points. The Government wants to make comprehensive amendments to the Act of 1971. A study conducted by the World Health Organisation reveals that D.D.T. is being used in India in larger quantities for agro-products. The Government will have to ban it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the pesticides which are being exported by foreign countries to this country should carry a certificate to the effect that these pesticides are already banned in their respective countries. They should also issue a no-objection certificate for the pesticides being imported here. People should be properly trained to use these pesticides.

Lastly, I would like to submit that the Government has not clarified whether it intends to refund the duty already charged or intends to continue it. It has also not stated as to how much duty will be charged. The Government has introduced a Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

Under the new policy the Government wants to import seeds and saplings under open general licence. It wants to levy a fee to cover the expenditure. I would like to submit that two High Courts have delivered their judgements in this case. One holds that fee cannot be levied while the other holds that the fee already charged should be refunded. But the Government wants to regularise the fee through Ordinance. The Ordinance is

being promulgated to create confrontation between the executive and the judiciary. Had it been done through Bill, it would have been different thing. Therefore, I oppose the Ordinance promulgated by His Excellency the President and I would like to reassert it that what the Calcutta High Court and the Bombay High Court have held regarding non-levy of fee and refund of charged fee is right. Therefore I would like to submit that the Ordinance promulgated by the President be revoked.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That this House disapproves of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1992 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1992) promulgated by President on the 25th January, 1992."

[English]

The Minister may now move the motion for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: On behalf of Shri Balram Jakhar, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, be taken into consideration."

Now, amendments to the Consideration Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by June 1, 1992." (1)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur) I beg to move

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by June 15, 1992" (2)

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer)
I beg to move

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by June 30, 1992" (4)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) Sir, this Bill is to replace the Ordinance on Destructive Insects and Pests, promulgated by the President of India on 25th January, 1992. The original Act is to prevent introduction into India and transport from one province to another, of any insect, fungus or other pests which may be destructive to crops. The Government of India has empowered the Central Government through Section 3 of the Act to prohibit or regulate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose, the import of or any part thereof or any special place therein of any article or class of articles likely to cause infection to any crop. In exercise of this power, the Central Government, by Notification dated 27th October, 1989, made an order for matters relating to inspection, fumigation, disinfection and supervision of some articles such as plants, fruits and seeds which were imported into India. Fees were also provided to be levied and collected for the aforesaid purposes. Under the New Seed Policy the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under Open General Licence resulting in heavy import thereof. The Government had, therefore, to strengthen the infrastructural facilities and services of Plant Quarantine organisations in order to prevent the entry of *exotic* diseases through such imported consignments.

Sir, this fees was levied because of the want of funds. This organisation cannot function without adequate finance. This

organisation is there to help the farmers so, I think it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the interest of the farmers.

The Calcutta High Court in a writ petition held that the aforesaid Act did not empower the Government to levy any fees for inspection, fumigation etc. The Bombay High Court also in a case struck down the imposition of fees and directed the refund of money.

So, the Government is convinced that it is necessary to levy and collect fees for the services rendered and for meeting expenditure on maintaining Plant Quarantine organisations. It was also necessary to *validate* the levy and collection of fees made earlier. In the circumstances, suitable provisions in the aforesaid Act empowering the Central Government to levy fees for inspection, fumigation etc. on imported consignments and for validation of the fees already levied or collected were, therefore required to be made.

So, an ordinance was promulgated by the President of India and now the Minister is here with a Bill to replace that ordinance. When we are discussing this Bill, there are certain points which we have to take care of.

We are all aware of the farmers' condition. Almost all the cash crops, especially in the State of Kerala, are affected by some or the other disease. Farmers are facing a lot of difficulty because of this. Though a lot of research work has been done in this regard but the outcome is nil. Just to give an example, the pepper cultivators are facing a lot of difficulty as the entire pepper crop is affected by a disease called Quick Wilt. Kerala is the largest pepper producing State. In spite of the fact that a lot of research has been done in this field, it has not proved any result. A section of the farmers doubt that this disease has come to the State of Kerala by the import of certain plants. I am citing this solely as an example. The Government should take ample care while importing the plants and seeds. If we do not take ample precautions, this type of diseases will spread and it will ultimately harm the prospects of cultivation.

Regarding coconut cultivation, I would like to say something. The coconut plants affected by a particular disease. For the last so many years, the coconut cultivators are suffering. The yield is very low and farmers have to cut down their trees. The coconut cultivators are to be protected.

Recently, the Government has included coconut in the category of oilseeds but no action has been taken for developing it till now. So, my request to the hon. Agriculture Minister who is well aware of the problems of cash crops as well as the farmers of Kerala to take adequate care of the coconut cultivators also.

Sir, I do not want to take much time. This Bill is meant for maintaining the plant organisations and the Government has to spend a lot of money for purchasing sophisticated instruments for checking these plants and also for strengthening these organisations, so that the plants, plantations as well as the farmers can be protected.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Muzafarpur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here amendment to a law which was passed in 1914 by the Britishers. When the Britishers enacted this law, they said that there were two objects behind it — the first was that if the seeds or other things imported into our country were infected, how to check and prevent it from spreading. The second avowed purpose was to contain the spread of diseases in British India through inter-state trade and movement of seeds or other articles. Today, when this legislative proposal has been brought here, I, through a point of order, raised the point of first spelling out the new seed policy.

According to the honourable Minister and other Congress Members, the new seed policy implies bulk import of seeds into the country. Not only seeds but other material will have also to be imported. While presenting the budget, the Finance Minister proposed to fully exempt from import duty im-

ported seeds thus making it clear that bulk imports of seeds would be resorted to. Therefore, I am very much vexed by this legislation because as I see it, this law is going to open floodgates for import of three categories of items into this country. As per our new seeds policy, we would be importing seeds from foreign countries. But while passing this law, as a very special measure, you are admitting that along with foreign seed, you will be bringing into country foreign diseases also. The matter does not end there because when the infected seed will be brought into India, you will have to go abroad to find its cure. Even in our country, diseases of seeds exist. We import insecticides and pesticides in large quantities from foreign countries to spray our fields.

With the introduction of the new policy in respect of seeds, it became necessary to bring forward the present legislation, as you have said —

[English]

"Under the New Seed Policy, the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under Open General Licence resulting in heavy import thereof. The Government had, therefore, to strengthen the infrastructural facilities and services of Plant Quarantine organisations in order to prevent the entry of exotic diseases through such imported consignments."

[Translation]

You are admitting that it will bring disease etc. We have to prevent it. It is but natural, moreover it is our duty. In order to prevent disease we have to import medicines from foreign countries. It is also clear that we shall have to import new pesticides for the new diseases. It means that there is some policy behind it also. You have rightly said that the problem won't be solved by bringing this minor legislation, there will be so much of inconvenience, moreover there are some such provisions added to this legislation which will lead our agriculture to heavy losses. It should be discussed in the

[Sh George Fernandes]

House today and moreover it should be discussed thoroughly without any concern about restriction of time. In this connection I would like to say a few words. Dunkel is being talked about in the House daily, whenever the question of seed is discussed, Dunkel also is being discussed. We cannot separate the issue of seeds from Dunkel or seeds and GATT. I have got the documents written by the former Director of UNCTAD, Dr Surendra Patel. He has prepared this document when there was a dispute over the New Economic Policy. I would like to read out two sentences from it. The book is entitled "Dunkel's Draft Text - Threat to Economic Sovereignty". In this book Dr Surendra Patel Says

"Now patent provisions, the seeds, plants and all the innovations and inventions by genetic revolution, will be brought under the umbrella of intellectual property rights so that it is not only support system after the crop has been produced, but also the means with which new crops can be produced revolutionary discoveries are made."

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI P M SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Dr Surendra Patel further says

"When you get the seeds, when you get the new plants, when you get the biogenetic engineers, when you make new innovations, it is there where control would be established so that if the seeds are not renewed every year, we would have a major agricultural crisis which is inherent in the present policy pursued."

[Translation]

I want that all of us should understand its meaning, the House should understand it,

especially the hon Minister should understand that according to the new policy being adopted today, seeds would be imported from foreign countries, and according to which the U S A is telling you to give up Dunkel etc. It is presented in the morning and given up in the evening. The real conflict is with America and it is not the right time to discuss America. We may perhaps discuss it at the proper time, but the real dispute is with this nation, which does not hide it that we will have our say and supremacy in the World. Russia was having some power of encounter, now its strength has already been weakened. In fact it has been divided into several fragments, and we shall have our say now. Where will the Government lead the nation with this new seed policy? We have a law made by the Englishmen in 1914 and we have assembled here to make an amendment in it. The Englishman wanted that we should protect our agriculture, our crops, our herbs, wheat and rice, our seeds from diseases. But the Government is going even ahead of it. It is deciding that all these things should be imported along with the diseases they have. But the matter does not end there. There is something more. The Government shall have to take decisions on all proposals of GATT sooner or later, and if the import of seeds from foreign countries goes on like that a situation is sure to arise in which we will be slaves of America in a way within a five years. Hon Minister, Sir, this is your gazette. Yesterday, the Prime Minister said that we won't allow any harm to the dignity of this country. When there is difference between your words and deeds why should we accept it. Nothing will come out of your new policy. Seeds will come out of your new policy. Seeds are being imported in bulk from foreign countries and these seeds include wheat etc. This is the notification issued by you, which you have brought into this House. You might be having some policy in 1988, which I don't know. Your notification runs thus

[English]

"(i) All seeds of Allium, (ii) Cocoa and all seeds of Sterculiaceae & Bombacaceae, (iii)

All seeds of citrus, lemon, lime, orange and grapefruits, (iv) Coconut seeds and all seeds of cocos, (v) Coffee plants and seeds and all seeds of coffee (vi) Cotton seeds and all seeds of Gossypium, (vii) Seeds of forest trees, (viii) Groundnut seeds and all seeds of Araches, (iv) Bucrene and all seeds of Medicago, (x) Potato and all seeds of Solanum, (xi) Rubber and all seeds of Hevea, (xii) Sugarcane and all seeds of Saccharum, (xiii) Tobacco and all seeds of Nicotiana, (xiv) Berceam and all seeds of Tribolium, (xv) Sunflower and all seeds of Heliantus, (xvi) Wheat and all seeds of Triticum, — for sowing and planting and also for consumption, do not forget it — (xvii) Paddy of all seeds and Oryzae, (xviii) Cuttings, saplings and bud-woods of flowers or ornamental plants, (xix) Seeds and the plant material of fruits, — and then Barley, Shellac, etc., etc "

[Translation]

This way none of your points is left in your gazette I was reading out Annexure Schedule-II, in which you have decided to import everything You may use it for 5 years You may import pesticides and preserve their species of seeds Dunkel, GATT and America will continue for five years and after the passage of this time period America will dictate that the entire seeds will have to be purchased from America This way import of seeds would be encouraged Since our seeds will face extinction and what does their own proposals and all intellectuals says What are their intellectual proposals like TRIPS and TRIMS saying? What are these about? There is only the message that whatever they have given us cannot be produced here in our country The seeds which we have purchased from them are only for use in fields, but it cannot be used for seed multiplication or production of seeds The Government is not taking any steps for the production of those seeds That is the whole thing It is very easy to deliver speeches, but your approach, each and every decision of yours is trying to wipe it off if not subjecting the universality of the country to torments It is destroying to the extent that it would be different for our agriculturist to

procure seeds, moreover the rates would be fixed by America

America will fix the prices of seeds used in India and it will also decide the quality of seeds to be used in our country Then a time will come, you will have to agree with me when America will force on India its views and policies America will decide what type of relations we should have with our neighbouring countries America will also try to influence our stand in dealing with the problems we are facing today On non acceptance of American stand supply of seeds to India may also be stopped If America takes such a stand then both the farmers and the country will be in deep trouble because the indigenous variety of seeds has already become extinct in the country If all this actually happens then sovereignty of India will be jeopardised

Therefore, firstly, my objections are not against the legislation under consideration but against the objectives of the legislation and the manner in which it has been introduced I would like to make my views clear on the objectives of the legislation I would like to warn the people of the country about the impending danger and the direction in which the nation is being guided by the present Government

Secondly, I would not like to speak in detail but try to be brief (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Shri George Fernandes please hurry up as 12-13 other hon Members are also waiting for their turn

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Mr Chairman, Sir, there can be no other issue more perturbing than this Agriculture is getting ruined (*Interruptions*) This matter is not a matter of debate between the treasury benches and the opposition, and on such an important issue all of us must take a united stand Secondly, I would like to submit that injustice is being meted out to the farmers and the scientists of our country As per

[Sh George Fernandes]

Government statistics in 1984-85 our farmers produced 48,46,000 quintals of seed and in 1990-91 seed production of polyester fibres, potato, oilseeds and other things was 72,01,000 quintals. It is a matter of price that independently without any foreign help foodgrains production increased from 5,10,00,000 tonnes in 1950-51 to 17,50,18 crore tonnes today in India. We did not get any help from America or Dunkel or any other foreign nation, once we threw off the foreign yoke. But the whole situation now is sought to be reversed by knocking at the doors of foreigners. Seeds are sought to be imported and I am not putting my words into your mouth that seeds of Western countries are suffering from 'exotic diseases' and now the same are being imported without any reservation. Mr Chairman, Sir, therefore I would like to submit that such an injustice should not be meted out to the farmers of our country.

I will conclude my speech in a few words. Please give me some more time. My submission is with the passage of this legislation, in addition to seeds, pesticides will also be imported. Regarding pesticides, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether India will be importing from America and pesticides which have been banned in most of the countries of the world. I would like to name a pesticide on which a number of articles too have been written in India viz. Chlordane and Heptachlor. This pesticide is being manufactured by Wells Call Chemical Corporation of America and its use has been banned by 48 countries of the world. Its use is banned in America and 48 other countries but I have with me Indian and Pakistani statistics. In 1987 India imported these pesticides worth 1,17,136 pounds and Pakistan imported worth 1,13,014 pounds even though its use is banned in 48 countries. This is not the only banned pesticide and there are others also like - Butachlor, Haloxyfop, Nuaimol and Prothiophos.

Ai tation against the use o these pes-
cicides is going on in America. Green Peace

Action' people are agitating all over the world against the use of pesticide which has been banned in America. These people are agitating in the world for banning the use of these pesticides under the banner 'Pesticides circle of poison, export pesticides and create problems'. In India 110-115 crore pounds of these pesticides are being applied every year and I would like to submit the number of persons that are dying because of the application of these pesticides. They claim that because of the use of these pesticides every year 25 million workers are adversely affected by these. According to Obstan report every year 4,000 persons are dying because of the application of these pesticides, a fact being overlooked in India.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Bhopal Gas tragedy took place and for four days the matter was debated upon in the House but a similar situation has developed again. When were the pesticides first used poisonous gas was produced by German Nazis during the days of World War-II. After armistice a question arose about the healthy use of this poisonous gas. Then it was felt that was gas which can be used to kill human beings can also be put to use as pesticide with slight modifications. Now this will be imported along with the seed in India making India bow before America and other industrialised nations of the world. Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to humbly submit to the House to ponder over these aspects of the issue. I am not raising the issue out of political consideration but as an issue of national importance for the well being of our country. I am sure that the legislation will definitely be adopted by the House and I have got no reservations about it. But whenever I get the opportunity again I will discuss the issues raised by me thread bare in the august House. Right now I would like to just submit that the Government should seriously ponder over the issues raised by me. The Government should reject the Dunkel's proposals and other connected issues and take everyone into confidence to safeguard the interests of the country.

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur) Mr Chairman, Sir, though the

legislation appears to be too simple, but it has far reaching consequences, which have been debated upon in the House Earlier, when the legislation was to be discussed many hon Members raised different issues Under the new seed policy the Government felt the need to import insecticides in large quantities and other equipments

My submission is that the seeds to be imported will carry many diseases with them All do agree that pesticides have been banned in foreign countries now a-days but here in our country they are still being used People are dying due to their ill effects This situation is prevailing in our country I think that it would not be a justice to the farmers if the use of these pesticides is allowed They will not be able to void the ill-effects The farmers with their strength and capability and the brilliant agricultural scientists with their researches have done a commendable job Our agricultural scientists have made revolutionary advances in the field of developing new varieties of seeds of wheat (wheat groundnut etc) They did really revolutionary work It is because of their efforts that we have succeeded in increasing two times to four times the production of food-grains

I am unable to understand that when we have intelligent agricultural scientists capable farmers and good system then why we have to depend on others and import pesticides from outside the country It is true that new economic measures have been taken and they may be the immediate cause of pressure on the Government to make such imports If we do not do so, we may find it difficult to act in accordance with the new economic measures My submission is that whatever may have been stated in the new economic measures, the large population of our country depends primarily on agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation and the largest area of employment If the Government takes measures which prove harmful to agriculture, then the Government will have to face severe difficulties in future This is evident from it

16.00 hrs.

My submission to you is that the Government had announced a new policy What was that? After that the doors were thrown open for importing pesticides at large scale under open General Licence Calcutta High Court and Bombay High Court made some observations in this regard with which I think, the Government is not ready to agree The Government wants those observations to be nullified Had the Government acted wisely and tried to remove the irrelevant things then there would have been neither any need to issue this ordinance nor the Government would have to give clarification and accept its mistakes I would like to submit that the action taken under the notification issued by Government on Oct 27, 1989 is not in the interest of the country It would have adverse affect in future as Shri George Fernandes has already pointed out Various types of seeds have been included in it If Bursim seeds are imported then I think the grass seeds will also have to be imported If we continue to adopt the same policy it will not only be a set back to our efforts to attain self reliance but also will be a setback to our sovereignty

Therefore I would like the Government to be completely cautious in this regard The steps taken by the Government should not have adverse affect on agriculture or on the fertile land of our country Otherwise, it has been observed that the use of pesticides and new seeds has been adversely affecting the crops Because renovation is not possible every year If we get about 10-15 quintal of wheat per acre in the first crop but in the next we hardly get 7-8 quintals The reason is that the new variety of seeds give low yield Moreover, pesticides destroy the fertility of our land It is essential for the Government to take measures so that land does not lose its fertility At the same time, I would not like to say much in regard to this Bill I would just request that these actions should not adversely affect the sovereignty self sufficiency and the economic policy of the Government nor there should be any adverse affect on the agricultural scientists and farmers With these words I conclude

[English]

16.02 hrs.

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI (Deogarh). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill i.e., the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill 1992 which in turn is a Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act 1914.

Sir, as was rightly stated by the honourable Opposition Member, George Fernandesji that this is an Act enacted during pre-Independence British days. Right from the British period we have this Act which is enforced in our country for restricted import of seeds, plants etc. and also for providing certain treatment of seeds etc. when imported. Sir under the provision of this Act, only recently i.e., in 1989 a Notification was brought forward by the Government about collection of certain levies etc. for inspection and treatment of all these things in the process of import. Sir, what I say here is that by now too much is being read into the provisions of this Bill. And this is an innocuous Bill it should have been already adopted and passed by now. But I must concede one quality to the Opposition, particularly to certain hon. Members (*Interruptions*). Why are you becoming impatient? When Shri George Fernandes was speaking, what I was doing? I was not interrupting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Each Member will be getting only five minutes. So, if you go on talking to them, you will lose your time. Please address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: Sir, we have seen how a lot of precious time of this august House was wasted in the battle of points of order. But I concede one thing. They can make a mountain out of a mole and they have done that. Absolutely there was nothing, but too much was being raised. I must say that this New Seed Policy which came under fire by certain Members from the other side is dated 1st October, 1988 and

the notification under reference is dated 27th October, 1989. If so many things under were bad with this New Seed Policy and this notification, what prevented George Fernandesji to stop this when he was a Member of the Cabinet?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the matter came up in the House today only. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi: Under the provisions of this notification dated 27th October, 1989, fees were collected. Now it is under orders of the High Court that it must be refunded unless that is legalised and that is how this Bill is before this House for our consideration. What was the hon. Member doing all along? (*Interruptions*). Sometimes, wisdom dawns upon them only when they sit in the Opposition benches. When it suits them, they conveniently forget all other things when they occupy the front benches on this side.

Sir, in the battle of points of order, merits have also gone into and there is no two opinion about it. Some hon. Members have their apprehension about large-scale import of seeds. I make it very clear that I do have my own reservations. Under compelling circumstances we should go for import. The entire world is gradually becoming one market. So, why should we hesitate to import? All efforts have to be there to meet our requirements indigenously. In spite of that, if there is some shortfall, should we bear with the shortfall or should we try to get from outside? Things are changing, technology is changing and high yielding varieties of seeds are there. All these things have been taken into consideration. If we have some good seeds somewhere else, should we not import? But, it has got to be properly checked and proper treatment should be there. For that, the expenditure that is incurred has to be borne by the concerned people. There should not be any apprehension about it.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arāmbagh): The point is, you can import, but you cannot develop.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: My point is very clear I do not understand one thing.

Why do you give scope to a High Court or to any Court to strike down our policy decisions?

I would like to know from the hon Minister when he gives his reply whether this point was gone into by the Law Ministry or not and whether the Law Ministry were consulted or not and what was their opinion and by now what is the amount collected so far

I now come to the ill-effects of pesticides which are come in use everywhere in the World including India. Pesticides obviously are an important tool in today's agriculture. It is a plant protection agent for boosting production. The demand for it is very high and it is more so after this high-yielding variety of seed is discovered and the coverage of this pesticides etc., is on the increase now. Its coverage is about one-fourth of the total cultivated land of our country. DDT, BSC and Malathion account for more than 50 per cent of the total production and they are the cheapest and the most popular with small farmers. Despite growing use, the annual losses is a matter of concern. The annual losses due to insects, pests and diseases have increased from about Rs. 3,300 crores in 1976 to over Rs. 6,000 crore at present. This is, of course, including gram losses. Our annual budget deficit is around Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 crores. It can be made up if this point is taken proper care of. About Rs. 6,000 crores is our loss on account of pest attack, disease and also the grain loss during storage and all these things.

There is a fantastic rise in the consumption of pesticides in India from a mere 2,000 tonnes at the time of independence around 50s to 80,000 tonnes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How much poison is going into it?

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Its crop area, under plant protection coverage, has also increased to 8 million hectares. A decade before, it was only 6.4 million hectares.

Its indiscriminate use, apart from being an additional hazard in developing world of today, is posing a serious threat to human civilisation. The entire human civilisation is passing through a slow poisoning process due to the ill-effects of pesticides and large scale use of pesticides. It has its ill-effects everywhere, in the air and in water and its residue is also there in foodgrains and wheat. The agricultural chemical leaves behind residue in food and water and produce ill-effects when the concentration exceeds tolerance levels. This is a matter of grave concern.

The International Development Research Centre of Ottawa has claimed that every year, there was a reference by Shri George Fernandes that it claims 4,000 lives - but my figure, according to a report, is 10,000 lives very that every year 10,000 people die and that another 40 lakh people also suffer from various effects of pesticides poisoning, in developing countries particularly. Most of the victims are small farmers and labourers.

Therefore, we have to go for cautious approach and there should be large scale training programme on how it can be used safely.

Again the alarming rise in the number of deaths from pesticides poisoning is attributed to the increasing number of toxic chemicals and their large scale use without proper testing of their toxic properties. A number of chemicals like chlordane, Heptachlor etc. are banned in the developed countries. But in spite of that, the American Companies are dumping these behind items, pesticides on Third World Countries including India. Facts are facts. I do not oppose it for the sake of Opposition. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to see that this should be used properly. We want to use them for plant protection measures. We have to use

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

these pesticides for that purpose only. But it has to be seen how the ill-effects will be minimised. As I said earlier, the testing etc. should be properly done and proper training should be there. Overdose use of pesticides on farm land has disrupted the ecological balance. Overdose of pesticides will not only wipe out pests but also their natural enemy.

I would like to point out another thing. Sir, it has been found that an average India's daily diet contains about 0.27 mg of DDT and the level of accumulated DDT in the body-tissue of an average India is the highest in the world varying between 12.8 and 31.0 pm.

Therefore, it is a matter of grave concern. Of course, As I said earlier, this is an innocuous Bill. There cannot be any objection for this Bill to be adopted in the House. At the same time when things are changing, we should cope with them. For our augmented production, for stepping up our production etc. whenever good seeds are available, we can go in for them. Also, we have to import the pesticides to protect outside India, in the developed countries, should not be used. For Heaven's sake we should not go in for them. At the same time, due precaution should be taken and Government should do all that is possible on this count.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Sir, the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1941 was enacted to prevent the import and transport of any insect, fungus or other pests which may be destructive to crops. Under the Seed Policy, the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under the Open General Licence scheme resulting in heavy import from other developed countries like the U.S.A., West Germany, the U.K. etc.

Sir, it is a unique example how the open licensing policy will damage. The India's self-reliance in agriculture. As a result of the openness in licensing indiscriminate import of plant materials, seeds, etc and perhaps,

being done, the Government has brought this Amendment to prevent the dreaded and exotic plant diseases. In this connection, I will not go through the Court case affair of Calcutta and Bombay High Courts. Government has brought forward this amendment with the intention of collecting some levy and fees to maintain the Plant Quarantine Offices only and not for the improvement of quality of pesticides and insecticides. But the indiscriminate use of pesticides will harm the ecological system. They destroyed not only pest or insects but also destroyed not only pest or insects but also destroyed important flora and fauna.

Pesticides pose a menacing threat to the poor in the third world countries because of their free availability, lack of adequate protection, importer storage, excessive and wasteful use leading to environmental pollution. Sometimes the residues are found in food which causes hazard to human population. The use of pesticides is increasing by about 100 grams per person especially in the third world countries.

The pesticides hazards are alarming especially for the third world countries. In 1972, the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Insecticides estimated about five lakh cases of accidents due to pesticidal poisoning annually in the third world. It might have increased manifold nowadays. Due to indiscriminate use of pesticides, there are damages done like the retinal damage, impaired memory, psychological disorders. These are the results caused due to mishandling of DDT.

There is one chemical, the Dieldrin Chemical which is described as the most patent Carcinogen, which is reportedly forty times more poisonous than DDT.

If you remember the tragedy of the Bhopal Chemical Plant Disaster of 1984, nearly 4000 persons were killed at that time and 30,000 people were incapacitated due to the inhalation of MIC gas. And the Multi-national company has been allowed to go 'Scot-free'. They have given compensation

only of the order of 470 million dollars to the people of India who are affected by this disaster DDT and BHC are officially banned in number of countries like USA, Germany and UK

But India is still using these two dreaded pesticides In India, there are reports of deaths caused due to pesticides In 1986-87 there were 137 deaths in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Punjab It would be far better for our country if we could develop some indigenous pesticides I have come across some newspaper report that Neem leaves are used as pesticides Our Scientists have developed that thing If we develop this indigenous product, it can be encouraged The Government should also take interest in this regard and use its good offices so that our country becomes self-sufficient

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) Mr Chairman Sir, I do not object to the provisions that have been put forward in this Amendment Bill but I would like to caution the Government to take several aspects into consideration and go very cautiously You are aware that even after four decades of planned development, our agricultural production levels are quite low While we are able to produce nearly 175 million tonnes of foodgrains from around 140 million hectares, even from a lesser area our neighbour China is able to produce 360 million tonnes while the per capita availability of foodgrains is 300 Kgs per year in China, we are able to give only 200 Kgs per year This is mainly because of the low productivity And one of the inputs through which we can improve the productivity is high yielding seeds When we look from that angle, out of 41 million hectares in our country, only 30 million hectares of paddy fields are being cultivated with high yielding seeds

Of course, more than 90 per cent of the wheat area is covered with high yielding seeds But in respect of coarse grains like jowar, bajra and maize, it is not more than 50 per cent, it is only around 45 per cent, and in respect of maize, the area that is covered with high yielding seeds is only 35 per cent

And because of this, the yields are very less

You are aware that with regard to the pulses and oil seeds, we are not able to meet the requirement And in fact, the per capita availability of pulses is only half of what a person used to get nearly three decades back And even in respect of oil seeds, while the minimum nutritional level requires 12 Kgs per annum we are able to give only 6 Kgs, in our country So, in these circumstances, in respect of oil seeds and pulses there is some necessity to import high yielding seeds Though lot of efforts have been made by our scientists in our country in producing high yielding variety of seeds, but in this arena, the efforts were not sufficient and that is why the new seed policy when it was brought forward in the House, the Government made its intention that it is going to import them in very large quantities But in this respect, I would like to caution the Government that allowing very liberal imports, will cause harm to our national interests as well as the interests of the farmers also Only in such areas where we are in dire necessity, we have to import them For example Oil-seeds We are spending more than thousand crores of rupees for import of edible oils and oil seeds and also a few hundred crores of rupees on the import of pulses

But in other areas like rice or wheat and other crops we are having high yielding seeds But the main problem is that the area is not being covered with irrigation facilities That is one of the reasons because of which the yields are low

I would suggest to the Government not to depend on the import of the seeds We have to evolve our seeds here And the Government must provide other necessary infrastructural facilities and then, definitely we are going to meet our requirements By the end of this country, our target is to produce 30 million quintals of seeds But lot of steps have to be taken if we have to reach that target Right at the moment, apart from our National Seeds Corporation and the States Seeds Corporation, there are several

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

commercial organisations who are doing lot of business, in seeds.

There are several instances where substandard seeds are supplied to the farmers. The cotton growers and wheat growers and other farmers are put to loss because of these substandard seeds. The farmers are losing very heavily ; but the Government is doing nothing. Those organisations and commercial firms which have supplied the spurious or substandard seeds are not made to pay any compensation to the farmers who have lost money they have invested from their pockets. The Government must take care of this aspect also.

As regards the plant quarantine measures, definitely they must be strengthened. The Government must also allocate more funds to equip them with adequate staff to see that these plant quarantine procedures are not short-circuited. Because earlier there are some instances when some seeds were imported for a particular purpose; later they were found to be having very disastrous effect. So the Government should take all necessary precautions in respect of import of these seeds.

I would like to say a few words about insecticides and pesticides. Several of my friends have already spoken very elaborately about this and I will not go into the detail. What I want to impress upon the Government is that though our consumption of the pesticides and insecticides is far less when compared to several other countries like Korea where the per-hectare consumption is about 6 Kgs. whereas we are consuming only 295 gms; even then it is proved analytically that the residual effect on foodgrains because of the utilisation of pesticides and insecticides such as DDT which is very large in our country which is causing a lot of damage to the health of the people. On many occasions heavy and excess utilisation of these chemical pesticides are causing seepage into the underground water because of which the health of the people is also put to very

hazardous effects. So I demand that the Government should bring necessary amendments to the Insecticides Act 1968 also banning such of these pesticides and insecticides as are already banned in developed countries like USA but are being flown to our country because the multi-nationals want to earn money over these products which they already have patented and are manufacturing. They are very harmful to the common people of this country. So, I urge upon the Government to bring forward necessary amendments in the Insecticides Act also to see that the Government encourages production of such pesticides or insecticides as are not so detrimental to the interests of the people. They should encourage natural insecticides which are prepared from neem tree seeds etc which are already under development in several countries. The biological control of the pests is all the more important. The integrated pest management practices have to be taken in a big way and the extension work of the judicious application of these insecticides and pesticides will help a long way. The Government must concentrate on that and take all necessary steps in this direction.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the amendment to the Act because there is nothing to oppose it. The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 was enacted mainly to prevent the import and transport of any insects, fungus or other pests which may be destructive to the crops, or anything that will be destructive to the normal conditions in India.

Keeping the requirements of modern time in mind, we have evolved an organisation called the Plant/Quarantine Organisation. This amendment proposes to create the necessary funds and infrastructure to support this Organisation. Hence, it is laudable and there is nothing to oppose it.

But, I stand here for a specific purpose. I say that this Act in itself is totally inadequate. This Act does not meet the requirements of modern times. Many apprehensions have been voiced by various Members

regarding the import of seeds, import of insecticides, etc I fully agree because some apprehensions are well-founded. In the modern world, we cannot remain isolated. We have to be inter-dependent. Therefore, to some extent, import of seeds, insecticides, pesticides will have to be done. But, that is the point of fear and that is the precise reason why we have to be careful because we are very well aware that there are forces which are out regularly to destabilise this country. What is the other method or other way better than the economic destabilisation?

In modern times, conventional warfare or aggression is not possible. But, the use of chemicals or chemical warfare is possible and so also the nuclear warfare. But, there is another method—high incidence secret method—employed by various nations and that is the biological warfare. This is where, we have to be careful because when nations launch warfare, it is not declared, but it is an undeclared war. That is what precisely I want to speak about, today.

The aspect of biological warfare has been traditionally neglected by this nation, this House has also traditionally neglected this because I have not found one incidence when there has been a discussion on biological warfare. When we are talking of new seed policy and import of insecticides and pesticides, we have to concentrate on the biological warfare. What is the method used to employ this warfare? There are biological weapons. The UN Convention has said that the biological weapons cannot be confined in their effect on space or time and might have grave and irreversible consequences for man and nature. The World Health Organisation in 1970 described the biological agents as those that depend for their effect on multiplication within the target organism and are intended for use in war to cause disease in man, animal and plant.

In the modern times, with the advance in genetic engineering and other bio-genetic technologies, new kinds of biological weapons have been developed. It is not that they

are employed only in war, these weapons can be employed regularly to cause economic destabilisation of a country and that is what we have to take note of.

Historically, the 1925 Geneva Protocol prevented the chemical and biological warfare. The United Nations, after the Second War, called for the elimination of these weapons (*Interruptions*).

On 10th April, 1972, a convention on prohibition of development and production and stockpiling of biological and toxic weapons and on the destruction was open for signature. On the 26th March, 1975, the convention came into force.

Now I have got a report of the Third Review that is 1992 of Biological Weapons Convention. What does this say? This says

"The convention has not defined the prohibited items nor the targets to which the prohibitions relate?"

The point I am bringing for discussion is that today anything can be employed in this pattern of warfare and there are no safeguards because the United States has reserved its right for conduction of research in biological warfare for defensive purposes. Though it has abrogated the use of biological weapons, though 112 signatories are there for this particular convention of 1972 by 1992, there were 112 signatories—there are no adequate safeguards. The report says

"Under the biological Warfare convention, the prohibition on developing, producing, stock-piling or otherwise acquiring or retaining biological agents and toxins is not absolute. It applies only to the types and to quantities that have no justification for 'prophylactic', protective' or 'other peaceful purposes'."

Now the point I wanted to drive home is that in spite of the convention, the countries, who are signatories to this convention, are free to employ biological weapons and these may be employed vigorously. That is where

[Sh. Sudhir Sawant]

this Act comes into being. We have to design this Act. Now several countries have taken many measures in their countries to prevent this sort of warfare in their countries. There is no such Act in India. The only Act is this Act which has come today for amendment. The enactment is in front of us which has now created for funds. My request is that we must evolve certain Act to create that kind of infrastructure, that kind of mechanism, which will protect our country from any insidious method or attacking this country through indirect method. That is through plants, pesticides. The enactment of this Act is overdue and it should be done immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that regarding this law the Calcutta High Court has given verdict to not to charge any fees. Despite all this Government has not taken any action in this regard. Then, the Bombay High Court also gave the ruling to not to recover any fees and it also directed to refund the fees which had already been collected. Why the Government could not take any measure despite the verdict given by two courts against this law. It appears that the Government lawyers failed to plead the case properly and thus the Government was defeated in both the courts. Now the Government lawyers failed to plead the case properly and thus the Government was defeated in both the courts. Now the Government have proposed an amendment to it and wants to get it passed in the name of farmers. I regret it. Government while giving arguments in support of charging fees says that it has been charging fees for the facilities it provides and to maintain the Vanaspati organisations. Government says that it has moved the amendment for the services it provides. I would like to know as to which services does the Government provide? Had the Government provided any services, the two courts would not have given their verdict against it, and inspite of all this the Government proposes to impose tax on the cultiva-

tors. The hon. Minister may kindly let us know who were the lawyers because of whom Government lost the cases and has now moved the amendment to waste the time of the House.

My submission is that it has been stated that with the import of seeds their medicine will also have to be imported. The world knows that when the Britishers came here they carried a number of diseases with them. I have read Ayurveda, the three famous medical books in Ayurveda are; charak, shushrut and vagbhata. In these books there is no reference to the so called 'Firang up-dansh sujan' disease. This disease was referred to seventeen hundred years ago by Madhav Nidan Acharya; the medicine to cure the disease was also brought from outside to this country. There is a wood named 'chop chini' which has been proved the most effective medicine to cure this ailment and that does not grow in our country even now-a-days. It is imported from outside. Same is the case in regard to the seeds proposed to be imported. If we import seeds we will have to import its medicines also.

In India it has been proved that allopathy is not at all suitable to the people of this country. Whole of the country has been suffering due to the side effects of antibiotics. So far as medicinal aspect of allopathic system is concerned, it has failed completely but I would not say so in regard to surgical aspect. No medicine is available to cure the side effects caused by reactions of anti biotics.

From where AIDS came to our country. This disease came from other countries. We do not have any medicine for cancer also because we did not have any such disease in our country. Our Acharyas have written at a place that there is a strange disease which could not be diagnosed easily. Tuberculosis was not there in our country. The Government should take it as granted that if they would import new seeds they will certainly have to import medicines. Now the medicines comprises of two types of patents process patent and the product patent. If

product patent is imported, the manufacturers would sell the product on arbitrary prices. If we have process patent we can manufacture the medicine in our own country. Suppose if product patent is imported, it would lead our country to bankruptcy.

I am surprised that our cultivators do not know about any medicine. In my constituency Kota one of the pulses produced there is Masoor. Today, no medicine is available to treat the disease of this crop. About 25 years ago the cultivators in my constituency prepared a medicine by mixing sulphur in it which could totally cure the disease of masoor crop. But that is not possible today. Therefore, hon. Minister, I would like to know whether there is any medicine to cure the diseases of this crop or not. The cultivators of my constituency were aware of that the medicines that 'yasya deshasya yojantu taagyamtashyoshadham hitam' which means that the medicine grown in a particular country are effective in that country alone because of the climate of that country. All these medicines will be imported from abroad.
(Interruptions)

I would like to submit that research work has been carried out throughout the world, but no country has been able to produce basmati rice, it is produced only in my country. India is a land of fragrances, it is full of greenery. That is why basmati rice grows here only and nowhere else in the world. Similarly the Pusa Institute has made a considerable contribution in the discovery of new techniques and new varieties of seeds and even foreigners follow these techniques and guidelines and take seeds from this institute to their countries. By virtue of this research our country has become very prosperous in the matter of food grains. Therefore, the capability of the scientists who deserve the credit for all this should not be under-assessed. Seeds should not be imported from abroad otherwise 'Jaisa Khaoge aan, vaisa banega man', it means that as you eat, so will be your mind. Therefore, all these foreign things should not be imported.

Lastly, I would like to make one more

submission in regard to other countries. You can go to the other countries and see for yourself. I am referring to only those things which I hear from here and there. There are two types of vegetable shops in foreign countries. One type is that which sell vegetable grown by using chemical fertilisers and the second type is that which sell vegetable grown in a natural way. The price of vegetables grown by using natural fertilisers is 6 times more than those grown by using chemical fertilisers. Still people like vegetables grown by using natural fertilisers because foodgrains grown by way of using natural fertilisers are always good for the health of all. That is why the foodgrains exported from India are liked very much.

Why langra variety of mangoes is not available in our country just because it is exported. Good quality banana is not available here, just because it is like in foreign countries. But now the now Narasimharao Government would understand it? Would it be a justice to the citizens of our country to import foodgrains and technology from outside the country?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to submit only this much that this Bill should not be passed. Right now I have said very little about it, but when this Bill would be further discussed, with regard to the seeds and pesticides the Government proposes to import, I intend to oppose it tooth and nail. It is my request that the House should outright reject this proposal to impose new type of fees.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) On behalf of my Party, AIADMK. I would like to say a few words on the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill 1992.

Sir, the Destructive Insects and Pests Act was first enacted in 1914 in order to prevent the import and transport of any in-

[Sh. A. Asokaraj]

sect, fungus or other pests which may be destructive to crops. This Act has empowered the Central Government to prohibit or regulate the import or any article or class of articles likely to cause infection to any crop. In the year 1989, a notification was issued with regard to matters relating to inspection, fumigation, disinfection and supervision of some articles such as plants, fruits and seeds which were imported to India. An ordinance was again enacted in 1992 because it was felt that the earlier notification issued was not practicable.

The Calcutta High Court did not empower the Government to levy any fees for inspection, fumigation, etc. At the same time, the Bombay High Court in a case struck down the imposition of fees and directed the refund of money.

Under the new Seed Policy of the Government, the import of plants were brought under Open General Licence resulting in heavy import. Hence, the Government has now come with a new Bill. As per Government, the fees is levied and collected for the services rendered and for meeting expenditure on maintaining Plant Quarantine organisations.

Some three decades ago under PL 480 India was importing wheat. Along with this imported wheat some weeds, which got mixed into it, were also brought into our country. These weeds which adapt themselves to all sort of climates grew in our fields causing Asthma to lot of people living nearby the fields. I request that such things should be borne in mind while importing the seeds or plants. Government is spending a huge amount to control the growth of this weed. Hence I appeal to the Government to see to it that no adulteration takes place while importing pesticides and insecticides. There is no point in enacting this law if it is not properly implemented.

We are enacting laws here in the Parliament but whether all these enactments are

properly implemented or not is the important thing.

In the villages we see that when somebody wants to commit suicide he takes these medicines which are intended to cure the various plant diseases. I would say that when seeds are imported, Government should take stringent measures to see that seeds are tested vigorously.

According to the Government the fees is levied and collected for the services rendered and for meeting expenditure on maintaining Plant Quarantine organisations. I would like to know from the Government whether these organisations are run by Government or by private departments. If they are run by the private department, what measures the Government is taking to see that they are functioning properly or not. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see to it that when we enact the law all these measures intended for the welfare of the poor section of the country are included in it.

All these pesticides and insecticides are sold at the shops in the villages.

17.00 hrs.

They are selling outdated medicines. So, automatically, they become more dangerous. They become poison.

Therefore, stringent measures should be taken in this regard. I welcome this Bill.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992 is a painful history of the belated birth of a child when the risk factor is proportionately high. I say so because the Government could not make provisions for levying and collecting fees before the High Court pronounced that the action of the Government is illegal.

Sir, the Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to levy fees and collect them from the persons who would import insects, fungus or other pests or other class

of articles which are detrimental to the crops in our country. This is the object of the Bill. The fees so far collected by the Government have been pronounced by the High Court as illegal. So, the Government seeks to validate these fee collections and I object to this.

In our Fundamental Rights, a person convicted of one charge cannot be made subject to other penalties by a law made thereafter. Similarly, the High Court has ordered that the fees collected were illegal and so they should be refunded. Why did not the Government come forward to make a legislation in this regard before hand? This penalty should be given by the Government.

Secondly, the incidence of fees would not be borne by the importers, it would be transferred to the buyers. Ultimately, the incidence will fall upon the small farmers and marginal farmers. The Government have withdrawn subsidies on fertilizers. The cost of the agricultural production has gone up. For this purpose, the people of India have been suffering. Again these incidence of fees will be transferred to the small farmers and the cost of agricultural production will be increased further.

Sir, thirdly, heavy imports are being contemplated in our vast country where enough fruits and plants are grown. In spite of that, fruits are being imported. Who are these men who are consuming these fruits that are imported from outside? Sir, I will object to this. The Government should take steps so that the fruits are not imported. It is because our agriculturists. Our farmers are competent enough to grow enough fruits for the country. But still, the Government is giving licence for importing fruits.

Sir, I want to make another suggestion. Because heavy imports are being resorted to under this Act. Crop importers are reaping the fruits.

So, I should caution the Government to take steps so that the very purpose of importing these items is not detrimental to the interest of our nation. The corrupt importers

should also be punished because they are not looking into the interest of other people of our countrymen, they are looking into the interest of other people of other countries. So, the corrupt importers should also be brought to book and punished.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari). Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my opinion, the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is a slap on the face of our agricultural scientists, farmers and industrialists related with agriculture, who have made tremendous strides in this field. Shri George Fernandes has already explained in detail the disastrous consequences of this legislation. The Government is signing agreements with other countries for the import of those seeds of fruits and vegetables which have been successfully developed by Scientists at the I C A R. These imports will definitely undermine the self-reliance we have attained in the field. The multinationals are sure to cash in on the Government imports and the entire burden will fall on the shoulders of our farmers. Consequently, all endeavours being made to develop seeds and plant saplings in its own way which are suited to our climatic conditions will come to a standstill. It is with great difficulty that our scientists have achieved success in this field. The Government has decided to import all other seeds, except human seeds (Sperm and ovum). At the moment, the Government has not placed orders for it, with foreign countries (*Interruptions*). It has placed orders for the import of animal sperm. It is possible that in future, the Government may import human sperm as well. This is a very dangerous trend. The Government is dealing a blow to the sovereignty, self-respect and self-reliance of the country. From outside, it looks like an innocent harmless Bill, but its fall out would be dangerous. Members belonging to the Treasury benches as well as the opposition ranks have expressed the unanimous opinion that this is not a positive trend. There is no market for the pesticides coming out of manufacturing units in Europe and the U S A and the multi-national companies have chosen India

[Sh. Kamla Mishra Madhukar]

to dispose off their unsold stock. They want to sell it to this country.

You have mentioned it yourself that thousands of people are dying and falling victims to diseases due to applications of these pesticides. It will have ill-effects on the health of the common man. We consume a lot of D.D.T. which is sprayed on the food crops and there is no way to prevent them. In an open market, profit is the motivating factor. There is no place for the interest of common man in it. How much fungus-infected seeds the multi-national are going to sell to us, remains to be seen, because it has been observed that the industrialist manufacture goods keeping in mind the profit he would derive from it and not the interest of the masses. Once profit becomes the main objective, it would have adverse impact on our agricultural policy and our policy of self-reliance. Therefore, I would like to say that we should adopt a policy that would protect our interests. I do not say that we shouldn't import seeds. Rather, in this modern age there cannot be two opinions on this issue that we should import high quality seeds of wheat, grams, pulses, oilseeds etc. We should adopt them to Indian conditions and increase production but at the same time, we should ensure that we don't import all kinds of pesticides, seeds of fruits and flowers, fertilizers etc. I would like to caution you that we should enforce law to check this tendency. Does the Government propose to take any steps to conduct experiments on these imported seeds and pesticides? These seeds would have varying impact on the soils of Kerala, Punjab, Bihar etc. Has the Government ever thought of the impact of the imported seeds? It could be ensured from this that only those seeds are imported which are necessary and also that the morale of our agricultural scientists and agriculturists is kept high. On what basis do you boast of self reliance? The Government is importing wheat and the Parliament has already discussed the price at which it is being bought and the price at which it is being sold to the people of this country. Have you ever esti-

mated the price per tonne at which wheat is being exported and the price at which it is being imported? As a result of import of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers, the cost of production would increase. It may benefit the big farmers but the small farmers, who form 70 percent of the population and who possess 42 per cent of the agricultural land, will be ruined. Has the Government ever thought of it? Will it foresake the interests of the small farmers to enable the multi-national companies to reap benefit? It will not serve any purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say that the Government's policy in this regard would be totally ineffective. I oppose the move of allowing unrestrained import of seeds of fruits and flowers and fertilizers since this is saying good bye to self-reliance. I urge the Government to reconsider its decision to import fertilizers and seeds of fruits and flowers. It should reconsider this matter keeping in mind the honour of the nation, its talent and the frontiers our scientists could cross in the field of agriculture. Although the Bill looks harmless from outside, it is not that innocent. The growing influence of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund is evident on our agricultural and industrial policy. One doesn't know where they intend to take the country to by dancing to the tune of the I.M.F. and the World Bank. You may aware that the I.M.F. and the World Bank has lent a helping hand to undermine the country's sovereignty and self-respect. Therefore, I request you to reconsider this Bill and plug the loopholes so that it may benefit the country's farmers and agricultural scientists and also fulfil its desired objective.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Destructive Insects and Rests (Amendment and Validation) Bill.

Sir, the Bill is limited in scope. But its

purpose is significant. Its purpose is to prevent entering of plant disease into the country while importing seeds. There is nothing wrong in importing seeds provided we take adequate measures. And that is the *raison d'être* of this Bill. To avoid the situation where the pesticide needs to be used we have to take these adequate measures as stated in the Bill.

It is not only diseases transfer from a developed country to a developing country but also diseases transfer from a developed country to another developed country. I want to give an instance to realise how catastrophic the entering of the disease. The latest record shows as to how Dutch Elm disease entered in the U.S.A. from Europe in 1930 in Elm birl legs imported for the veneer industry. It is a fungus disease. The organism invades the water conducting vessels of the tree spread by spores carried in the flow of sap by poisonous secretions as well as by mechanical clogging causes the branches to wilt and the tree to die. The disease is spread from diseased to healthy trees by elm bark beetles. Efforts to control fungus disease of Elms have been largely directed towards control of the carrier insect. So, Sir, this is why the inspection of fumigation disinfection and strict supervision of anything connected with plant life that is imported into the country as stated in the Bill are essential.

But, Sir, the method does not and here let us look at this phenomenon from the ecological point of view.

Coming back to the story of the disease Elms, remedial action was simply devastating. Massive spraying was resorted to for quick results. And the aftermath of this massive spraying was dreadful a holocaust in bird life and a gradual degradation of life of all species including human. This is the burden of Rachel Carson's book 'Silent Spring', the inspiration of the ecological movement of India warning mankind against its own creation, the Elixirs Death.

Sir, from agricultural as well as from ecological point of view the Government

must concentrate on prevention of inflow of insects which first affect our plant life and then as a cure of that begins as ecological tragedy, unpinning a process by which man has been progressively ruining and destroying his own habitat.

Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about the indiscriminate use of insects and pesticides. As an instance a recent tragedy took place in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh where over 1500 people died by consuming wheat contaminated pesticides and this particular phenomenon raises some legitimate questions. The pesticides no doubt have become an important tool in today's agriculture as a plant protection for boosting production.

The demand for pesticides is increasing after the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds. But as has been pointed out by some hon. Members, the indiscriminate use of pesticides has worked havoc. As a result now it has been found that an average Indian's daily diet contains about 0.27 mg of DDT and the level of accumulated DDT in the body tissue of an average Indian is the highest in the world varying from 12.8 ppm to 31.0 ppm. One of the hon. Members has referred to that.

The food samples from Bombay and Calcutta have been analysed and residue of DDT, BHC, Malathion, Lindane and other chemical substances were found in them. Even ground water sources have been contaminated because of seepage in the soil. Just at the threshold, the Yamuna water in Delhi contains high DDT residue. As has been pointed out by some of the hon. Members the answer to this situation is to evolve some plant based insecticides.

One of the hon. Members has referred to neem. It is not a new process. Neem has already been used in USA for quite some time. The answer to the situation is that the Ministry of Agriculture must try to find out some plant based pesticides and insecticides so that we can tackle this problem of disease to the crops.

[Sh Bijoy Krishna Handique]

With these words, I do hope that the Government will explore the possibility of finding some plant-based pesticides. I would like to assure the hon Members who are very apprehensive about these pesticides and insecticides that we can tackle the problem by minimising the use of pesticides and chemicals. If we are alert and cautious, we can tackle any situation arising out of that. Thank you, Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN I would now request the three gentlemen who have given their amendments Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Shahabuddin and Shri Rawat to please take five minutes each because we have to finish this Bill. Now, Shri Mohan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) Mr Chairman, Sir, this Bill is short and its objective seems to be very limited. The Government had imposed some fee on pesticide imports but it was cancelled soon after the aggrieved parties approached the High Court. Therefore, the Government had to issue an Ordinance as per the law to incorporate a paragraph in the original Act. There was no hurry for it as the Parliament Session was about to commence. I would like to give only two suggestions in this regard.

If there is any scope for an amendment to this law, and the scope must be there, the Government should constitute a Parliamentary Committee in this regard because under the changed circumstances, it is very much essential to enact a law capable enough to deal with the new situation and to replace the original law passed during the British rule in 1914. Only a Parliamentary Committee is competent to go into it because the Government including the bureaucracy will continue to come with such measures including minor legislations and Amendments and which in turn would continue to be dismissed by the hon'ble High Court.

Today, our problem is that we are con-

stantly moving towards dependence on others. Gandhiji has taught us that we should make this country self-reliant and through our own efforts mould things with the changing conditions to suit our requirements so that we may face challenges before the nation. We now bring seeds from outside. The diseases of crops also come with them. Medicines are brought to remove those diseases and subsequently efforts are made to find new remedies. This makes the situation all the more serious.

The agricultural sector, orchards and particularly live stock and the prospects of its development in all the countries of the world are directly affected by atmospheric conditions. For instance in our country itself the sugarcane in Coimbatore is not reaped in the same manner as it is done in Uttar Pradesh. The seeds developed in one institute at Sivrahi in Uttar Pradesh cannot be used in Sugar research Centre at Shahjahanpur. As regards seeds the situation and atmosphere impacts are varied. Same is the case with orchards. Can the oranges grown in the orchards of Nagpur be grown in the Terai region of Nainital in the same manner? If anybody thinks that it is possible, I consider it to be totally wrong. Is it possible to grow the Deshri Mangoes of Lucknow in Maharashtra having the same taste and by following the same pattern of growing mangoes? If one believes that it is possible he is wrong. Different areas have different atmospheric conditions in our country and as such they have different impact on the orchards. The development and the extension of the seeds done accordingly and it is an evident in itself.

Can the buffaloes of Pakistan and India or the buffaloes of Haryana produce the same quantity of milk and survive if they are taken to the colder regions or western Europe? If anyone thinks so, it is all incorrect. As such the orchards, live stock and seeds are directly related to the nature, system and atmospheric conditions of our country. The Scientists of our country have done an outstanding and excellent job in the field of their

development and extension in the last forty years

I understand that the Government of our country by its policy on seed import will undo the research work done by our scientists in the last forty years I request the hon Minister that instead of moving petty Bills in this regard the Government should constitute a Parliamentary Committee which will formulate a law regarding the areas in which the seeds and insecticides can be imported and bring it before this august House

With these submissions, I press for the amendment moved by me

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr Chairman, Sir, we must all be grateful to the hon Member Shri George Fernandes and another friend who have brought out and disclosed many implicit layers in the Bill and many hidden dimensions of the Bill I hope that the hon Minister, in his response, shall try to allay the apprehensions that have been expressed on the floor of the House about reliance on foreign seeds and indiscriminate use of pesticides and the resulting possibility of environmental pollution, ecological and genetic degradation

Everyone of us knows that this Bill is primarily a procedural Bill

I would, therefore, not like to prolong the tempest that has arisen in this House I would have liked that the hon Minister had drafted the objects and purposes of the Bill more accurately – just the date would have sufficed in order to tell us what the new seed policy was The point that I want to make is that we have not been given the dates of the High Court orders and the reason why the Government had to promulgate an ordinance in January, 1992 I want to know what was the urgency for it What was the time lag between the orders of the two High Courts and the promulgation of the ordinance? I want to know the necessity for such an ordinance when Parliament was going to sit for the Budget session within for weeks of

that ordinance I think that point needs to be cleared because I believe, Mr Chairman, that Government are getting into the habit of issuing Ordinances for no reason whatsoever and not waiting for the House to re-assemble

Sir, there is need for a plant quarantine and plant protection system We also feel that such a system ought to be, as far as possible, self-financing But we have not been told about the tariff or the schedule of rates or about the money that was involved which this Government faced with difficulties in a situation of self-created crisis could not possibly accept and absorb Therefore, we need to be told about the tariff or schedule of rates and the monetary burden that was involved and which led the Government to promulgation of this Bill

Sir, I finally come to this question I see a clear contradiction in the Bill Here we are under the so-called new seeds policy promulgated in 1988 We have placed the import of seeds on OGL, that is to say, we have done away with the licensing system Fine The Government must have its reasons But then why impose a fee for making an application to import the seeds? Will the hon Minister then elucidate this basic contradiction? I find that on the one hand you place the seeds which you consider to be so valuable and so essential for the agricultural economy of this country, and at the same time you even charge a fee from a citizen to place an application before you I do not understand this Therefore, I would like to have a clarification from the hon Minister

Finally, Mr Chairman, I think he will concede this point that retrospectivity is a constitutional vice I am not saying it is totally illegal I am not questioning its constitutionality or legality But I would have felt that normally retrospectivity ought to be gone into only when it becomes absolutely essential in order to deflate a constitutional crisis Here no such situation is involved, and therefore, I would once again like to know from the hon Minister as to why he is trying to say that he will recover all possible dues that have

[Sh Syed Shahabuddin]

arisen which had been barred from collection by the honourable court

SHRI A CHARLES Because it is a normal situation (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHARUDDIN The High Court has only pointed out, Mr Chairman that the statute did not provide for the levy of this fee. That is all. Therefore, why go back? You can't levy fee now. And, therefore Sir, I have submitted this simple amendment, but I would once again like to plead with the hon Minister that the larger apprehensions that have been expressed on the floor of the House the Government must take heed must take notice and must try to allay our fears by clearly telling us that the Government shall be very very selective in the import of seeds and pesticides that are going to affect our life and the life pattern of this sub-continent. Thank you very much

[*Translation*]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) Regarding India it is said that India is a cradle of nature, and such is the benevolence of the almighty that on one side is the mountainous region of Himalayas the rivers Ganga and Yamuna and the Thar desert, and on the other side is the southern plateau and the coast. These are all beautiful creations of nature. The seeds, vegetation and creatures exist in our country according to the climate of our country. You are thinking of sowing seeds brought from foreign countries in India. Is it a wise decision? I want to quote an instance

Eucalyptus tree are covering the length and breadth of the country like a spider's web. They appear green and healthy but either their leaves are consumed by animals nor do they have the power to maintain the fertility of the land. In fact, they contribute in destroying the fertility of land for ever. The seeds of eucalyptus were brought from outside and sown in our country. Undoubtedly it is useful in manufacturing paper but the

magnitude of loss on account of this tree is far more. I want to bring this aspect to your notice

There is a place called *Pushkar* near Ajmer. There were big guava orchards there but all the orchards withered on account of the dangerous medicines used there. I request the hon Agriculture Minister to send officers of his department to investigate into this matter as to how all these orchards withered. When the farmers complained about it and the Agricultural units submitted their reports in this regard experts from Delhi were sent. They visited those places and reported that the diseases could be detected. All the guava orchards withered and the land is gradually turning barren. Wherever guava trees were grown farmers had to face huge loss. All this happened due to green revolution under which insecticides and many other things from foreign countries were brought and used in the soil of India to grow crops and fruits. These things were not favourable to the soil of our country but were used under compulsion. For some time the outcome of all this was very favourable but finally it proved lethal. Mr Chairman Sir through you I want to tell the Government that the ordinance issued by the President in haste is not proper. The Parliament Session was about to begin and an ordinance ignoring Parliament was issued and enforced. Subsequently this Bill has been brought to replace the ordinance

I would also like to point out that the Calcutta High Court and Bombay High Court have given decisions against it. One of them have also given decision to this effect that it is not proper to charge fees and other has given this decision that the fees charged should be returned. It appears that the hon Judges have found something fishy in it and with the idea of removing the existing lacuna in the old laws, the Government is making all these excuses. Now I would like to present certain facts regarding insecticides. After the implementation of green revolution in agricultural sector, the use of insecticides is steadily increasing. There are around 50 organized insecticide producing units and

one thousand small insecticide producing units in the country. During 1988-89, approximately Rs. 650 crores were spent for producing 60 thousand tonnes of insecticides. The main insecticides are B.H.L., D.D.T., Methyle Paratin, copper oxy-chloride, isoproton and zinc phosphide. These are produced in our country but if you encourage their import and give full relaxation in importing these insecticides and seeds then it would have an adverse impact on indigenous units. Illiterate people do not have any knowledge of it. Women who have been the victims of atrocities have committed suicide by consuming these insecticides. What I mean to say is that we should adopt this according to our climatic conditions which will help maintain our environment and protect our things and the health of our people. Otherwise, we should keep distance from the things which have an adverse impact on our environment and health.

With these words I conclude

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Belari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I support the Bill. The whole object of the Bill is to defend the New Seed Policy. Its subject is to produce more and also to see that sufficient food is grown in the country for the growing population. The land is not going to expand, but the population is growing too much and whether we are going to be self-sufficient to that extent is the question.

Sir, we should always think about the future. What are we going to do, how much are we going to produce and what will be our requirement for the future generations? In the meantime, by importing the seeds we should be able to produce more and that too, with a value added product. We should also see that the farmer gets a remunerative price by adopting new technology and new pesticides and also we should see that he is able to control the products which he has grown. Keeping this in view, we should try to adopt new technology and usage. There is nothing wrong in importing the seeds. We can see

what happened in the olden days. Hon. Members have spoken about this. I have been hearing them patiently. Do you want to say that the whole country should become stagnant? No. We should try to adapt ourselves with the new circumstances and conditions.

Have we not brought from Russia the oil seeds and sun-flower?

Have we not brought the high-yielding variety of cotton seeds from abroad?

Do you know how much our scientists have struggled to borrow those seeds from abroad?

There is a story. There is a seed for high-yielding cotton in Karnataka. They could bring in only five seeds with great difficulty and they went on multiplying and multiplying. We are proud to say that today we are exporting the high-yielding variety of cotton.

In those days, as a child, I used to hear Manchester cotton which only a few people were using. Now some cotton is produced in our country. One acre of cotton which we are producing today is equal to 15 to 20 quintals. We used to get in pounds. We brought these seeds from abroad. We should get them. We should not ban such things.

What about sericulture? We are importing silk from China and Japan. Our land is quite suitable. Not only that, small farmers are benefited by taking up sericulture. It not only gives value added product, and remunerative price to the farmers. It employs more and more people. We have to adopt new technology.

Is it not necessary that we should borrow bio-herm seeds from China and Japan? Is it wrong on our part to import seeds? I do not think there is anything wrong.

Yesterday we have been very much speaking about the import of wheat. Why should we import? The land is quite suitable. Our farmers are ready to grow anything.

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

We have to take in biotin which gives employment. What about the farmer? On the one side, the farmer is asking for remunerative price. On the other side, the consumer wants a lower rate. To adopt this dual policy we have to grow more. We have to produce more. When the product is more, the prices will definitely come down. The farmers should get remunerative price by adopting new technology. For that, a new seed policy has been given by the Government. Therefore I hope that the hon. Members who have opposed this Bill will definitely agree with me.

There are seri-culture, horti-culture, agriculture, fishiculture and flora culture. In all these cultures there are new techniques and methods.

Is it not necessary that we should import seeds and we should raise nursery in a scientific way which is free of pesticides and the duration of which is very much less and which can easily take three crops in a year?

Is it not necessary that we should bring that machinery into our country? It is necessary that we should bring such methods to our country.

The Government would have said more specifically what kind of seeds they would like to import because already a number of farmers have taken to seed multiplication as far as maize, cotton and cereals like jowar, bajra and other crops are concerned. If you find that they are insufficient then only you can import.

Apart from what we are having, if there are new seeds which give more production and which are of good quality and if they are of less duration and pest free, then you can import them.

You know that in America, seed multiplication is a very costly affair whereas in India it is very much cheap. They are getting seeds from America. The farmers have taken

up the seed multiplication scheme. Again, we are exporting the same seeds to such countries wherein we are earning a lot of foreign exchange. Could we not adopt the same thing here also? We can get the good seeds from there along with the technology and everything. We should see to it that our farmers are being given sufficient training in respect of multiplication of seeds. Our farmers are ready to adopt any new method. They are ready to take up any challenges in this country. Therefore, such things should be taken up as a challenge because our farmers will be in a position to import such things. This is my suggestion.

Finally, I have to give two more suggestions. There should be judicious use of spraying of pesticides and insecticides regularly. There should be a check on adulteration of pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers. There should be a continuous functioning of a Vigilance Committee to check all these things. Unless that is done, I think it is going to be worse for the farmers and the farmers would be put to great difficulties. We should try to destroy the pesticides and insecticides where they have become already immune to the pests. Many medicines have become immune. Even if we spray 101 times, there is no rescue at all. Therefore, such pesticides and insecticides should be destroyed immediately. The pesticides and insecticides which have already been outdated should also be taken into account and see that those pesticides and insecticides should be destroyed immediately without giving them to the farmers.

Sir, I have already told you about the seed multiplication and how the farmers should be given training. With these words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) Sir, with rapt attention I was listening to the hon. Members who have taken part in the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992. In fact, I express my gratitude for their valuable suggestions.

But, at the same time, I would like to say that some of the hon Members have expressed concern and apprehension and also they keep some sort of misgivings in their minds regarding several things. At the very outset, I would like to say that this new Destructive Insects & Pests (Amendment and Validation Bill), 1992 has nothing to do with the Dunkel proposal. Also, I would like to make it very clear that the Government of India will not mortgage its economic rights to any foreign country with regard to import of seeds as such.

Sir, before I reply to the specific and relevant questions posed by the hon Members once again I would like to outline the circumstances under which this Bill has been brought before this House.

The Government of India, as I put it earlier, announced the New Seed Policy on 10 1988. Under this Policy the import of seeds and plant materials was brought under Open General Licence. The New Policy on Seed Development is purely aimed at providing to the Indian farmers the best plant materials available in the world to increase productivity, farm incomes and export earnings etc. Simultaneously while importing seed and Plant materials, care has to be taken to ensure that there is absolutely no compromise on the requirements of Plant Quarantine procedures to prevent entry into the country of exotic pests, diseases and weeds, detrimental to the Indian Agriculture. In order to prevent the introduction of exotic pests and diseases in the country due to such heavy import, Government had to strengthen the infrastructural facilities and services of the Plant Quarantine Organisations by way of procurement of highly sophisticated/costly equipments etc.

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914) issued the Plants, Fruits and Seeds (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 1989 *vide* Notification dated 27th October, 1989. Under the said Order, levy of fees for issues of import permits and

also charging inspection and fumigation fee etc., were provided. The Order of the Government to levy inspection fees etc., under P F S. Order 1989 was challenged by the importers of timber log, pulses, jute etc., in various High Courts such as the Calcutta High Court and the Bombay High Court. Hon High Courts at Calcutta and Bombay ruled that the destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 did not empower the Central Government or a State Government or any other authority to levy any such fee and the hon Courts held that the levy of fees for inspection, fumigation etc., cannot be sustained. As such, imposition of fees by P F S Order of 1989 was declared *ultra vires*. The High Courts also directed not to charge such fee in future and to refund all such fee, if collected, to all such petitioners who have filed writ petition of similar nature in different High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. If the Government is not allowed to levy fees for rendering services – it is for rendering services – then all the expenditure on the maintenance and strengthening of the quarantine stations will have to be borne by the Government. Therefore, it was felt necessary to incorporate suitable provisions in the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914) for giving powers to the Central Government to levy fees for inspection etc. for imported consignments and for validating collection of fees already made under PFS Order 1989.

As the issue involved was of urgent nature and as the Parliament was not in session, it was felt necessary to suitably amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (2 of 1914) through promulgation of an Ordinance. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of Article 123 of the Constitution, the President was pleased to promulgate the Ordinance namely, the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 1992 on 25th January, 1992.

While participating in the debate, hon Shri George Fernandes had expressed certain concern. I fully share the sentiments expressed by hon Shri George Fernandes

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

While sharing his sentiments, I would like to inform the hon. Member — he has found fault with the Government's Policy of importing seeds to our country, he has also quoted from certain book whose authenticity I never want to question — that the Government's policy encourages export of seeds also. You will not be mistaken by the fact that the Government of India is not alone importing the seeds. On the one hand, we are importing and on the other hand, the Government of India is encouraging the export of seeds. For instance, we exported 30.75 lakh metric tonnes of seeds and 37.61 lakh metric tonnes of seeds since November, 1989.

Although the question of pesticides does not directly relate to the subject matter of discussion, yet I would like to enlighten the hon. Members that the Government has constituted an Export Committee to rationalise the use of pesticides. Nine pesticides have already been banned for use in the country, 12 other pesticides have been notified for restricted use and 18 pesticides have been refused registration. Sir, about the new seed policy, we are nearly self-sufficient in the availability of pesticides. The annual consumption of pesticides was 75 million tonnes approximately. The imports are only 3,000 metric tonnes. We are also exporting pesticides. And that is the latest scenario.

An Integrated Pest Management Programme is under implementation to limit the use of pesticides. The programme consists of proper cultural practices, biological control, mechanical control and judicious use of pesticides. A very relevant point has been raised by the Hon. Member, Dr. Asim Bala, who had referred to the neem based pesticides

In this connection, I would like to say that neem based pesticides have been registered for the manufacture for use in India and also for export purposes. We have also developed technologies for manufacture of a little more than fifty pesticides.

I am very proud to say that our scientists are excellent in the world and their achievements are spectacular. And there is no reason why our hon. Members are agitated over the import of the seeds.

As you know, our country is self-sufficient in food grains. But we have not achieved the targets in respect of certain other coarse cereals, oil-seeds, vegetables and in the horticulture field also. Since our technology has not been developed to such an extent, we have to import for the time being. And I am confident that our scientists will be able to produce our own high yielding variety seeds in our country. And we are going to set up a gene bank of our own in the coming few months. India, in the field of agricultural research, is far advancing and the achievements are of no less importance.

Coming to the question of the amendments moved by the hon. Members, I do not think that the hon. Members will be in a mood to move those amendments. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have already moved and they will not move now.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I do not think that they will press for their amendments. With these new amendments to the Act, it is very clear that the intention of the Government is 101 per cent *bonafide*. I hope that this august House will support this Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Can you give us the dates of the High Court Judgments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shahabuddin, it is already there

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The Calcutta High Court up held it in June 1990; the Bombay High Court in July 1991.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal, are you withdrawing your statutory resolution?

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA Mr Chairman Sir I have moved the Resolution to repeal the Ordinance but the hon Minister has not given any reply to it (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken on it

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA It is not my fault if the hon Minister has not given any reply (*Interruptions*) The hon Minister has himself admitted that according to the Calcutta High Court's judgment the Government has no right to impose such a levy

18 00 hrs

The Bombay High Court has also said that in future such a levy should not be realised and the levy collected hitherto should also be refunded I think it is a big lacuna in the law that is why the High Court has given such a judgment But inspite of that I think it is not proper if the Government goes ahead and issues such an Ordinance

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Since there were certain lacunae in all that, we have brought forward this amendment

PROF PREMDIUMAL (Hamirpur) Sir, it is already 6 o'clock You may take it up tomorrow

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the sitting of this House till the Bill under consideration is passed?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN So we shall sit another ten or fifteen minutes and complete this business Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava

may please continue and be brief in his submission

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA I would like to submit that there was no need of promulgating such an Ordinance A bill should have been brought forward in this regard The hon Members have expressed their views whether it would be dangerous for the country or not About the new policy, it has been said that it would be enforced with retrospective effect You don't want to refund the lease money so collected but at the same time you want to continue it in future

I would like to submit two more things We should not import such fertilisers and seeds which have already been banned by the country from which these are being imported because in this way they will earn profit but these will be harmful for us

The second thing is to check the losses being incurred by the units producing fertilisers and seeds in India Proper equipments should be used to sprinkle fertilisers and sow seeds to avoid wastage There should be some arrangement for imparting training in this respect Proper equipment should be used properly, If insecticide factories are running in India, they should be banned We should be careful about the imported goods and secondly N O C should be issued only after going through it carefully Because India is an agricultural country It is full of greenery. As you are aware, there is also a green strip in our National Flag which is the symbol of India being an agricultural country It would be contradictory if we import wheat, fertilisers and such other items Obtaining of 'No Objection Certificate' should be made compulsory for imported goods I would be glad if the hon Minister accepts my constructive suggestion relating to the factories of our country and I would have no problem in withdrawing my resolution, since the spirit behind the bill is good I would be happy to hear this thing from the hon Minister It is my humble submission.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I had taken note of the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my statutory resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up the amendments to motion for consideration.

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

[Translation]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to to withdraw his amendment?

SOM HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer). Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment?

[English]

CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 3 of Act 2 of 1914

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move:

Page 1,—

lines 12 and 13 omit

"for making an application for a permit to import, or"

Sir, the point that I had raised had not been touched by the hon Minister I had asked as to why there is a controversy between Open General Licence, police and the fixing a fee even for making a request

MR CHAIRMAN Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN If the hon Minister gives a satisfactory reply, I will withdraw it

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) It is not a tax at all It is just for the maintenance purposes (*Interruptions*) Nothing more than that It is no tax at all

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment

MR CHAIRMAN Has the hon Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes, yes

Amendment No 6 was, by leave, with drawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 – Validation

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Sir, I beg to move

Page 2, line 6,–

Omit – 'for making an application for a permit to import, or (7)

MR CHAIRMAN Are you pressing your

amendment?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN No seek leave of the House to withdraw amendment

MR CHAIRMAN Has the hon Memb leave of the House to withdraw his amendment

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes, yes

Amendment No 7 was by leave withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That clause 3 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN There is no amendment to Clause 4 The Question

That Clause 4 Stand Part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The Question is

That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title Stand Part to the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Sir I beg to move

That the Bill be passed

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That the Bill be passed

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next item – Statutory Resolution and the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, items 10 and 11 together

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lokanath Choudhury, not present Shri Indrajit Gupta, not here.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, not present

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muz-zaffarpur): This is not fair. Let us take it tomorrow. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Nobody is here. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a m.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 1992/Phalguna 21, 1913 (Saka)