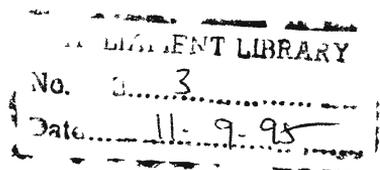


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 8, 1994/Agrahayana 17, 1916  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMAY NORTH): Sir, I am on a point of information. The point is, we have received a list of Unstarred Questions for December 12, 1994 and in this list we find the names of many Rajya Sabha Members, like, S/Shri K.R. Malkani, Jagmohan, Ajit Jogi, Chaturvedi, Mishra, Krishan Lal Sharma, Bapu Kaldate, Pramode Mahajan, S.K. Shinde and Kumari Saroj Khaparde. So Many questions which are supposed to be asked by the Rajya Sabha Members have appeared in this list. They have encroached on our questions' list. I would like to know how this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised a very valid point. I think this is a mistake, it has to be corrected and the Office should be very careful in such matters.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer). Sir, it is not 11 in the clocks here as yet.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is something wrong with the Clock.

11.02 hrs

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Jharkhand Issue

\*21. SHRI CHITTA' BASU:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by the Union Government during the last four months for the settlement of Jharkhand issue;
- (b) the progress made so far in this regard;
- (c) whether several hurdles are being faced by the Government; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d): After a series of discussions at various levels, an agreed statement on the formation of Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council was signed by the Minister of State (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs and the Chief Minister of Bihar on 26th September 1994. It provides for a

Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council covering 18 districts of South Bihar viz. Godda, Sahebganj Gumla, Dumka, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Poorvi Singhbhum, Paschim Singhbhum, Chatra, Bokaro, Pakur, Koderma and Garhwa. 90% of the members will be elected and 10% nominated for a term of 5 years. The Council will have executive power over 41 subjects. There is also provision for an Interim General Council having life of not more than six months.

Further action is now to be taken by the Chief Minister, Bihar.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, an agreement has been raised on September 24, 1994. More than three months have elapsed since then. May I know from the hon. Minister what specific steps have so far been taken for the implementation of the agreement? Sir, the Statement shows that the proposed Council would have executive powers over 41 subjects. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the matters relating to land, forest, employment, generation and distribution of power, electricity and rehabilitation of the oustees of that area because of the Central Government's and State Government's projects, would be included in that list of executive powers.

May I further know whether the agreement incorporates a provision for statutorily sanctioning or guaranteeing financial assistance from both the Central and the State Governments for the regional and tribal development of that region? And lastly, may I know whether there is any proposal for further expansion of the territorial jurisdiction of the Council?

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the reply will not be commensurate with the question!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, he should touch all the points.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Yes, I will touch all the points. Sir, as you know, this has been a very complex problem and discussions on this had been going on for the last five to six years. On our part at the Central Government level we had tried to accommodate the views of the agitating tribals, other groups and the State Government. After holding long discussions lasting nearly three to four months after the first meeting in April, 1993, the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar had agreed on the guidelines. This agreement is not word-to-word and clause-to-clause. This is a general perception of the agreement between agitating people of that region and the State Government, and so, the subjects were also selected based on a mutual understanding which both have reached. As far as the executive powers are concerned it was a discussion in general and it was left to the State Assembly because basically all these subjects come under the State's purview.

Sir, as far as the implementation is concerned, I must brief the House that on the day this agreement was signed between the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar and the Prime Minister at Prime Minister's house it was agreed that during the period between Dussehra and Diwali the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar will call a special session of the State Assembly and get it moved. This was the commitment given by the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar. I had been in regular touch with him. Even in the morning before I came to the House I wanted to have his latest views on this to know as to what extent he has gone in the process. Every time I ask him he tells me that he has got some problem and he will soon be calling a special session for discussing the whole agreement and getting the legislation passed. I agree with the hon. Member, Sir, that there has been a delay. The people who signed the agreement that day were all hoping that by Diwali, this special session would be called which has not been called. But the whole House would agree how difficult it is to cooperate and accommodate with the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar. He thinks something in the morning and in the evening he asks for another ten days. I go back to him after that duration but then again he asks for a few more days. We are trying our best on our part at the Central Government level, but ultimately it is the State Assembly which has to pass this legislation.

The last portion of the question of the hon. Member is about inclusion of other regions. There is no provision in the agreement to include other areas of Orissa and West Bengal; it is only the 18 districts of Bihar.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, now it is clear from the statement of the Minister that legislative measures are to be taken by the State legislative Assembly of Bihar. Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister that if there is a prolonged delay, what steps the Government proposes to take at the Centre on this? Does the Government propose to amend the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and take the legislative measures from this House in this regard?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar had discussions and signed the agreement and, I think, we should not doubt that. There might be some problem with the State Government at the moment, and may be he is facing some problem in the State. I would certainly persuade the hon. Chief Minister again to bring it at the earliest. The apprehension which the hon. Member has expressed should not be there. We will continue to do our best to get it passed at the earliest.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Sir, originally the Jharkhand Movement was started for restoration of culture, language and social heritage alongwith the rights of the land, forest and employment of the local people.

Sir, may I know from the Minister whether the Bill is confined to the tribals only when there is more than 60 per cent of non-tribal population?

Will not the proposed Jharkhand Autonomous Council Bill divide the tribal and non-tribal people?

I want to know whether all the mines and mineral blocks of South Bihar will be included in the proposed Autonomous Council Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As far as the tribal culture is concerned, we want the tribals especially who are slightly backward and who belong to far flung areas, to come up. We want them to feel that they are developing and are coming into the mainstream. That is why, this Council was thought over.

As far as the last part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I would like to say that 90 per cent of the Members of the Council will be elected and so it would be very difficult for me and it would not be in the interest of the tribals to say anything at the moment.

We have a system of Panchayati Raj in the Bill. It is because this Council also will be interacting with them. So, the combined efforts of the Council, the Panchayati Raj and the State Government will be final.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to thank the government for the unanimity brought about in the Home Ministry and this is why a proper initiative was taken for solving the Jharkhand problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for not convening a special session of Bihar Legislative Assembly someday between Dussehra and Diwali despite his efforts and the assurances of the Government of Bihar. Will he exert pressure or urge upon the Government of Bihar to convene a session of Bihar Legislative Assembly by the end of the year? Will the Central Government take a proper initiative in this direction in case it does not materialise? Another point I would like to make is that after the 'Kissan rally', the hon. Minister turned into an American farmer and Jakhhar Sahib became an Indian farmer.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): You want me to dispense with this attire?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I agree with the hon. Members' feelings. This is the feeling of the whole House and I will convey it to the hon. Chief Minister.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: It is not a matter of conveying the feelings. Will you take any initiative for its enactment?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will make efforts to persuade the Government of Bihar to bring forward this Bill in the Bihar Legislative Assembly and get it passed before the end of the year.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir this agreement reached between the State Government and the agitationists on April, 28, 1993. Thereafter, the State Government started withdrawing from it. During the last session, in reply to Question No. 65, the Central Government gave assurance in this very House that it will persuade the State Government in this connection but it failed miserably. It failed to persuade the State Government to accept some amendments in the Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill, 1991. Therefore, the Central Government is processing this Bill for formal orders of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after failing to persuade the State Government and processing the Bill for President's orders, the Central Government brought forward a Bill under the

fifth schedule. I would like to know under what conditions the Central Government entered into an agreement with the State Government while as the State Government....

MR SPEAKER: The reply will not come if the question is protracted to such an extent.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Government gave an assurance on which a specific question can be asked. on 21.9.93 the State Government sent a Fax No. 511395, C.M. Secretariat to the Home Minister.

[English]

"Reference our telephonic talk this (21.9.93) night. This is for your information that it has been decided to convene the Assembly Session on 30th October, 1993 to consider the problems arising in connection with Jharkhand affairs. The entire matter regarding proposed JAC or JDC would be settled in the Assembly by the Legislature. The Central Government's comments will also be considered in the Assembly by the Legislature."

[Translation]

So, he was told that session will be convened in 1993. Then, there was an agreement and it was stated that session has been convened on 16. I would like to know under what circumstances the Central Government, instead of taking initiative at its own level, asked the State Government to go for it? I want a specific assurance to the effect that if the State Government does not pass the Autonomous Council Bill by December, what action will the Central government take against the State Government and under which article and on what basis to get it passed?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that many hurdles came in the way of the agreement reached between April 1993 and December 1994. It is also true that at times the State Government did not agree with a particular viewpoint and at others the hon. Members who were a party to these negotiations differed with us. The Central Government is making efforts to find out a way agreeable to both the parties which may serve the interests of the tribal area as well. It took time and meanwhile the events took different turns at different periods of time; sometimes favourable and at others adverse and the hon. Member is aware of it. The hon. Member has contributed in finalising that agreement. A situation came when the Government of Bihar was not ready to accept the proposal. Delegations called on the hon. Home Minister, myself and the hon. Prime Minister and we assured them that the Central Government agrees in principle for the development of the Autonomous Council Area. We want and are ready to extend our co-operation for the constitution of this Autonomous Council on the pattern of Bodoland, Gorkhaland areas. Meanwhile, there was a communication gap in negotiations with the Government of Bihar but after they learnt about the intention of the Home Ministry to persuade everybody for the constitution of the Council, they came and the negotiations were a success. They were also in favour of an all out decision. They agreed and the agreement was finalised. Now the problem is of delay in passing the Bill after the implementation of the agreement and I have said that we too are concerned.

We will make all out efforts to bring forward this Bill of the Government of Bihar before the end of the year and fulfil the agreement in the intention with which it was reached at so that the peoples' credibility is maintained in the Central Government that it wants to benefits the State Government. We are continuing our efforts for the agreement and I believe that the hon. Chief Minister will extend his co-operation in it. I hope that the hon. Members of that party sitting here, having been elected from Bihar, will help us in passing this Bill.

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very wrong and baseless to say that hon. Chief Minister of Bihar is dilly-dallying or saying something different day in and day out. Rather the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar is very much uniform in making his statement and whatever offer was made, it was made only by the Chief Minister and not by the Central Government for the formation of Jharkhand Area Development Council. The credit goes to the hon. Chief Minister.

Moreover, I want to put a tickish and a pointed question to the hon. Deputy Minister of Internal Security, Government of India about the steps that are being taken in order to accommodate and consult all the other Chief Ministers because the Jharkhand area is spread over four States of the country.

They are Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. What steps have been taken by the Government in order to consult and accommodate the views of all the four Chief Ministers? Why only is the Chief Minister of Bihar being put of compulsion? He is all the time compelled to sign some sort of an agreement. This offer has been voluntary; and it was made by the hon. Chief Minister.

The question pertains to the solution of the Jharkhand issue. So, the Jharkhand issue is a bigger issue, not the setting up of the Jharkhand Area Development Council only. What wider steps are being taken for resolving such issues?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. Member has answered his own question. There is no compulsion. The credit goes to the Chief Minister of Bihar. We, the Central Government, are trying to keep peace in this area so that the agitated citizens do not feel that nobody is listening to them. We are only a party to bring both of them together; the Central Government is just trying or rather using its good office to bring all of them together, because things were not moving in the right direction. So, the credit goes to the Bihar Government. We are not taking the credit. The credit goes to these leaders who have agreed to accommodate the views of Bihar Chief Minister. So, the credit goes to both the State Government and the agitating leaders of the JMM and my colleague who have struggled.

If you recollect, Sir, the hon. Member would agree with me that before Mr. Laloo became the Chief Minister, he himself was a part of the agitation initially. This is based on a report to me. At that time, when we came on the Council, we had made it very clear. The Bihar State contains 18 districts. It has nothing to do with Orissa; it has nothing to do with West Bengal. When you make of Council, you

make a Council in a State; you do not make a Council combining all the four States. So, it is very clear. Let this apprehension go out from the mind of the hon. Member that no region has to do anything with this Council. Some people are taking that sort of plea as to what will happen to that. Let us talk to those State Governments on what could be done for the tribals in that area. The Orissa and West Bengal Governments are doing their best to uplift those sectors. But let the Bihar Government fulfil the commitment which my hon. Member perhaps has just said that the Bill should be passed. So, I would request the hon. Member to talk to his party Chief Minister to get it implemented at the earliest.

Let the House know that the total credit goes to the Bihar Chief Minister who has agreed that the Bill should also come by the end of this year. So, the credit for the Bill again goes to the Bihar Chief Minister.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I would like to seek a clarification on this. I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister through you and would like to ask about the finality on the subject.

The issue of Jharkhand has been engaging the attention of this country for more than a decade very actively. With the intervention of the Home Ministry from here and the goodwill of the Bihar Chief Minister—we have read about it in the Press—that some kind of mutually acceptable solution has been found.

Today, I find that, in the answer to this question and a clarification given on behalf of the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar by the hon. Member on the other side and also a point made by the leader of the movement, there seems to be no meeting point between the stand of the hon. Home Minister and the Chief Minister. A new dimension has been added by the hon. Member from Bihar that unless all the three or four States agree, there cannot be a finality to this question. Are we left in wilderness? This House is entitled to know what is going to be the final end, the final outcome of the agreement that has been signed. Will all the four States also be involved or is it within the competence of the Bihar Government assisted by the Central Government that the Development Council is going to see the end of the day?

Also, now, simultaneously, elections have been announced in Bihar. Nobody is bothered. People are more bothered about capturing votes instead of solving the issue.

Therefore, let this House be told by the hon. Home Minister where does the finality lie. What is the final end and where is this agreement going to lead us. I am not very sure about it. The hon. Minister has just stated "by the end of this year". "This year" means only three weeks to go. Will it be possible to ensure that this thing is seen through in the Bihar Assembly in the shortest possible time? The record of Bihar State is something which does not hold out whether the Government will be able to bring about a change and bring a Bill in the Assembly and pass that so that the people of Jharkhand feel satisfied. I also appreciate the stand taken by the Movement Leaders. There must be a clear stand taken by the Government of India. If the Bihar Government, by any other reason, is not

competent, is not able to finalise that Bill and is not able to pass the Bill, what will the Government of India do? Will this House be taken into confidence and will that Bill be brought here? Is this House competent to pass that Bill? What is the stand of the Government?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made it very clear and let me repeat again that this Council concerns 18 districts of Bihar State. The hon. Member can add any dimensions to the agreement. But the agreement between the State Government and the agitating Movement leaders is for an autonomous council of 18 districts of Bihar. It has nothing to do with Orissa or West Bengal and no other State is involved. That point is very clear, let it go on record.

The second point is, as far as implementation by the State Government is concerned, let me assure the House that the hon. Prime Minister while speaking from Red Fort had assured the Jharkhand leaders that we would solve the Jharkhand problem. We are totally committed to the upliftment of the tribal and neglected areas. We maintain that and we shall use our good offices to solve the problem. Let there be no apprehension that we will not be involving ourselves after signing the agreement. We are committed for that. We have said this not only to this House but the hon. Prime Minister has assured the whole nation. But let us try our best to put it in a systematic way which we have agreed upon. As I have said, we, on behalf of the Government, will try our best to get it solved at the earliest.

When I say, "by the end of this year"—I know that only three weeks are left as the hon. Member has pointed out. But there was a question from one hon. Member from that side asking "could it be possible?" So I have said, "we will do our best to get it done by the end of this year." It depends on the efforts from both the sides. But we, on behalf of the Home Ministry, will put our best efforts to get it moved at the earliest...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given half-an-hour to this question...(*Interruptions*)

#### Entry of Foreign Media

\*22. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND MAÑDAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since finalised their views regarding the entry of foreign media in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) whether the Government have received some representations opposing the entry of foreign media in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the Government propose to take a decision on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is no change in view in the matter of entry of foreign print media in the country. The Government continues to be guided by its 1955 policy decision which provides that no foreign owned newspaper/periodical should be permitted to be published in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement indicating the names of organisations opposing the entry of foreign media in the country is laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

#### Statement

*Organisations Opposing the entry of Foreign Media*

1. All India Newspaper Editor's Conference.
2. All India Small & Medium Newspapers Federation.
3. All India Small & Medium Newspapers Association.
4. Indian Federation of Small & Medium Newspapers.
5. The Indian Newspaper Society.
6. Indian Languages Newspaper Association.
7. Indian Journalists Union.
8. National Union of Journalists.
9. All India Newspaper Employees Federation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a Committee of Secretaries was formed in regard to foreign print media and whether it had submitted any report and if so, what are the contents of the report?

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Yes, Sir, the Committees of Secretaries are formed. They meet and give recommendations to the Government. I do not think, it will be proper for me to lay the Report of the Committee of Secretaries, which is meant for the Cabinet or for the Group of Minister, to be laid on the Table of the House, I seek your indulgence on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if there is something which can be disclosed to the House, it should be disclosed. If there is something which, you think, cannot be disclosed to the House in the public interest, you may not.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, it would be a precedent, I would not like to set such a precedent by placing it here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Anything which can be disclosed to the House should be disclosed. anything which cannot be disclosed in public interest, may not be disclosed. I leave it to you.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I crave your indulgence, Sir, I would not like to divulge the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the clocks are still unchanged!

MR. SPEAKER: This is because of the connection with the microphones and all those things.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not received an answer to my question. I would like to know the contents of the report submitted by the Committee of Secretaries in regard to foreign print media.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said that it cannot be disclosed.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary question is whether a high level cabinet committee had been constituted and if so, then tell us about the decision taken by it?

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Yes, Sir, there is a group of Ministers, which had been formed to review the 1955 decision and they have given their observations to the Government of India.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: What are those observations? None of my question has been answered.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Government have decided after a discussion that the status quo will be maintained and the foreign print media will not be allowed to come here. But I would like to know as to what decision has been taken by the Government in regard to news-agencies? Because the answer says only this;

*[English]*

"The Government continues to be guided by its 1955 policy decision which provides that no foreign owned newspaper/periodical shall be permitted to be published in India."

*[Translation]*

But so far as I remember the policy of the Central Government regarding a decision taken about foreign news agencies in 1955 or any other time has been that if they want to publish their news in India or want to work here then they will have to work through an Indian news agency and not directly. A change seems to have been made in this stand. What change has been made in regard to Reuter and why? Please furnish this information to the House.

So far as I have been informed it has been mentioned in the press media that those who have opposed the entry of foreign media have requested for the maintenance of the status quo in regard to news-agencies. As per my information the Press Council of India also agrees to it. The Government should come out with a clarification.

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Member, who had been the former Minister of Information & Broadcasting, is very correct. There had been one

arrangement between PTI and Reuter and permission had been given. Otherwise, the views regarding the news agency as well as the entry of foreign media are exactly what the hon. Member has said and there is no change in the Government's stand on that. But the agreement between PTI and Reuter did take place about three years back and it was on a selective basis. I can lay the details of it on the Table of the House. I do not have it readily available with me here.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an assurance that the Government will stick to the decision taken in regard to the foreign media in 1955. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they would consider the suggestion made by the second Press Commission that a legislation would be brought in regard to foreign media.

The second question is whether an agreement has been entered into between the Financial Express London and Anand Bazar Patrika or any tie up has been decided upon. Whether the Government know about this? If so, then please clarify it.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, about these two foreign papers, there is a proposal asking the Government to allow the tie-ups between *Financial Times* and *Anand Bazaar Patrika*. There are five such applications, which have come. As I said, the Government's stand has been in consonance with the 1955 Cabinet Resolution and the I&B Ministry or the Government has not yet given permission and it has been consistently denying it keeping in view the 1955 Cabinet decision.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Please answer my first question.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: On the Press Council, I cannot tell offhand.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Please tell us about the Press Commission.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Regarding the Press Commission, I will have to supply the information.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I want to congratulate the Government for standing by the policy decision taken based on 1955 Resolution. The question is on foreign media and the hon. Minister has replied about the print media. What is the Government's stand as far as electronic media is concerned? There is no clarification on electronic media.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: As per the definition of 'foreign media', the term primarily stands for print media, newspapers and periodicals. That is why I answered about the print media.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Now the electronic media is also there.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: This will have to be reviewed to take into account the views of the satellite communication and other electronic media. That will have to be reviewed and till that review is not done, it will be too premature to say the policy regarding electronic media at the moment.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that nine news organizations have opposed the entry of foreign media. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the main reasons of their argument for opposing the entry of foreign media. If it has been scrutinised, what was the net result? I would also like to know as to which Committee or Agency has scrutinised all their arguments?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are they objecting?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, there are a large number of arguments. The first and primary argument is the sovereignty of the country. The second argument is that foreign media may influence public opinion and it would be undesirable. And in consonance with the reasons held out by the 1955 Cabinet decision, this has been reiterated by various agencies, bodies of working journalists and editors of various bodies. Also there is equally a strong view that it should be allowed. So there is a national debate going on. A large number of points have been made. If you want me to give the details, Sir, I will come later on.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be on your own. Every time I cannot be called for.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: The reason is that in a participatory democracy it may have an influence on the public mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity. In the year 1982, the Second Press Commission headed by Justice K.K. Mathew had made some recommendations debarring foreign ownership of press media. Twelve years had been passed by now. Remembering the recommendations of this Second Press Commission, I would like to know whether the Government will be willing to implement its decision by enactment of a legislation or at least come for a full-fledged debate on the issue on the Floor of the House?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: A number of recommendations made by the Press Commission have not yet seen the light of the day. The Government is endeavouring to see that all are implemented. But a discussion is always welcome. I would welcome it.

### Captive Power Plants

\*23. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has offered some Captive Power Plants to private parties under the 'build-own-operate' scheme;

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

(c) the total power likely to be generated by these units;

(d) whether any Action Plan has been worked out by the Coal India Limited in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made to implement the Action Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) have offered to private companies for construction of coal based captive powerplants at seven coalfield locations under "Build-own-Operate" scheme.

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

#### Statement

(b) Under the scheme the investment on the power plants will be made by the private companies and the concerned subsidiary company of Coal India Limited will purchase the entire power generated by the Plant on mutually agreed unit rate basis. Seven sites for which the orders have been placed to set up captive power plants are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Location	State	Capacity
1.	Gidi	Bihar	1×10 MW
2.	Rajrappa	Bihar	1×10 MW
3.	Bhojudih	West Bengal	1×10 MW
4.	Piparwar	Bihar	1×20 MW
5.	Gidi Expn.	Bihar	1×10 MW
6.	Dugda	Bihar	2×10 MW
7.	Sudamdih	Bihar	2×10 MW

In addition three more locations have been identified for setting up of captive power plants under similar arrangements with private sector investment. Orders for these sites have not been placed so far.

(c) The total power expected to be generated by these seven stations when fully commissioned will be about 70 MW at a Plant load factor of 70%.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The action plan formulated by Coal India Limited inter-alia includes construction of these plants by private parties under appropriate commercial arrangements duly backed up by suitable performance guarantee clauses incorporated in the contracts and close monitoring by coal India Limited of the progress of implementation of these projects.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: The Chairman of Coal India Ltd. has reportedly stated that CIL had developed a technology which would enable the utilization of rejected materials from coal washeries for generation of power. So my first supplementary question I want to put to the hon. Minister is whether this technology developed by CIL has been tested and proved to be viable or not? If so, whether this technology is made applicable

for utilization of rejected materials of coal washeries for generation of power or not?

Secondly, I would like to know whether any of the private sector...

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask the second Supplementary after the first one.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: All these captive power proposals are based on the results coming out of the washeries.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: The first part of my second Supplementary is whether any of the private sector captive power plants have so far been set up and started functioning on the above-said technology.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have no information whether such stations have come up in every sector. That information will be available with the Ministry of Power. But, as far as Coal India is concerned, that is the first step that we are taking.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: The second part of my question is this. The Government have, as a part of privatisation, taken many radical and realistic measures in the coal industry. Government have allowed the private sector to set up and operate captive coal mines to increase production. The Government have also allowed private sector to set up washeries.

So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the progress made in implementing these measures and what is the number of captive coal mines and coal washeries set up in the private sector.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This is a question which relates to captive power and not captive mines.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of the seven captive power plants which the private companies have been allowed to set up, 6 are in Bihar. As per our information the power plants which have been set up are indulging in selling coal in black market instead of utilizing it. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to whether they are proposing to take any action in regard to the black-marketing of coal?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether it comes out of this question. If it comes then Minister may reply.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The power plants are based on the coal rejects and not on the other imports.

#### Royalty on Coal

\*25. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Study Group to examine the request made by the large coal producing States for enhancement in the rates of royalty on coal;

(b) if so, whether the said Study Group has submitted

its report;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by the Government from any quarters against the revision of rate of coal royalty;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) The salient features of the Report of Study Group are as under:—

(i) The existing system of interse grading of coal for the purpose of fixing or rates of royalty on coal should be continued.

(ii) The range of royalty rates as percentage of pit-head price should be narrowed down from 15.6—33.9% (as on 1.8.1991) to 15.5—19.6% of prevailing prices of coal.

(iii) The average rate of royalty of Rs. 70.00 per tonne fixed on 1.8.1991 should be enhanced to Rs. 76.60 per tonne.

(iv) The rate of royalty on the lowest grades of non-coking coal (Group-V) may be fixed at Rs. 40.00 per tonne.

(v) The balance of convenience lay in favour of continuing with specific rates of royalty i.e. on tonnage basis.

(vi) The enhanced rates of royalty should be applied to such coal producing States only which do not levy any cess or a similar levy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The rates of royalty have been revised on 11.10.1994. Subsequently Government of West Bengal have represented for giving effect to the revised rates of royalty to coal produced in the State of West Bengal also. Government of Bihar have represented for fixation of coal royalty on *ad valorem* basis and have also requested for upward revision or royalty for Group-II and III coals.

(f) The new rates of royalty can be made applicable to the coal produced in the State of West Bengal if and when the State Government withdraws the cesses on coal. Since the law provides for upward revision of royalty only once during a period of 3 years any further enhancement in the rates can be considered only after 10.10.1997.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Today's liberalisation has placed a great emphasis on the coal production in our country. The coal mines unless they are modernised, they may not be able to supply the coal that is required for putting up the power plants both in the private sector and public sector. There are so many power projects that the

Government is also putting up to meet the present power needs. At present, the power stations are working only 15 per cent of their capacity and there is a shortage of power in every State. There is need for modernisation of these coal mines in a big way to cater to their needs. I would like to know whether the loan that has been contemplated from the World Bank is being utilised for modernisation of these coal mines in a phased manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the question. I think, it is not off the mark.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: I am also coming to the royalty question. If the coal mines are modernised, the output will be increased. Accordingly, the royalty will also be increased to the States. For collection of duties, we are making the royalty on *ad valorem* basis. But for coal royalty, we are paying on specific duty basis. The rates collection of specific duties have not been enhanced inconsonance with the present trend of the market prices.

I would like to know whether the Commission that has been set up, was represented by the State Governments and, if so, whether this has been agreed to by the States and whether there is a contemplation to revise these royalties based on the *ad valorem* rate, instead of the specific rate.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that the revenue to the State Governments will accrue more when the production of coal and the despatches of coal go up. I am quite in agreement with the hon. Member. Therefore, the question of modernisation is there and we are doing that. I do not have the specific information on that but I do agree that the revenue will go up only when production goes up. In fact, I have been trying to impress upon the State Government that it will not be possible for the Government of India to make upward revision of royalty every time. There is a limit to that. Therefore, in order to enhance the revenue, production is a question and we have appealed to the State Governments to help us in that.

As far as the question of royalty on *ad valorem* basis is concerned, in fact, the royalty was being imposed on the principal of *ad valorem* before 1966. But the Minerals Advisory Board of the Government of India constituted a committee to go into this question. It was on the recommendation of that committee that the *ad valorem* has been discontinued and it has been imposed on per tonnage basis.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Sir, there is a great concern about the health of the people around these coal-mines. The royalties that are being collected are being paid to the States but very little amount out of what is being collected is being spent for the welfare of the people in and around these coal-mines. So, there is a great concern about their health. I would like to know whether any specific direction has been issued that a part of this money should be spent for the benefit of the people around the coal-mining areas and also to improve the health of the people in those areas.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the revenue coming out of royalty goes to the Consolidated Fund of the State Governments and it is for the State Governments to decide how to spend that money. I do not think we have any

power to give any direction to the State Governments. But there has been a lot of discontent in the coal mining areas on this point that so much of revenue is going to the State Governments and adequate share of that money is not coming to the coal mining areas. I can only appeal to the State Governments to keep in mind the coal-mining areas while they are finalising their plan. That is the only thing that we can do.

**SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has asked the Prime Minister to issue necessary instructions to include West Bengal in the list, as the exclusion of the State amounted to great injustice and discrimination.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Yes, Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had written to the Prime Minister and we have examined that letter. I have also sent a reply on behalf of the Prime Minister on this issue. As of today, West Bengal is not getting royalty because in 1989, in the month of October, the Supreme Court of India had ruled that States do not have Constitutional power to impose cess on coal. After that judgment of the Supreme Court, a number of High Courts where such cases were pending, have also given the similar ruling, including the Calcutta High Court which gave the ruling on the 25th November, 1992.

So, as per this, the State Government are not supposed to impose the cess. In order to compensate that loss of revenue, the Government, three years ago, has increased the rate of royalty and accordingly we are giving it to all the States. Unfortunately, the West Bengal Government, in spite of the Supreme Court ruling, continues to impose cess. Our stand is that the West Bengal Government cannot take both the benefits of royalty and the cess. The West Bengal Government is doing it because they have gone on appeal to the Supreme Court against the ruling of the Calcutta High Court. This is the legal position.

Secondly, even if we take the position from the economic point of view, today the West Bengal Government is imposing 40 per cent of the administered price as cess. Now the royalty has been increased to 20 per cent. If 20 per cent is added to the already 40 per cent of cess, then 60 per cent of the price will be added to the coal produced in West Bengal. Then it will not be saleable; nobody is going to buy it at that cost. Therefore, even from the economic angle it is not correct.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Then, why are you importing?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** It is because BCCL is heavily losing.

If you increase the price by adding 40 per cent cess and 20 per cent royalty, no coal produced in West Bengal will be sold. Therefore, it is in the interest of West Bengal that they should withdraw the cess and we will give them the royalty.

[Translation]

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question concerns the increase in the rates of

royalty of coal. I would like to know from the Government as to whether they have decided to give royalty according to its price than the existing system of giving royalty on coal according to its weight?

[English]

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** No sir.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Sir, my question is on royalty.

**MR. SPEAKER:** One thing should be made very clear to the House as to whether, in spite of the orders by the Court, the cess is being collected or the order has been stayed. You know, it is a very big point. There should be some clarity.

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** Sir, shall I clarify it?

The position is that the Supreme Court has decided on 25th October, 1989 in a case from Tamil Nadu. Now the debate is going on. The stand of the West Bengal Government is that this ruling of the Supreme Court does not apply to West Bengal Government because in other States also the respective High Courts have followed that judgment and the Calcutta High Court has also followed that judgment against which the appeal is pending before the Supreme Court.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is a different case then.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Sir, the Supreme Court has not barred the Government of West Bengal to impose cess. Cess is quite different from royalty. Why is the Government of India taking this plea that because the Government of West Bengal has imposed cess, the royalty could not be revised? The royalty was revised in 1991. But the royalty for the State of West Bengal has not been revised since then. The Government of West Bengal is losing. May I know from the hon. Minister why the Government of India has not revised the royalty to be paid to the Government of West Bengal for the production of coal and also why not at *ad valorem* rate?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** Sir, I have answered both the questions.

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

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Sir, it not yet 12 o'clock.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The watch is not working because of some cross connections. So, I will go by my watch.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### DD Channels

\*24. **SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start 61 channels of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Doordarshan is exploring the possibility of using the digital compression technology as a Pilot Project to increase its channel capacity beyond its existing thirteen channels to sixty channels. No firm date can be indicated for accomplishing this task.

[Translation]

#### Welfare of Handicapped

\*26. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a legislation for the welfare of the handicapped;

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

(c) whether the Government have asked the State Governments to send their opinion in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (e): The Ministry of Welfare has drafted a Bill namely, 'The Persons with Disabilities (Security and Rehabilitation) Bil, 1994. With a view to have wider consultations, it has been circulate for comments to all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, all State Government/Union Territory Administrations and large number of NGOs. So far comments have been received only from State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Manipur and Tripura. It was found from the comments received that there has not been in-depth examination of the draft Bill. Therefore, all State Governments were requested to examine the proposed Legislation keeping in view the financial implications of the proposed legislation. They were also requested to work out the financial implications for their respective States on annual and five year basis keeping in view the magnitude of the problem in the respective States. They have further been requested to examine as to how far the State Governments would be in a position to meet the financial implications to implement the letter and spirit of the proposed legislation, and to carefully scrutinise such provisions in the Bill which might attract adverse criticism if enacted. The comments already received are being examined and based on the examination of comments to be received in the near future and steps will be taken to introduce the Bill in the Parliament.

[English]

#### Petroleum Products

\*27. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Petroleum Conservation Research

Association has developed various methods by which a large quantity of petroleum products can be saved in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to adopt such methods;

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

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of these methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e) The estimated annual savings as on 31st March, 1994 on account of various activities undertaken by and through the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) was about 838,500 tonnes of petroleum products worth Rs. 417 crores. The activities of the PCRA, inter alia, are as follows:—

(i) Creation of mass awareness on the benefits and urgency of conserving petroleum products.

(ii) Identification and promotion of measures to curb wastages of petroleum products and wasteful practices, and improvement in the oil use efficiency of the engines, vehicles, processes, appliances, devices by the adoption of improved house-keeping, operational and maintenance practices, improvisation, retrofitting, revamping and technological upgradation.

(iii) Promotion of inter-fuel substitution.

The approved budget of the PCRA for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 8.35 crores.

[Translation]

#### Old Age Homes

\*28. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) The number of old age homes set up so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of such homes proposed to be set up during 1994-95;

(c) the proposed locations of these homes; and

(d) the number of aged persons to whom board and lodging facilities are proposed to be provided in such homes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d) Statement I indicating State/UT-wise number of such Old Age Homes is attached.

It is proposed to set up 29 more Old Age Homes during 1994-95. Statement II indicating the proposed locations of these Old Age Homes is attached.

Each Old Age Home is supposed to keep at least 25 aged persons. A total number of about 3,875 aged persons are expected to be provided facilities in these 155 Old Age Homes.

#### Statement-I

State/UT Wise no. of Old Age homes during 1993-94 run under Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Programme relating to Aged

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Old Age Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2
8.	Maharashtra	3
9.	Manipur	8
10.	Orissa	15
11.	Tamil Nadu	17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	19
13.	Tripura	2
14.	West Bengal	18
		126

#### Statement-II

Locations of the Old Age Home.

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Location of the Old Age Home (OAH)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Pragathi Youth Sangam, Bharapet, Guntur-2 Andhra Pradesh	Paricheria, Guntur Distt.
2.	Naveena Adarsya Mahila Mandali, Krishnayapalem, Guntur Distt., Andhra Pradesh.	Mangalagiri, Guntur Distt.
3.	Vdayasri Mahila Samajam, Naidupet, Guntur Distt. (A.P.)	Guntur
4.	Sitaram Bhartiya Charitable Trust, M.R.G. Gardens Laxmipuram, Pedavegi, Distt. Eluru (A.P.)	Eluru
5.	Vani Mahila Mandali, Maruthi Nagar, Ananthapur (A.P.)	Ananthapur
6.	Pragathim H.No. 13-182, M.S. Nagar, Malkajgiri (P.O.) Hyderabad (A.P.)	Malkajgiri
7.	Arya Dayananda Mahila Mandali, Kaluvaya Mandal, Nellore Distt. Andhra Pradesh.	Kaluvaya, Nellore Distt.

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Location of the Old Age Home (OAH)
8.	Peoples Rural Education Devl. Society, H.M.J. Colony, Penukonda Mandal, Ananthapur Distt (A.P.)	Penukonda, Ananthapur Distt.
9.	Sri Subramanyaeswari Mahila Madali, 7th line Srinagar, Guntur (A.P.)	Amaravathi, Guntur Distt.
10.	Kasturibai Gandhi Mahila Mandali, 44-28-5/1, Rly. New Colony, Visakapatnam.	Visakapatnam
11.	Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandali, Deverakonda, Nalgonda, Distt. Andhra Pradesh.	Devarakonda, Nalgonda Distt.
12.	Shri Shakti Mahila Mandali, H.No. 45/292, Satyanarayana Nagar, Kurnool (A.P.)	Kurnool
13.	Prema Samajan. Vijayanagaram Andhra Pradesh.	Vijayanagaram
<b>HARYANA</b>		
14.	Amar Jyoti Shiksha Samiti, Hansi Road, Jind (Haryana)	Jind
<b>KERALA</b>		
15.	International Centre of Study & Development, Shanorila hills, Valakom, Kollam Distt.	Valakom, Kollam Distt.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
16.	The Kagal Education Society, Kagol Taluka, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	Kagol, Kolhapur, Distt.
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
17.	Educated Unemployed Youth Devl. Association, Khongjom Tekcham, Manipur	Thoubal Village, Khonjom Tekcham.
18.	Churacharapur Youth Development Association Upper Kesaka Central Road, Churchandpur, Manipur	Churchandour, Manipur
19.	New Integrated Rural Management Agency, Sengayumpham, Aungohou, Wang Jing, Manipur	Sangaiyumpham
<b>ORISSA</b>		
20.	Bana Bharati, Koraput-764020	Koraput
21.	M.O. Club. A/PO Kantabad, Distt. Puri	Kantabad, Distt. Puri
22.	Juvajyoti Club, At Kumandol P.O. Nairi, Distt. Khurda	Kumandol, Distt. Khurda
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
23.	Rural Education Working Society, Infant Jesus Mission Thernimalai, Thiruvannemalai, Tamil Nadu	Avoor, Distt. Thiruvannemalai.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Location of the Old Age Home (OAH)
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
24.	Grama Seva Sansthan, Naruaru, P.O. Shapur, Distt., Deoria	Neruaru, Distt. Deoria
25.	Gayatri Devi Shiksha Samita, Pirhi Karchana, Allahabad	Koranu, Allahabad, Distt.
26.	Arya Kanya Vidyalaya Samiti, Al/Teh. Sirdhu Allahabad.	Teh. Sirathu, Distt. Allahabad
27.	Murfi Jot Vikas Sansthan, Moballa Murlijot, P.O. Purani Besti, Distt. Basti (UP)	Mullah Murlijot, Distt. Basti
28.	Dalit Manav Uthan Sansthan, P.O. Allipur Jeeta, Distt. Allahabad.	Bera Haveli
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
29.	Malupukur Samaj Unnayan Samiti, Distt. Howarah, West Bengal	Samiti, Distt. Howrah

### Meeting on TADA

\*30. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission had recently convened a meeting of Chief Secretaries of the States to have detailed discussion on every aspect of TADA;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission as a part of the work on re-view of TADA convened a meeting on 23.8.94 of the representatives of some states and Ministry of Home Affairs to elicit information on the number of cases registered, persons arrested and persons under detention under TADA at the time of Supreme Court judgement in March '94 and as on 30.6.94.

[English]

### Uttarakhand

\*28. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the on-going mass agitation in the Uttar Pradesh hill areas demanding a separate Uttarakhand State;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up the State Reorganisation Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The agitation for a Separate State of Uttarakhand comprising eight hill districts (Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal and Dehra Dun) of the Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions of Uttar Pradesh got intensified after the promulgation of an Ordinance by the State Government providing for 27% reservation for OBCs in Government services and in respect of admission to educational institutions. The Government of India is examining various options with a view to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Uttarakhand. There is, however, no proposal under consideration to reorganise the present set up of States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### International Year of Family

\*31. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken to promote positive development for families in the International Year of Family; and

(b) if so, the special measures stipulated and plan of action worked out for the purpose?

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

(b) To observe 1994 as International year of Family in a befitting manner, the Government formulated a National Plan of Action. The focus of the Plan of Action is on creation of greater awareness of the importance of the family as a coping mechanism in the society as well as stress on the importance of family sensitive development. Some of the special features of the Plan of Action are given as under.

### SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

#### A. INCREASING AWARENESS OF FAMILY ISSUES

(i) Preparation and distribution of posters on International Year of the Family.

- (ii) Telecast of video spots and documentaries on Doordarshan.
- (iii) Issue of a commemorative postage stamp and a coin on the International year of the Family.

#### B. NATIONAL SEMINAR

A National Seminar on 'Enhancing the role of the Family as an agency for Social and Economic Development' was held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th May, 1994. The Seminar made wide-ranging recommendations on social and economic issues from a family study perspective. These recommendations have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Department, Agencies, etc. for examination and implementation.

#### C. FAMILY STUDIES

- (i) Release of a book entitled 'Enhancing the Role of the Family' as an agency for Social and Economic Development.
- (ii) Compilation of a Bibliography on Seminal studies on the Indian Family by the end of 1994.
- (iii) Sponsoring a study on 'Challenges of Families with Working Parents'.

#### D. N.G.O. PARTICIPATION

- (i) National Consultation of the Non-Government Organisations (by the Central Social Welfare Board) on 'Strengthening Social Care through the N.G.O.s'.
- (ii) Preparation of a National Directory of NGOs by the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Translation]

#### Review of TADA

##### \*32. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Central Review Committee to monitor the functioning of the TADA and prevention of its gross misuse has been set up;
- (b) if so, the composition of the Committee;
- (c) whether the Committee has completed the review of TADA; and
- (d) if so, the main recommendations made and the steps, taken to check the misuse of TADA by the State Governments?

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

(b) The Central Review Committee consists of Home Secretary as its Chairman, Secretary, Deptt. of Legal Affairs and Director CBI as members and Joint Secretary (IS.II) Ministry of Home Affairs as Member Secretary.

(c) The committee reviewed TADA cases investigated/prosecuted by CBI as well as the position of TADA cases state-wise.

(d) The Committee recommended that the Act must

be used with great circumspection and caution and that the Act is used only against those who are either terrorists or indulging in disruptive activities, and must not be permitted to be used against ordinary criminals for which purpose normal provisions of law are adequate.

[English]

#### Southern Gas Grid

##### \*33. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

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

- (a) whether there was a proposal to set up the Southern Gas Grid;
- (b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The concept of a Southern Gas Grid has been accepted in principle.

(b) The requirements of gas-based units in Southern India are being assessed in order to decide the pipeline route.

(c) The pipeline is planned to be set up by the time the imported gas from Oman is available.

#### Distribution of Kerosene

##### \*34. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the distribution system of kerosene prevailing in various States;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check the blackmarketing of kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government keeps on reviewing the distribution system of Kerosene. Apart from allowing growth in the allocation of Kerosene to various States, the Central Government has also requested the State Governments to rationalise the system of retail distribution to identify points of diversion and to take steps to plug the loopholes to prevent black-marketing of Kerosene so that it reaches the targeted groups in time and in desired quantities and at prescribed prices.

(d) In order to check black-marketing of Kerosene, steps such as furlural doping of Kerosene, blue-dyeing of Kerosene, sample testing by mobile laboratories and surprise inspections by field officers of Oil Companies and State authorities are undertaken.

[English]

### Small and Medium Newspapers

\*35. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of Ram Mohan Rao Committee on the small and medium newspapers; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to improve

the financial status of small newspapers in regional language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Out of 12 recommendations made by the Committee, 11 have been accepted with some minor modifications in some cases. Statement-I thereof is attached;

(b) Statement-II giving details of facilities which have some bearing on financial status of small newspapers including those in regional languages is attached.

### Statement-I

No.	Conclusions & Recommendations	Report of implementation of Ram Mohan Rao Committee on Small and Medium Newspapers
1.	Small Newspapers may be extended a special concessional rate of 5 paise instead of the present uniform rate of 15 paise under Postal Tariff. The concession may be extended to all registered small newspapers (dailies and weeklies) on production of a certificate from RNI.	This recommendation could not be accepted because of the inability of the Department of Posts to accept an additional liability over and above the present losses being incurred by them.
2.	In Tele-communication Tariff, the concession similar to those in respect of ordinary TP circuits may be extended to Data/fascimile circuits as well. With the extended concession to Data/Fascimile, the news agencies can continue to extend their services to Small & Medium Newspapers, without any further increase in rates.	Accepted. The Department of Telecommunications have extended the concessions given to ordinary TP circuits to the Data/Fascimile circuits w.e.f. 1.1.1991.
3.	The State Government may be asked to set the bus schedules in such a manner as to facilitate the requirements of the Small & Medium Newspapers also.	Accepted. Most of the State Govts./Union Territories have informed that the Bus Schedules have been set to facilitate the requirement of Small & Medium newspapers.
4.	The facility of despatch of Newspapers under Monthly Account System of the Railways be given to Newspapers Agencies as and when such a request is made by them subject to fulfilment of necessary formalities.	Accepted. The facility of despatch of newspapers under the Monthly Accounts System of the Railways has been made available to Newspapers as and when such a request is made by them subject to fulfilment of necessary formalities.
5.	Since the declaration of Small and Medium newspapers as a small scale industry would not be feasible, some of the relevant concessions available to Small Scale Industries should be extended to Small and Medium newspapers.	Accepted. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that loans and advances granted to Small & Medium Newspapers which satisfy the investment criteria laid down for small Scale Industrial units are considered as priority sector advances and such units are eligible for concessions in the rates of interest, margin etc. as are normally available to other Small Scale Industries.
6.	The availability of loans for second-hand equipment and machinery for printing presses from the Nationalised Banks on the concessional terms as is now available to the new printing presses, be considered.	Accepted. Banks have been allowed to grant terms loans to borrowers against second hand machinery if such machinery is imported from abroad.
7.	The existing ceiling of Rs. 35 lakhs may be increased to Rs. 60 lakhs so that small and medium newspapers could meet their requirement of modernisation. The ceiling may be raised as and when the Government raises the ceiling of the SSI Units.	Accepted. The ceiling has been increased to Rs. 60 lakhs w.e.f. 2.4.1991.
8.	State Government may be requested to consider allotment of suitable accommodation on a priority basis to Small and Medium Newspapers.	Accepted. Most of the State Governments have responded stating that whatever is possible will be done.

No.	Conclusions & Recommendations	Report of Implementation of Ram Mohan Rao Committee on small and medium newspapers
9.	UNI & PTI should consider extending their service at concessional rates to help Small & Medium Newspapers to supplement their modernisation efforts.	Accepted. The News Agencies have agreed to continue their services to small and medium newspapers at concessional rates.
10.	The State Government may amend the accreditation rules to enable the Editors of Small newspapers at the District Headquarters level to get accreditation.	Accepted. The State Government have been requested to implement this recommendation.
11.	To maintain status-quo regarding slow speed bulletin in regional languages by AIR.	Accepted. Status-quo in this regard is being maintained.
12.	Publication of a Compendium: The Committee took note of the fact that various Government agencies are providing a number of facilities/concessions to the small and medium newspapers. Many newspapers to these categories are not aware of these facilities. The Committee suggests that Ministry of I & B may bring out periodically a Compendium of the concessions/facilities extended to the small and medium newspapers so that even newspapers published from the remotest corner of the country are aware of the concession/facilities available to them.	Accepted. State Governments/Union Territories have been asked on 16.9.'92, 31.12.'92, 11.3.'93, 31.1.'94 & 21.11.'94 to make available the required information. Only four States/UTs have responded so far.

### Statement II

#### *Facilities Extended to Small Newspapers*

(i) Newspapers whose annual entitlement of standard newsprint is below 200 MT can import their entire requirement of newsprint. The imported newsprint is cheaper compared to indigenous newsprint.

(ii) A newspaper with a minimum paid circulation of 2000 copies is eligible for empanelment with DAVP for Government advertisements.

(iii) Papers/periodicals published in backward, remote, tribal areas or in tribal languages and meant primarily for tribal readers are made eligible for securing Government advertisement if their minimum paid circulation is 500 copies.

(iv) Small Newspapers/periodicals with an uninterrupted publication of four months now become eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the period of six months provided earlier.

(v) The standard print area (cm) required for eligibility has also been lowered in case of small & medium newspapers from 76 SC cm to 480 SC cm, for weeklies, fortnightlies and from 1280 SCcm to 960 SCcm for Monthlies and other publications.

(vi) Newspapers/periodicals with a circulation of upto 2000 copies have been exempted from submission of Chartered Accountant certificate.

(vii) In the matter of advertisement rates of DAVP, rate structure provides an inbuilt weightage for Small & Medium papers.

(viii) Besides making available its general services such as news releases and features, Press Information Bureau supplies other types of news service such as

ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu papers only) and illustrated photo features to small newspapers.

#### **Gas From Bangladesh**

\*36. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has shown interest in supply of gas with buyback arrangement of power from West Bengal;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to get gas from Bangladesh on commercial terms;

(c) whether any cost analysis has been made by the Government on supply of gas from Bangladesh vis-a-vis Oman;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The question of import of gas from Bangladesh has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh at different levels. No positive response has been received from the Bangladesh Government.

**SC/ST/OBC Lists**

\*37. SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
DR. P.R. GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether some proposals for inclusion/exclusion from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class Lists of certain castes/communities have been received by the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the decision regarding Inclusion/exclusion from SC/ST/OBC Lists of these castes/communities is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details are as under:

Category:

	Inclusion	Exclusion
Scheduled Castes	530	37
Scheduled Tribes	724	19
Other Backward Classes	379	9

(c) The proposals relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to an Advisory Committee constituted on 13.10.1993 for detailed examination. The proposals in respect of Other Backward Classes have been referred to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(d) Decisions will be taken as and when the reports are received by the Government.

**Indo-Canadian Treaty**

\*38. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Canadian Treaty was signed during his recent visit to Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other areas in which both the countries have further agreed to cooperate?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The two countries signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) which provides for effective cooperation between India and Canada in matters of investigation, prosecution and confiscation of the proceeds of crime committed by terrorists, drug traffickers, money launderers and criminals. Mutual assistance will be at all levels i.e. in respect of investigation, enquiries, trials, etc. Such assistance will be provided in respect of any offence by a law of Parliament/Legislature. They further discussed possible cooperation in the area of Police Training in criminology and forensic sciences.

**Oil Exploration in Arabian Sea**

\*39. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of positive results achieved so far out of the 15 exploratory locations under drilling in the Arabian sea;

(b) the details of the oil production on per unit per day basis;

(c) whether any foreign country is involved in the drilling operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):

(a) and (b) Of the 14 exploratory wells completed during the period April-September, 1994, 4 wells have yielded positive results in the Western Onshore basins. These wells have not been brought into production yet.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Reservation in Government Jobs**

\*40. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have requested the Union Government for increasing the quantum of reservation in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether any universal policy has been worked out in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Supreme Court recently nullified the increase of quota in Karnataka and also issued directions to the Government of Tamil Nadu in regard to increase of quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (g) The Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Bihar have approached the Union Government for increasing the quantum of reservation for Government jobs in excess of 50%.

The Tamil Nadu Government has been providing reservation of 69% in the State for SCs, STs and OBCs prior to the Supreme Court judgement in the Mandal Case on 16.11.1992. To safeguard the existing reservation of 69%, the Tamil Nadu Government enacted the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the services under the State) Bill 1993 and forwarded it to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India. The President's assent was given to the Bill on 19th July 1994. The Tamil

Nadu Government accordingly notified the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the services under the State) Act 1993 (45 of 1994) on 19th July 1994. The said Act was forwarded to the Government of India for inclusion of this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The State Act was included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution vide the Constitutional (76th Amendment) Act 1994 on 31st August, 1994.

The Government of Karnataka enacted Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts in the services under the State) Bill 1994 providing for 73% reservation and sent the same to the Government of India for consideration of the President. The President accorded his assent to the Bill on 23rd October 1994. The Karnataka Government notified the Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts in the services under the State) Act 1994 providing for 73% reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs. The Government of Karnataka has now approached the Government of India for inclusion of this Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Bihar Government have referred the Bihar Reservation of vacancies in Posts and Services (for scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) (3rd Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 to the Government of India for seeking the necessary instructions/assent of the President. This Ordinance seeks to provide the total percentage of reservation for Backward Classes in 18 Districts of North Chhotanagpur, South Chhotanagpur, Palamau and Santhal Parganas between 52% to 26%. The Government is examining this proposal.

Since the Constitutional responsibilities for providing reservation rests both with the Central Government and the State Governments, it is not possible to have any universal policy with regard to reservation in the country.

The Supreme Court has stayed the operation of the Karnataka Act 1994 providing for 73% reservation for Backward Classes (SCs, STs and OBCs). The Government of Karnataka has, therefore, taken a decision to have a reservation policy wherein the reservation quota is restricted to 50% only. The Supreme Court, in Writ Petition challenging the validity of the Tamil Nadu Act providing 69% reservation for Backward Classes, has referred the matter to a Constitution Bench.

Since the Supreme Court orders referred to above pertain to the enactments made by the State Governments, no action is required by the Central Government at this stage.

### Voluntary Organisations in A.P.

#### 180. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of financial assistance for welfare activities from the various voluntary organisations in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the number of applications cleared and the amount of financial assistance provided during the above period;

(c) the criteria/facts taken into consideration while sanctioning the assistance;

(d) the number of applications pending for clearance; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):

(a)	Year	No. of applications received
	1991-92	41
	1992-93	87
	1993-94	256
	1994-95	354
		738

(b)	Year	No. of applications cleared	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
	1991-92	41	133.19
	1992-93	72	228.24
	1993-94	105	339.29
	1994-95	90	270.15
		308	970.87

(c) The Ministry releases grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working in the field of socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Handicapped persons and Social Defence. The Organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, Companies Act, Trust or any other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Welfare and working in the relevant field for at-least 4 years. Application should be recommended by the concerned State Govts/UT Admn.

(d) 426 applications are pending, 4 applications are rejected.

(e) Eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance during the current or subsequent financial year depending on the availability of funds and receipt of necessary information/clarification from the organisations and State Govt., wherever necessary.

[Translation]

#### Ground Water Institute

181. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to set up a Ground Water Institute in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Border Fencing

182. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in erecting barbed fence along the border of Rajasthan with Pakistan to check infiltration; and

(b) the total amount spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 333 Kms. of fencing in Ganganagar and Bikaner Sectors of Rajasthan have been completed. Further, work is in progress in 267 Kms. in Jaisalmer and Barmer Sectors.

(b) Expenditure incurred upto 31.10.1994 is Rs. 85.16 crores.

[English]

#### Welfare Scheme for STs in Andhra Pradesh

183. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from Andhra Pradesh for release of additional funds under the Tribal Family Welfare Assistance Programme and extension of the Modified Areas Development Agencies Scheme to the Scheduled Tribes living in non-schedule areas in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) A Memorandum was submitted to the Welfare Minister on 28.8.94 by Shri D.S. Redya Naik, Chairman, and members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, regarding the

special problems of tribals in Andhra Pradesh in which it was requested that additional funds to the tune of around Rs. 40 crores may be released for giving subsidy to tribal families under the Family Assistance Programme.

The Chairman and members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in their Memorandum submitted to the Welfare Minister on 28.8.1994, also stressed that, in Andhra Pradesh, especially in the Telengana area, a large number of tribals residing in hamlets i.e. Thandas, Gudems etc. are not being benefitted under the MADA Programme because of the condition that 50% of the population of 10,000 or 5,000 in the selected pockets must be tribals, is not fulfilled. As such, the Committee requested that necessary instructions be issued to make all tribals living in hamlets, Thandas, Gudems, etc., eligible under the MADA Programme.

(c) The Government of India does not have any specific programme by the name of Tribal Family Welfare Programme. However, Special Central Assistance towards Tribal Sub-Plan is released to State Governments, mainly for family-oriented income-generating schemes for members of the Scheduled Tribes according to prescribed norms. It is found not possible to give additional allotment of Rs. 40 crores under SCA due to constraint of funds.

Regarding the request about extension of the Modified Area Development Approach to the STs living in the non-scheduled areas in the State, it may be mentioned that all the existing Modified Area Development Approach locations in Andhra Pradesh, fall outside the Scheduled Area. Moreover, the tribals who are not covered under the Modified Area Development Approach are also being given assistance as Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs). Separate funds are being earmarked by Government of India for these tribals from out of Special Central Assistance.

[Translation]

#### Atrocities on SCs/STs

184. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 616 on July 28, 1994 regarding atrocities on SCs/STs and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to parts (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d) The information for fulfilling the assurance given in respect of Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 616 answered on 28th July, 1994 has been received from 10 States and 5 UTs viz, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. Details are furnished in the Statement attached. Information is being collected from other States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The States require some more time to collect the material from the District Administration who in turn depend on the Taluk/Block/Police Stations. Ministry of Welfare is in touch with the defaulting State Governments and U.T. Administrations for getting required information on priority.

**Statement**

B. The corresponding number of cases filed during 1992, 1993 and Jan to June, 1994 State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases filed		
		1992	1993	1994 (Upto June)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goa	4	4	Nil
2.	Haryana	85	87	49
3.	Himachal Pradesh	49	38	16

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Maharashtra	937	1921	875
5.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	12052	11860	7704
11.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	3	3
14.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. No. of persons arrested in connection with these atrocities and of those who were prosecuted during the above period State/UT-wise.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons arrested			No. of persons prosecuted		
		1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
1.	Goa	9	7	3	9	5	Nil
2.	Haryana	193	230	115	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	108	132	62	108	73	29
4.	Maharashtra	2849	Nil	1909	2365	3061	624
5.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	23586	24993	16266	23586	24993	16266
11.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	11	2	4	11	2
14.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:— N.A. Note available.

D. The number of persons who were found guilty and sentenced in these cases by 30th June, 1994.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons found guilty and sentenced		
		1992	1993	1994
1.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Haryana	2	3	Nil
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	Nil
4.	Maharashtra	20 accused persons were convicted in 11 cases.		
5.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons found guilty and sentenced		
		1992	1993	1994
8.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	327	460	124
11.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil

E. The number of cases pending on 30th June, 1994 with the total number of persons under prosecution with break-up by year of filing the cases. State/UT-wise.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases pending on 30th June, 1994			No. of Persons under prosecution		
		1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
1.	Goa	3	4	Nil	4	5	Nil
2.	Haryana	63	80	49	193	230	115
3.	Himachal Pradesh	34	35	15	84*	71**	26£
4.	Maharashtra	894	1918	183	2849	N.A.	1909@
5.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	11903	11706	7674	30155	32001	23679
11.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	***	***	***	4	11	Nil
14.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:— N.A. Not available.

\* 1 case pending investigation.

\*\* 19 cases (59 persons) pending investigation.

£ 28 cases (33 persons) pending investigation.

@ 692 cases pending investigation.

\*\*\* Upto 30th June, 1994, 6 cases are pending trial in Special Court and 4 cases are pending investigation with the inquiry officer.

[English]

### BSF personnel Killed in Kashmir

185. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Border Security Force (BSF) personnel killed in the Kashmir Valley during the last two years in terrorist-related violence; and

(b) the assistance extended to the dependents of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of BSF personnel killed in action in the terrorist-related violence in the Kashmir valley is as follows:—

Year	Personnel killed
1993	91
1994 (upto 30th November)	66

(b) The Details of the assistance extended to the dependents of the victims is as under:—

(i) A sum of Rs. 1 lakh is paid by the Central Government as Ex-gratia.

(ii) Ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs which has

been increased to Rs. 2 lakhs from 26th January, 1994 is being paid by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir

(iii) An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is being paid by Seema Parahari Beema Yojna.

(iv) In addition to Rs. 200/- p.m. as financial assistance for 10 years, an amount of Rs. 20,000/- (Rs. 15,000/- in shape of Fixed Deposit Receipts for 61 months and Rs. 5,000/- in cash) is also paid.

(v) One sewing machine is also given to each widow out of BSF Special Relief Fund.

(vi) An amount of Rs. 15,000/- is also being paid out of BSF Special Relief Fund as financial assistance for the marriage of one daughter to the widow of the deceased BSF personnel.

(vii) The financial assistance in some cases for education of children of deceased BSF personnel is also being given.

### Sharing of Ganga Water

186. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in negotiations with Bangladesh on the flow of water from the Farrakka barrage to Bangladesh;

(b) the actual supply to Bangladesh during the period April-September, 1994;

(c) whether the supply exceeds the quantity agreed to under the Agreement which has lapsed or under the subsequent Memorandum of Understanding;

(d) whether the technical investigations to be undertaken on the question have been completed; and

(e) if not when these are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c) Actual release to Bangladesh at Farakka during the period from April to September, 1994 is about 235 million acre feet and does not exceed the quantity agreed to under the agreement and Memorandum of Understanding that have lapsed.

(d) Technical investigation have not been undertaken in the absence of an agreement.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Expansion of Refineries

187. DR. SUDHIR RAY  
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS.

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

(a) the existing production capacity of the refineries of IOC and its share in the market;

(b) the envisaged demand of the refinery products from IOC after next five years;

(c) the expansion plans and new plant being envisaged to cater the demand;

(d) the expected date of commissioning of Panipat refinery project, the capacity and present project cost and the time and cost over run;

(e) the approximate project cost MMTPA for new grassroot refinery project vis-a-vis cost/MMTPA of expansion project; and

(f) the expansion programmes of Gujarat, Mathura and Haldia refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) The present capacity of IOC refineries is 24.55 MMTPA which represents a share of about 48%. The Government have also approved setting up of 6 MMTPA each new refineries at Panipat and in East Coast and expansion of Digboi Refinery by 0.15 MMTPA. The expansion of Koyali Refinery is under process for investment approvals etc.

(d) Government has approved the setting up of a 6 MMTPA capacity refinery at Panipat at an estimated cost of Rs. 3868 crores. The project is scheduled to be completed by April 1997.

(e) It is difficult to precisely correlate cost of grass root refinery vis-a-vis expansion.

(f) The expansion of Koyali Refinery is under process for investment approvals etc. Capacity of Haldia Refinery has already been increased from 2.5 MMTPA to 2.75 MMTPA by debottlenecking of existing facilities. The lube oil block of the refinery has also been expanded. The second phase of debottlenecking of crude distillation unit of Haldia refinery by installing a prefractionator is currently under implementation by IOC at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.7 crores which will further increase the refinery capacity by 0.2 MMTPA, i.e. to a level of 2.95 MMTPA. Presently there is no proposal for expansion of Mathura Refinery.

[Translation]

#### Sub-standard Coal

188. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that inferior quality coal of 'Z' category has been supplied to Kota Thermal Power Station by the Bharat Coking Coal India limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Coal India Limited have reported that Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) has not supplied inferior quality coal to Kota TPS. Some complaints however have been received from Kota TPS about the quality of coal supplied to them by BCCL. Such complaints are examined on merits of each case for corrective action. Following steps are being taken by the coal companies to improve the quality of coal supplies to consumers including Kota TPS:—

(i) An Action Plan for installation of Feeder Breakers and Coal Handling Plants is being implemented to ensure quality of coal.

(ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.

(iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in Coal Handling Plants for manual picking of shale and stone pieces.

(iv) Better supervisions is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain the quality of coal and to develop quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at railway siding.

(v) Appropriate steps have been and are being taken to ensure quality and quantity at pithead or rail/road siding (at loading point) to avoid any subsequent complaints resulting in disputes between buyers and sellers.

(vi) Consumers, including Kota TPS have been requested to post their representatives at loading points to verify quality of coal despatches.

### Pension to Freedom Fighters

189. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of freedom fighters pension from persons belonging to Delhi, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir during 1994;

(b) the number of cases, out of them, sanctioned, under consideration and rejected separately;

(c) whether the Government are considering to increase the amount of pension and facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The details regarding the number of applications received for grant of freedom fighters pension from persons belonging to Delhi, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir during 1994 and their present position are as under:—

Name of State/ Union Territory	Total No. of applications received	Cases in which pension has been sanctioned	Cases rejected	Cases under consideration in consultation with the State Governments
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	20	1	5	14
Gujarat	5	2	—	3
Jammu and Kashmir	29	—	29	—

(c) to (e) Government have already enhanced the amount of monthly pension to freedom fighters and their spouses by Rs. 500/- effective from 2.10.1994. The freedom fighters and their widows continue to avail the

facility of free rail travel, and free medical facilities in Government hospitals (including C.G.H.S. dispensaries) and the hospitals run by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. They are also entitled to residential telephone connection without payment of any installation charges and payment of only half the rentals. There is no other proposal under consideration of the Government for extending any other facility to them at present.

### Irrigation Projects

190. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh lagging behind their original time schedule;

(b) the cost escalation as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government seeking financial assistance for the completion of these projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Cost escalation is due to inadequate provision of funds, increase in cost of materials and labour, delay in land acquisition, change of scope of the project, change in design of major structures, etc.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

Details of projects of Uttar Pradesh which are lagging behind their original time schedule

(amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan in which started	Original approved cost by Planning Commission/T.A.C.	Latest estimated cost as per A.P. 94-95	Date of likely completion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. MAJOR PROJECTS</b>					
1.	Western Gandak Canal	III	15.47 1961	158.77	VIII Plan
2.	Sarda Sahayak	III	64.84 1968	1064.60	Beyond VIII Plan
3.	(a) Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	V	140.97 1975	369.00 —	-do-
	(b) Lakhwar Vyasi water utilisation		—	—	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Madhya Ganga canal stage-I	V	<u>66.01</u> 1976	448.19	VIII Plan
5.	Saryu Nahar	V	<u>78.68</u> 1978	1256.00	Beyond VIII Plan
6.	Eastern Ganga Canal	V	<u>48.46</u> 1980	278.69	VIII Plan
7.	(a) Raighat Dam	V	<u>123.22</u> 1980	106.63	VIII Plan
	(b) Raighat canal	V		126.44	Beyond VIII Plan
8.	Jamrani Dam	V	<u>61.25</u> 1975	194.00	-do-
9.	Urmil Dam	V	<u>8.56</u> 1978	29.45	Completed in 93-94.
10.	Sone Pump Canal	V	<u>5.64</u> 1974	72.55	VIII Plan
11.	Kanhar Irrigation	V	—	150.27	Beyond VIII Plan
12.	Bewar Feeder	AP— 78-79	—	33.17	VIII Plan
13.	Maudaha Dam —Bansagar	V		92.13	VIII Plan
	(a) Dam	V	<u>91.31</u> 1978	112.00	Beyond VIII Plan
	(b) conveyance system in U.P.		—	119.27	-do-
	(c) Conveyance system in M.P.			27.12	-do-
14.	Chittaurgarh Reservoir	V	—	30.94	VIII Plan
15.	Gyanpur Pum Canal	V	<u>110.51</u> 1992	111.87	-do-
16.	Chambal lift	AP—78-79		47.00	Beyond VIII Plan
17.	Paddy Channel in Hindon Krishna Doab.	AP-78-80	—	29.82	-do-
18.	(a) Tehri Dam	IV	—	311.88	-do-
	(b) Tehri water utilisation	—	—	—	-do-
<b>B. Medium Projects</b>					
1.	Gurta Nala Dam	V	<u>1.85</u> 1976	19.44	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Pathrai Dam	VI	<u>12.54</u> 1992	13.53	-do-
<b>C. E.R.M. SCHEMES</b>					
1.	Upper Ganga Modernisation	84-85	<u>467.76</u> 1992	517.79	VIII Plan
2.	Remodeling Ken canal	69-70	<u>0.48</u> 1973	4.91	-do-
3.	1/c Narainpur Pump Canal	V	<u>1.00</u> 1969	61.91	-do-
4.	Raising Meja Dam	V	<u>T.A.C.</u> 3/93	52.18	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	V/C Zamania Pump Canal	V	39.81	41.92	completed 93-94
	—New Tajewala Barrage	—	4/92 TAC U.A.	25.00	—
6.	Revised Kwano Pump Canal	V	0.80	20.95	Vill Plan 1967

### LPG Connections

#### 191. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the number of L.P.G. connections sanctioned on the basis of transfer vouchers during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding sanction of L.P.G connections on the basis of fake transfer vouchers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) A statement is attached

(b) to (d) Some cases of fake transfer vouchers for LPG connections have come to the notice of the Government. Detailed guidelines have been given to the distributors enabling them to detect fake transfer vouchers. Wherever fake transfer vouchers are detected, the deposit amounts are forfeited and supplies of refills suspended. In some cases equipments have been retrieved and police cases also lodged.

#### Statement

Number of LPG connections released on the basis of transfer vouchers

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75652	87521	142255
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	972	549	454
3.	Assam	6555	11324	7436
4.	Bihar	45693	60006	57096
5.	Goa	16968	2395	2643
6.	Gujarat	47252	49233	40798
7.	Haryana	28718	30814	32705
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5376	6704	8190
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5094	7527	8318
10.	Karnataka	66417	61125	97146
11.	Kerala	32915	33200	43020
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52028	53064	56226
13.	Maharashtra	74576	76988	105084
14.	Manipur	145	176	301
15.	Meghalaya	1281	416	658

Sl. No.	States	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
16.	Mizoram	67	107	129
17.	Nagaland	808	311	284
18.	Orissa	11709	14338	15808
19.	Punjab	36623	37830	37629
20.	Rajasthan	29836	30796	34515
21.	Sikkim	185	15118	276
22.	Tamilnadu	110470	132266	125720
23.	Tripura	3815	449	467
24.	Uttar Pradesh	92924	83710	104245
25.	West Bengal	43687	52353	50491
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	268	553	504
2.	Chandigarh	5283	5165	5427
3.	Delhi	39756	32430	42295
4.	Lakshadweep	29	10	6
5.	Pondicherry	2672	1694	2201
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91	63	82
7.	Daman & Diu	37	177	81

### LPG Connections

#### 192. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of applicants in the waiting list for LPG connections in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the measures taken for clearing the waiting list;

(c) the time by which gas connections are likely to be released;

(d) whether the Government propose to allot more gas connections particularly for Bhopal Division of the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (f) The number of waitlisted applicants as on 1st October, 1994, in Madhya Pradesh is around 5.4 lakhs. New LPG connections are released depending on total new customer enrolment at country level, slack available with distributors in the State, waiting lists and product availability. Efforts are constantly on to release LPG connections to as many applicants and as early as possible by ensuring higher

product availability through higher production from existing sources, commissioning of new production sources and imports.

[English]

### Captive Coal Mines

193. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of captive coal mines approved for private sector/public undertakings during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, location-wise; and

(b) the annual target set for production of coal in these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The details of locations of coalfields in which captive coal mining blocks have been identified/indicated for private sector, State Electricity Boards etc. for generation of power and manufacture of iron & steel consequent on the amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 with effect from 3.6.1993 are as follows:—

S. No.	Name	End use	Coalfield in which blocks identified /- indicated
1.	M/s. R.P.G. Industries/- Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn.	Power generation	Raniganj and North Karanpura
2.	M/s. Kalinga Power Corporation	Power generation	Talcher
3.	M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.	Power generation	Wardha/Banger
4.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	Power generation	Talcher
5.	M/s. Gujarat Power Corporation	Power generation	Ib valley (tentative indication)
6.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	Power generation	Talcher
7.	M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Power generation	Ib valley
8.	M/s. Development Consultants Ltd.	Power generation	Rajmahal
9.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Power generation	Wardha
10.	M/s. HOKI	Power generation	Talcher
11.	M/s. Samlaj Power Private Ltd.	Power generation	Ib valley
12.	M/s. Jindal Strips Ltd.	Sponge Iron	Hasdeo-Arand
13.	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd.	Sponge Iron	Hasdeo-Arand
14.	M/s. Birla Technical Services Ltd.	Pig Iron	North Karanpura

(b) The annual target of production by these units will be known only after their coal products have been formulated.

[Translation]

### Illegal Arms

194. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of illegal arms unearthed during 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of arms manufactured in these factories and the quantity and type of arms seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them, State-wise and union territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to check such cases?

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

(d) Action to unearth illegal arms manufacturing units and launching of prosecution against the offenders is taken by State Governments/UT Administrations to whom necessary powers of the Central Government under the Arms Act, 1959 and the Rules frames there under have

been delegated. Instructions have also been issued from time to time to the State Government/UT Administrations which, *inter-alia* suggest to:

- i) strictly and scrupulously adhere to the provisions of the Arms Act/Rules and the instructions/guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time;
- ii) organize effective surprise check with regard to utilization of raw materials, installed capacity of the machinery, power consumption and statement of accounts with a view to assess whether the manufacturers exceed the licensed capacity or whether the firm is engaging itself in unauthorised manufacture;
- iii) insist upon frequent surprise checks of licensed dealers by law enforcement agencies.
- iv) set up specialized investigating units in States where the crime is rampant; and
- v) set up appropriate machinery to collect and collate intelligence with regard to illicit manufacture and trafficking in arms and ammunition.

[Translation]

#### Extraction of Coal

195. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal extracted from open cast mines and underground mines separately during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the quality of coal extracted from open cast mines is different from the coal extracted from underground mines; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) The quantity of coal extracted from open cast mines and underground mines of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the last three years was as under:

(fig. in million tonnes)

Year	Production		Total
	Underground	Opencast	
<b>COAL INDIA LIMITED</b>			
1993-94	56.56	159.54	216.10
1992-93	56.86	154.36	211.22
1991-92	56.63	147.51	204.14
<b>SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.</b>			
1993-94	15.16	10.05	25.21
1992-93	13.51	9.00	22.51
1991-92	12.30	8.28	20.58

(b) & (c): Generally speaking the quality of coal would not depend on method of extraction whether by opencast

or by underground. However there is some chance of small quantities of overburden getting mixed with coal in opencast mining.

[English]

#### Central Board of Film Certification

196. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Board for Film Certification has been reconstituted;
- (b) if so, the composition thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to give more powers to the Board to tackle soft porn films and songs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d): According to the guidelines issued by Government, while examining films for certification, the Board shall *inter alia* ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity. Further, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1992 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.8.92, which is before the Standing Committee on Communications, *inter alia* provides for measures for preventing violations of conditions of certificate. It seeks to provide for—

- (i) Legal Liability on film processing laboratories;
  - (ii) enhancement of penalties provided in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 with minimum punishment for interpolations in films; and
  - (iii) power to Regional Officers of the Board, concurrently with the police officers, to seize a print in the case of interpolated films.
- (iv) does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Assault on Journalists

197. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the probe ordered into the incident of assault on two reporters of the 'Statesman' in a Delhi hotel on July 1, 1994 has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED). (a) to (c) The enquiry report has already been received by the Government and is under examination.

[Translation]

**DD-3 Channel.**

198. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan propose to commission its third channel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the duration of its telecast programme format and range thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) The DD-3 Channel, which is presently off the air, will be commissioned after the exercise of restructuring its programme format is completed.

[English]

**LPG Agencies**

199. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies in Gujarat as on date;

(b) the present demand and supply position of LPG in the State;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more LPG agencies in the State;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) the time by which these LPG agencies are likely to be set up??

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 1.10.1994, there were 307 LPG distributorships functioning in Gujarat.

(b) The existing average monthly demand of LPG in the State of Gujarat is of the order of 20,700 MTs which is met in full by the Industry.

(c) to (e): 65 LPG distributorships have been included in the current LPG Marketing Plan 1992-94 for Gujarat. It takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of distributorships from the date of issue of advertisement.

**T.V. Transmission**

200. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has decided to allow Doordarshan to use its infrastructure for T.V. transmission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Department of Telecommunications (DOT) have agreed that DOT and Doordarshan would utilise each other's infrastructure wherever possible, with a view for optimum utilisation of resources. Doordarshan is establishing Very Low Power TV Transmitters at Dalhousie, Thaneḡar and Palampur in Himachal Pradesh, using DOT infrastructure.

[Translation]

**Police Firing on Uttarakhand Rallyists**

201. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
DR. P.R. GANGWAR:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police resorted to firing on Uttarakhand rallyists at Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh on October 2, 1994;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured in the incident;

(c) whether the police allegedly molested and raped the women rallyists;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by CBI in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b): As reported by the State Government of UP, police had resorted to firing on 1st/2nd October, 1994 at Muzaffarnagar to control the mob. Five persons are reported to have been killed in the incident.

(c) to (f) The incident was enquired into by the

National Commission for Women and an All Party Parliamentary Fact Finding Team. The National Commission for Women in its report submitted to the Central Government have confirmed the incidents of molestation/rape of women as true.

The All Party Fact Finding Team of Members of Parliament have reported that there was lack of sufficient evidence to indicate the gang rape of women by Police but the isolated cases of rape could not be ruled out.

The CBI had conducted investigation into the incident. A report in the matter has been filed on 5.12.94 in the Allahabad High Court by CBI. The Allahabad High Court has to give its judgement on the findings of the report.

In accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects. It is, therefore, for the State Government concerned to take action against the guilty police officials.

[English]

#### Gasfield Development Plans

202. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY:  
DR. SUKHIR RAY:

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

(a) the difficulties being faced by the Government from the Reliance-Enron consortium in the gasfield development plans awarded to the consortium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) Negotiations with Reliance-Enron consortium are in progress.

#### DD Earnings from Advertisements

203. SHRI ASTBUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earned by Doordarshan by way of advertisements during the final match of the Four-Nation Cricket Tournament on September 17, 1994;

(b) the number of firms which offered to sponsor the said tournament and the number of firms which were allowed to sponsor;

(c) the number of slots of sponsors which were allowed to be telecast alongwith the total number of slots shown;

(d) the amount charged for each slot, duration-wise;

(e) the total amount earned by showing the titles during the said final?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (e) The marketing of the four nations cricket tournament was awarded to M/s. Nimbus Communications Private Limited at a minimum guarantee fee of Rs. 3.42

crores net after inviting bids from registered marketing agencies. Doordarshan did not book any commercials nor allotted sponsorship for the matches. The guarantee money of Rs. 3.42 crores has already been deposited with Doordarshan by M/s. Nimbus Communications. The information regarding the total revenue generated from the tournament is being compiled and shall be laid on the table of the House.

#### Coal Washeries

204. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BIRAR:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Unwashed coal not to be sold" appearing in 'The Statesman' dated September 30, 1994;

(b) if so, whether ash mixed coal is a major pollutant;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to ban the sale of this coal;

(d) if so, whether the Government have formulated any Action Plan to increase the number and capacity of coal washeries with a view to improve the quality of coal being produced in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the percentage of capacity of these coal washeries utilised during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SINGMA): (a) & (b) The Government is aware of the news item referred to by the Honourable Member. It was arising out of concern that high ash content which is inherent in Indian coals and which leads to the problem of disposal of ash at the consumption points particularly the power houses, that the washing of such coals is being actively considered as one of the economic options for using such coals in an environmentally friendly manner. Ministry of Environment & Forests have constituted a technical Committee with representatives from coal industry, power industry and environmental specialists to determine the distance criteria and ash content of coal upto which it should be washed for long distance transportation.

(c) There is no proposal to ban the sale of unwashed coal.

(d) & (e) Modernisation plans are under execution to improve the capacity utilisation and quality of washed coal of some of the existing coking coal washeries. At present, two coking coal washeries, one at Madhuband in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and the other at Kedia in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are under construction. In addition, for beneficiation of non-coking coal, two washeries, one at Bina in Northern Coalfields Limited and the other at Piparwar in CCL are also under construction. A number of new washeries both for coking and non-coking coal are planned to be set up in different coalfields locations.

(f) Figures of utilisation of existing washeries of Coal India Limited during last three years are given below:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Utilisation (%)	65.62	67.76	68.23

#### Reservation in Group 'A' and 'B' Services

205. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTHY:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government are considering reservation of jobs in Group 'A' and Group 'B' Government services for orthopaedically i.e. physically handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of vacancies proposed to be reserved for them;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) whether it would be applicable to IAS also?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (e) The matter relating to the reservation for the physically handicapped persons in Group 'A' including IAS and Group 'B' services/posts is being examined by Ministry of Personnel & Training, in consultation with the UPSC and other Ministries/Departments.

[Translation]

#### LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets

206. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up petrol retail outlets and LPG agencies in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in hilly regions to do away with the shortage of LPG agencies/Petrol retail outlets in these areas;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the places where the LPG agencies/petrol retail outlets are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) In order to meet the increasing demand of petroleum products, 364 retail outlet dealership and 72 LPG distributorship proposals have been included in the current Marketing Plan for Uttar Pradesh. Selection of dealers/distributors is in progress through the Oil Selection Board. Presently, 21 retail outlet dealerships and 5 LPG distributorships are planned to be set up under approved marketing plans in the Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh as detailed below:—

Districts	RO	LPG
Almora	3	—
Chamoli	2	—
Dehradun	5	4
Nainital	3	1

Pauri Garhwal	3	—
Pithoragarh	1	—
Tenri Garhwal	1	—
Uttar Kashi	3	—
	21	5

#### Advertising industry

207. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertising industry based on Governmental communication media of the country is not village oriented and broad based;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Government has no role to play in the working of the advertising industry of the country.

[English]

#### Foreign Nationals

208. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Quit Arunachal' notice to Chakma, others' appearing in the "Indian Express" dated August 14, 1994;

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

(c) whether the All Arunachal Pradesh Student Union (AAPSU) and the State Government have submitted any memoranda to the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve, the problem of foreign nationals presently staying in Arunachal Pradesh?

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

(b) to (e) Certain Chakma/Hajong refugees have been settled in Arunachal Pradesh during 1964-66. Since then the question of granting them citizenship has been under consideration of Govt. of India. The State Govt. have expressed certain difficulties in this regard. However, till a final decision is taken, it is imperative for the State Govt. to take all necessary measures for the protection of life and property of the Chakmas and other refugees who have settled in the State.

### Oil/Gas Terminal at Paradip

209. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up an oil terminal and also a gas terminal at Paradip in Orissa in collaboration with the Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government have no proposal to set up any oil terminal at Paradip in Orissa in collaboration with Non-Resident Indians. However, under the 8th Plan additional product tankage programme, IOC and HPC are developing POL ligherage terminals at Paradip having capacities of 1.20 lakh KL and 0.48 KL tankage (approx.) respectively and allied facilities. BPC is developing a coastal terminal with a tankage of 50,000 KL.

There is no plan for any Oil Company to construct any gas terminal at Paradip.

[Translation]

### Atrocities on Women

210. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for women made enquiries on the atrocities committed on women at Muzaffarnagar on October 2, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the places visited by the Commission in this connection;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Commission; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e) The National Commission for Women has since submitted a detailed report on November 16, 1994 after extensive tour to Muzaffarnagar, Gopeshwar, Srinagar, Tehri and Dehradun in UP hill areas from 13th to 16th October, 1994. The Commission in its report has found the allegations of Molestation and rape true. The Commission has recommended certain policy and administrative measures

to prevent such occurrences. In accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. Therefore, it is primarily for the State Government of U.P. to initiate necessary action on the recommendations of the Commission. A copy of the report of the Commission has since been sent to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for taking necessary action.

[English]

### Presentation of Hindi Language

211. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has recently been conducted on the presentation of Hindi language by the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to ensure the use of pure Hindi in the programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Attempts to improve the effectiveness of communication by Doordarshan in Hindi and other languages are being made on a continuous basis.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

### Central Industrial Security Force

213. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the Central Industrial Security Force to give its services to the private sectors;

(b) whether the Government propose to amend CISF Act in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

(d) the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(e) the total number of public sector undertakings presently served by CISF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) The CISF is serving 222 public sector undertakings.

[Translation]

#### Advertisement Rates

214. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of the Government advertisements issued to various newspapers are much lower than the commercial rates charged by the concerned newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any request to increase the rates of payment at which advertisements are issued to various newspapers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) Yes Sir. Government rates have been worked out in accordance with a formula devised by Rate Structure Committee. The rates so worked out under the formula are applied uniformly in relation to circulation of the newspaper.

(c) & (d) Yes Sir. The Rates Structure Committee appointed by the Government in 1991 submitted its report to the Government on 30.9.93 and the same is under active consideration.

#### DD Transmitters and Transposers in M.P.

215. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doordarshan transmitters and transposers functioning in Madhya Pradesh as on October 30, 1994;

(b) whether the Doordarshan network programmes are available throughout the State;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for extension of network programmes throughout the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) 58 TV transmitters of various power ratings and one transposer are functioning in the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 30.10.1994.

(b) TV service, at present, is terrestrially available to an estimated 64.6% area of Madhya Pradesh which includes fringe areas where TV reception is available with the help of boosters and antennae. The satellite service is available to the entire State of Madhya Pradesh with the help of suitable dish antenna system.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) With a view to strengthen terrestrial TV service in the State, 34 TV transmitters of various powers are presently under implementation envisaged to be set up subject to availability of adequate resources and necessary infrastructural facilities at various locations in the State.

[English]

#### Guidelines on Adoption

216. SHRIMATI KRISHNEN KAUR (DEEPA):  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 164 on August 4, 1994 regarding guidelines on adoption and state:

(a) whether the Government have since finalised the revised guidelines on adoption of children;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these are likely to be finalised and issued?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No Sir. The revised guidelines on adoption are under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Plague Publicity

217. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints against Indian Press, Doordarshan and All India Radio for giving an unrealistic and blown up publicity to plague in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to guide the press and electronic media to have a realistic approach on national issues and problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Some communications were received by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare about the media presenting exaggerated reports in this regard.

(b) Both All India Radio and Doordarshan provide factual information based on official reports taking all due care when reporting on national issues and problems. So far as the Press is concerned, the Government, as a matter of policy for maintaining freedom of the Press do not interfere in their functioning. However, the Press Council of India had issued an appeal to the Press for checking up the facts thoroughly from authentic sources before publishing the news relating to plague, etc.

**Area Coverage of T.V. and A.I.R.**

218. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI DILEEPBHA! SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capacity and area coverage of T.V. transmitter and A.I.R. stations functioning in Gujarat;

(b) the places identified for installing high power T.V. transmitters;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which these T.V. transmitters are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) a Statement is attached.

(b) to (d) Surat, Vadodara, Palitana, Radhanpur, Junagarh and Ahmedabad (DD-II) have been identified for installing High Power T.V. transmitters subject to availability of suitable infrastructural resources. Each project is likely to cost Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 crores by present indication; a lead time of about 3 years would be required to implement the projects.

**Statement**

*Details of capacity and area coverage of T.V. Transmitter and All India Radio Stations functioning in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Place	Transmitter capacity	Area covered in Sq. Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. DOORDARSHAN.</b>			
<b>HIGH POWER TRANSMITTERS</b>			
1.	Ahmedabad	10 KW	45257
2.	Rajkot	10 KW	45257
3.	Bhuj (Interim)*	10 KW	25457
4.	Dwarka	10 KW	5028@
<b>LOW POWER TRANSMITTERS</b>			
5.	Ahwa	100 Watts (VHF)	1964
6.	Bhavnagar	100 Watts "	1964
7.	Navsari	100 Watts "	1964
8.	Porbander	100 Watts "	1964
9.	Vadodara	100 Watts "	1964
10.	Ahmedabad (DD-II)	100 Watts "	1964
11.	Amreli	100 Watts "	1964
12.	Junagarh	100 Watts "	1964
13.	Palanpur	100 Watts "	1964
14.	Surat	100 Watts "	1964
15.	Valsad	100 Watts "	1964
16.	Bharuch	100 Watts "	1964
17.	Kevadia Colony	100 Watts "	1964
18.	Patan	100 Watts "	1964
19.	Surendranagar	100 Watts "	1964
20.	Veraval	100 Watts "	1964
21.	Ambaji	100 Watts (UHF)	707
22.	Dediapara	100 Watts "	707
23.	Godhara	100 Watts "	707
24.	Mehsana	100 Watts "	707
25.	Bhabbar	100 Watts "	707
26.	Dhorajee	100 Watts "	707
27.	Jamnagar	100 Watts "	707
28.	Songarh	100 Watts "	707
29.	Chhotta Udaipur	100 Watts "	707
30.	Dohad	100 Watts "	707
31.	Kosamba	100 Watts "	707
32.	Tharad	100 Watts "	707
33.	Khambhat	300 Watts "	1964
<b>VERY LOW POWER TRANSMITTER</b>			
34.	Kakrapar	10 Watts	201

(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>B: ALL INDIA RADIO</b>		
Ahmedabad	i) 200 KW Medium Wave ii) 1 KW Medium Wave (Vividh Bharati Service)	192.2 13.6
Baroda	1 KW Medium Wave (Vividh Bharati Service)	5.6
Bhuj	10 KW Medium Wave	40.3
Rajkot	i) 300 KW Medium Wave ii) 1 KW Medium Wave	195.6 8.8
Godhra	2×3 KW F.M.	11.3
Surat	2×3 KW F.M.	6.8
Ahwa	1 KW Medium Wave	1.6

**Note:**— The areas covered include fringe areas where Booster antennas are required to received signals. On completion of 300 Meter transmitter tower, the coverage is expected to increase. Transmitter operating at low power.

[translation]

#### Cricket Match on DD

219. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned — “Doordarshan ki boomika wa kshamata per sawaliya nishan” appearing in the ‘Rashtriya Sahara’ dated November 13, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the relay right of the telecast of the international cricket series was handed over to World Tel for this a sum of Rs. 3 crores were paid World Tel;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the cameramen and Commentators of the series have been totally ignored;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken/proposed in this regard;

(g) whether any policy has been chalked out/proposed in this regard; and

(h) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes sir.

(b) No, Sir. The relay rights have not been handed over to M/s. World Tel and the question of payment for the same does not arise. However, World Tel equipment and some expert personnel were hired by Doordarshan to assist in the production.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Indian commentators and Cameramen are very much there in the coverage team.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

(g) & (h) Government guidelines as provided are followed from time to time.

#### Grant of Autonomy

220. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government regarding granting autonomy to Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Marathwada and Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Government of Bihar have agreed to set up the Jharkhand Area Development Council comprising 18 districts of south Bihar. With regard to Marathwada and Vidarbha, Development Boards have been constituted under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India vide Presidential order dated 9.3.94 under which the Governor of Maharashtra has been conferred special responsibility in respect of these Development Boards. Various options to resolve the Uttarakhand issue are under consideration.

#### LPG Distributors

221. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether approval has been accorded to the proposals regarding appointment of LPG distributors under the Mobile Marketing Scheme, 1992—94;

(b) if so, the number of distributors proposed to be appointed, States/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which these distributors are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) There is no scheme called Mobile Marketing Scheme. However, Government has approved LPG Marketing Plan 1992-94 containing proposals to set up 623 LPG distributorships in different States/UTs. Selection of distributors is made as per prescribed procedure through State-wise/Region-wise Oil Selection Boards after inviting applications from eligible persons. It takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of LPG distributorships after issue of advertisement.

[English]

### Coal Production

222. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal has declined during 1994-95 as compared to 1993-94;

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

(c) its likely effect on industries and power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No Sir. The All India Coal production during the period April-October, 1994 is 123.49 million tonnes (provisionary) as against 120.92 million tonnes produced during the corresponding period last year, registering a growth of 2.1%.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

### Impact of Violence and Vulgarly

223. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the Impact of Violence and Vulgarly on the Electronic Media was held at Bhubaneswar in October, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed in the seminar;

(c) whether the Central Board of Films Certification has been successful in curbing vulgarity, violence and sex in films;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) if not, the measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Speakers consisting of writers, poets, educationists and social scientists expressed concern over the effects of violence and vulgarity on young minds but had different perceptions about the ways to counteract these effects.

(c) to (e) The CBFC is constantly endeavouring to ensure that films are certified strictly in consonance with

the guidelines on the subject which, inter-alia, provide for curbing excessive sex, violence and vulgarity in films.

### Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992

224. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non-Governmental organisations have, in a memorandum submitted to the Government, pointed out negative aspects of the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 pleading the suspension of the implementation of the Act being contrary to the interests of the handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The main points raised in the Memorandum submitted by the NGOs are as follows:—

(i) Article 2 of the RCI Act:

Categories of the disabilities are not adequately covered.

(ii) Article 3 (3): The composition of the Council needs change in order to include established professionals in the field as well as to give adequate representation to the NGOs.

(iii) Article 11 and 18: Established and reputed universities should be left out of the purview of the RCI Act to encourage academic higher education in rehabilitation.

(iv) Article 13: prescribing rehabilitation qualifications for professionals should be repealed to avoid centralisation and bureaucratisation.

(c) The issues were considered in detail with the representatives of the NGOs. Another meeting of the larger group consisting of NGOs at national, regional and State levels and concerned officials and experts is being organised to discuss the issues further.

### Mentally Retarded Persons

225. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA;  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT;  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ;  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR;  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE;  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE;  
SHRI NURUL ISLAM:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mentally retarded persons in the country alongwith their age-group, State/UT-wise;

(b) the schemes being implemented for the identification, treatment and rehabilitation of such persons;

(c) the steps taken/procedure adopted for the safeguard of their properties;

(d) whether the Government propose to include

rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped persons under the purview of the Handicapped Rehabilitation Programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the decision taken and efforts made in regard to constitution of a National Fund for Mentally retarded persons?

**THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):** (a) Sample Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1991 shows that about 3% children in India had developmental delays which are quite often associated with mental retardation. Statement showing the distribution of these children State/Union Territory-wise and urban-rural area-wise is placed in Statement attached.

(b) Ministry of Welfare implements the schemes for education, training rehabilitation etc. of the handicapped including the mentally retarded persons. The schemes are as follows:

(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled: Under this scheme financial support is given to the extent of 90% (upto 95% for the rural areas) for providing education, training and rehabilitation services.

(2) Scheme for establishment and development of special school: Under this scheme also 90% financial assistance is provided for establishment of special school.

(3) Assistance to organisations for persons with Cerebral Palsy and mental retardation: Under this scheme 100% assistance is given to NGOs for running training courses, for teachers in the area of cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

Besides, there is a National Institute for mentally Handicapped at Secunderabad for providing education, training and vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation and development of suitable service modules for persons with mental retardation.

(c) There is a proposal to set up a Statutory Trust for persons with mental handicap and cerebral palsy.

(d) & (e) A comprehensive scheme based on community-based rehabilitation exclusively for the rural areas is under formulation, which will include rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped also.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Statement

*Number of Children with Delayed Developmental Milestones per 1000 Children for each State/UT Reported to be Slow and Lagging*

State/UT	Age: 1—14 years	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	25	20
Arunachal Pradesh	54	132
Assam	71	60
Bihar	36	29
Goa	5	3

Gujarat	15	25
Haryana	31	33
Himachal Pradesh	22	16
Jammu & Kashmir	40	31
Karnataka	14	17
Kerala	15	32
Madhya Pradesh	36	18
Meghalaya	19	29
Mizoram	9	2
Nagaland	92	83
Orissa	47	21
Punjab	49	18
Rajasthan	32	25
Sikkim	55	28
Tripura	04	10
Uttar Pradesh	33	34
West Bengal	44	39
Andman & Nicobar Island	13	6
Chandigarh	1	5
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	9
Daman & Diu	2	4
Delhi	2	47
Pondicherry	25	12
All India	31	29

[Translation]

#### Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal

\*226. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided Rs. 600 crores to the Government of Punjab for the completion of the remaining construction work of Satluj-Yamuna link canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON):** (a) and (b) The Central Government has released Rs. 499.12 crores to the Government of Punjab for construction of SYL Canal so far.

(c) The time schedule for completing the project will depend upon the nature and the capacity of the new Agency/Agencies to be engaged by Government of Punjab.

[English]

**Kuki villagers**

227. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:-

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the notice to quit has been served recently to the Kuki villagers residing in various parts of Manipur particularly Senapati district;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect Kuki villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) According to reports, vacation/quit notices/threats have been given by the militants. The State Government were immediately advised to strengthen security measures, particularly, in the mixed population areas, and provide necessary relief to the victims. Steps taken by the Government include, inter-alia, the continued declaration of Manipur as a 'disturbed' area, declaring insurgent groups as "unlawful association", induction of Security Forces, strengthening and improving the effectiveness of the State Police Force etc.

[Translation]

**Pending documentaries**

228. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:  
SHRI MOTILAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of documentaries submitted by various institutions for telecast during 1993 and 1994 so far;

(b) the present position of such documentaries;

(c) the steps being taken for early disposal of the pending cases; and

(d) the time by which the decision regarding telecast or otherwise of such documentaries is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) The details are as under:—

**NO. OF DOCUMENTARIES**

	Submitted	Telecast	Rejected	Under Process
1993	37	36	1	—
1994	44	29	4	11

(c) and (d) Approval of programmes, including documentaries, by Doordarshan is an on-going activity. Proposals received by Doordarshan are examined depending upon its programme requirements from time to time.

**Expansion of AIR/DD network**

229. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

SHRI DWARKANATH DAS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have forwarded proposals to the Union Government for expansion of Doordarshan/AIR network during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the progress made in expansion of Doordarshan/AIR coverage during the Eighth Five Year Plan so far, State-wise; and

(e) the projected expansion during the remaining period of the Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Requests for the expansion of coverage by the electronic media are received from various quarters, including State Governments from time to time. All requests are duly considered and the expansion of the network is planned keeping in view the coverage requirements of respective regions, availability of resources & inter se priorities.

(d) the details of progress made for expansion of coverage of All India Radio & Doordarshan during the 8th Plan period so far, State-wise/Union Territory-wise, are given in the Statement-I attached.

(e) The projected expansion of the network of All India Radio and Doordarshan during the remaining period of 8th Plan, State-wise/Union Territory-wise is given in Statement-II attached. These projects would be implemented in a phased manner subject to availability of infrastructural resources.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Progress made for Expansion of Coverage of all India Radio and Doordarshan during the 8th Plan Period so Far*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place	Schemes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. ALL INDIA RADIO</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Kumool Merkapuram	Upgradation (10 KW to 50 KW SW Tr.) 2×3 KW FM Tr. 3 KW FM Tr.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar Passighat Passighat	Type I(R) Studios. M.P. Studios. 10 KW MW Tr.
3.	Assam	Hafiong Nowgaon Gauhati	3 KW FM Tr. 3 KW FM Tr. 50 KW SW Tr.
4.	Bihar	Daltonganj Purnea Hazaribagh Chaibasa	2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.
5.	Goa	Panaji Panaji	2×10 KW MW Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr.
6.	Gujarat	Ahwa	1 KW MW Tr.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli Hamirpur Dharamshala Shimla	2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. 50 KW SW Tr.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Poonch	3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.
9.	Karnataka	Hospet Raichur Mercara Karwar Bangalore	2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 4×500 KW SW Tr.
10.	Kerala	Idukki Trichur Trivandrum	2×3 KW FM Tr. 100 KW MW Tr. 50 KW SW Tr.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna Bhopal Sagar Jabalpur Bhopal Bhopal Raigarh Shahdol Balaghat	3 KW FM Tr. 3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. Type I(R) Studios. Upgradation (10 KW to 50 KW SW Tr.) Upgradation (1 KW to 10 KW MW Tr.) 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12.	Maharashtra	Yeotmal Satara Chandrapur Akola Kolhapur Dhule Bombay Bombay Bombay Nasik	2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. Multitrack recording St. 50 KW SW Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.
13.	Meghalaya	Tura	Type I(R) Studios
14.	Orissa	Bolangir Bhawanipatna Berhampur Jeypore	3 KW FM Tr. 2×100 KW MW Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. Upgradation (20 KW to 100 KW MW Tr.)
15.	Punjab	Patiala Jalandhar	2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr.
16.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur Churu Jhalawar Jaisalmer Jaipur Bikaner	3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. 50 KW SW Tr. Upgradation (10 KW to 20 KW MW Tr.)
17.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Madras Ootacamund Tuticorin	50 KW SW Tr. 2×10 KW MW Tr. 1 KW MW Tr. 2×100 KW MW Tr.
18.	Tripura	Belonia Kailashahar	3 KW FM Tr. 3 KW FM Tr.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Lucknow Varanasi Bareilly Faizabad Jhansi Obra	Upgd. (10 KW to 50 KW SW Tr.) Upgd. (1 KW MW VB to 10 KW MW Tr.) 1 KW MW Tr. (VB) 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.
20.	West Bengal	Calcutta Calcutta Calcutta	5 KW FM Tr. 100 KW MW Tr. (Upgd. of 50 KW MW Tr.) Upgd. (10 KW to 50 KW SW Tr.)
21.	U.T. (Lakshdeep)	Kavaratti	1 KW MW Tr.
22.	Delhi	Delhi	2×5 KW FM Tr. (Stereo)

Legend: Tr.—Transmitter  
VB—Vividh Bharati  
Upgd.—Upgradation  
U.T.—Union Territory.

## B: DOORDARSHAN

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Schemes & ITS Locations		
		HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Alegadda Atmakur Bheemavaram Emmiganur Gadwal Giddalur Hindupur Jagtai Kavali Kuppam Madnapalli Mandassa Medak Nagar Kamul Nirmal Siddipet Tandur Vishakhapatanam Yellandu Hyderabad (DD II)	Paderu Srisalem
2.	Assam		Bongaigaon Golaghat Hafong North Lakhimpur Guwahati (DD II)	
3.	Bihar		Aurangabad Godda Hazaribag Lohardaga	
4.	Gujarat	Bhuj (interim set up)	Khambat Ahmedabad (DD II)	
5.	Haryana		Meham Rewari	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		Riasi Srinagar (DD II)	Dras Gurez (Dawar) Kilhotran Poonch Samba Sankoo Tinsogam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Bagalkot Gangawati Mandya Mudigere Pavagada Ramadurg Bangalore (DD II)	Sakleshpur
9.	Kerala	Calicut (interim set up)	Punalur Trivandrum (DD II)	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Jagdarpur	Alirajpur Datia Jaora Bhopal (DD II)	Parasia
11.	Maharashtra		Acot Akluj Hinganghat Kankauli khamgaon Sangamner Umerga Washim	Junnar
12.	Meghalaya		Williamnagar	
13.	Orissa	Cuttak (DD II)	Atnamalik Banapur Bhuban Boudh Deogarh Dhenkanal G. Udaigiri Kamakhyanager Khandapara Lutherpunk Malkangiri Navrangpur Padampur Baligurha Paradeep Puri Rairangpur Rajranapur Redhakhol Talcher Bhubaneshwar (DD II) Padmapuram	Pallahara
14.	Punjab		Jalandhar (DD II)	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15.	Rajasthan	Bundi	Basava Bhadra Chirawa Gangapur Karanpur Kolputli Raisinghnagar Ratangarh Rawalsar Sridungargarh Sujangarh Vallabhnagar Jaipur (DD II)	Amet Chaunahla Deogarh Kumbhalgarh Rajgarh
16.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok (DD II)	
17.	Tamilnadu	Rameshwaram (interim set up)	Arcot Mayuram Nagapattinam Rajapalayam	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Champawat Etah Kotdwar Muhammadabad Rasra Sikanderpur Lucknow (DD II)	
19.	West Bengal		Contai Jhargram Puruliya	Egra Jhalda
20.	Chandigarh		Chandigarh (DD II)	
21.	Delhi		Delhi	
22.	Lakshadweep		Kavaratti	Kavaratti
23.	Pondicherry		Karaikal	(DD-11)

**Note:**

- (a) HPT—High Power Transmitter  
 (b) LPT—Low Power Transmitter  
 (c) VLPT—Very Low Power Transmitter  
 (d) DD II—Transmitter set up for relay of metro channel Programmes  
 (e) #—Transmitter set up for relay of Lok Sabha proceedings.

**Statement—II**

*Details of Expansion of the Network of All India Radio and Doordarshan during the remaining period of 8th Plan Statewise*

State/Union Territory	Place	Scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>A. ALL INDIA RADIO</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Type IV(R) Studios
	Hyderabad	200 KW MW Tr. (upgradation from 50 KW to 200 KW MW)
	Vishakhapattanam	2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro Tezu Tawang Tezu Itanagar	1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 10 KW MW Tr. 10 KW MW Tr. MP Studios 50 KW SW Tr.
Assam	Kokrajhar (NRS) Tezpur (NRS) Dipbu Dhubri  Guwahati Guwahati Guwahati	20 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 20 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 2×3 KW FM Tr. (Relay Centre) 100 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 50 KW to 100 KW MW) 2×3 KW FM Tr. (NC) 2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS)
Bihar	Bhagalpur  Ranchi  Ranchi  Dhanbad Jamshedpur	20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW to 20 KW MW)  50 KW SW Tr. (Upgradation from 2 KW to 50 KW SW)  2×3 KW FM Tr. (Upgradation & replacement of 1 KW MW Tr.) 2×3 KW FM Tr. (Relay Centre) 2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS)
Goa	Panaji	Type III(R) Studios
Gujarat	Ahmedabad  Junagarh Vadodara	2×5 KW FM Tr. (Upgradation & replacement of 1 KW MW Tr.) 2×3 KW FM Tr. (Relay Centre) 2×3 KW FM Tr. (LRS)
Haryana	Hissar Rohtak	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios (LRS) 2×5 KW FM Tr.
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur Kullu	1 KW MW Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr.
Jammu & Kashmir	Bhadarva Kargil Srinagar Jammu	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios. 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 10 KW MW Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr.
Karnataka	Bijapur Gulbarga Bangalore	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 2×10 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW to 20 KW MW Tr.) 2×5 KW FM Tr.
Kerala	Calicut  Trivandrum Alleppy  Cochin	100 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW to 100 KW MW Tr.)  Type IV(R) Studios 2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS) 2×100 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 100 to 200 KW MW Tr.) 2×5 KW FM Tr. MP Studios
Madhya Pradesh	Jagdalpur Gwalior Jabalpur Saraipally Vandia	100 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 20 to 100 KW) 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 to 20 KW) 2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS) 1 KW FM Tr., MP Studios 1 KW FM Tr., MP Studios
Maharashtra	Osmanabad Parbhani Parbhani Bombay	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios Type I(R) Studios 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 to 20). 2×5 KW FM Tr. (NC)

1.	2.	3.
Manipur	Churachandpur Imphal	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 50 KW SW Tr.
Meghalaya	Jowai	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios
Mizoram	Lunglei Saiha	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios
Nagaland	Mokokchung Kohima	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 50 KW SW Tr. (Upgradation from 2 KW to 50 KW)
Orissa	Rourkela Sambalpur Jeypore Puri Joranda Soro	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 100 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 20 to 100 KW) 50 KW SW Tr. 3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios
Punjab	Jalandhar	200 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 100 to 200 KW)
Rajasthan	Mt. Abu Udaipur Jodhpur Jaipur	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 to 20 KW) 2×3 KW FM Tr. Type IV Studios
Sikkim	Gangtok Gangtok	20 KW MW Tr. & Type I (R) Studios 10 KW SW Tr.
Tamilnadu	Kodaikanal Madras Madurai Coimbatore Nagarcoil Madras Coimbatore	2×5 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios Multitrack recording Studios & 2×5 KW FM Tr. 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 to 20 KW) 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 to 20 KW) 2×5 KW FM Tr. (Upgradation from 1 KW MW Tr.) 2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios
Tripura	Longtherai	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios
Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli Pauri Pithoragarh Uttarkashi Aligarh Mussoorie Allahabad Rampur Agra Allahabad	1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios 1 KW MW Tr. 1 KW MW 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 1 KW) 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW) 20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW) 2×5 KW FM Tr. (Upgradation from 1 KW MW)
West Bengal	Asansol Kurseong Calcutta Calcutta Malda Siliguri Calcutta Darjeeling Kurseong Shantiniketan	2×3 KW FM Tr. 50 KW SW Tr. (Upgradation from 20 KW) 200 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 100 KW) 2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 2×5 KW FM Tr. (CBS) 2×5 KW FM Tr. 2×3 KW FM Tr. 1 KW MW Tr. 1 KW MW Tr. & MP Studios
UNION TERRITORIES		
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3 KW FM Tr.
Daman	Daman	3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios

1.	2.	3.
Delhi	Delhi	3×50 KW SW Tr.
	Delhi	2×250 KW SW Tr.
	Delhi	20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 10 KW to 20 KW)
	Delhi	20 KW MW Tr.
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	20 KW MW Tr. (Upgradation from 1 KW to 20 KW)
	Karaikal	2×3 KW FM Tr. & MP Studios
. . . . .		

## LEGEND:

Tr. Transmitter

MP Multipurpose

CBS Commercial Broadcasting Service

NC National Channel

LRS Local Radio Station

NRS New Radio Station

STATE/UNION (TERRITORY)	SCHEMES & ITS LOCATIONS			
	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	TRANSPOSERS
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

## B. DOORDARSHAN

Andhra	Kurnool	Kadiri	Parwatipuram	
Pradesh	Nandyal	Bolampally	Ichchapuram	
	Rajamundry*	Markapur	Seetampetta*	
	Warangal*	Kamareddy	Darsi*	
	Hyderabad	Tamblapally		
	(DD-II)	L.R. Pally		
	Ongole*	Madhira		
		Pasra		
		Paderu		
		Nanaparthy		
		Narayanpet*		
		Kosgi		
		Pedanandipadu		
		Chintapalli		
		Rajampet*		
		Banswada*		
		Tekkali*		
		Sirpur/kagaznagar*		
		Macherla*		
		Bhainsa*		
		Narsaraopet*		
		Achanpet*		
		Devarkonda*		
		Tuni*		
		Bobbili*		
		Pedapalli*		
		Jadcherla*		
Arunachal Pradesh		Miao	Pipu Dipu	Sankhiview
		Itanagar (DDII)	Yomcha	(Itanagar)*
			Tali	
			Miniyong	
			Kalaltang	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Assam	Tezpur* Jorhat* Bongaigaon/ Kokrajhar*	Sonari Lumding Hojai Tinsukia Bokakhat* Margherita*	Digboi	Guwahati*
Bihar	Bettiah* Jamshedpur* Deoghar*	Gumla Nawada Raxaul Supaul Noamundy Kodarma Phoolparas Saraikela Patna (DD II) Sheikhpura* Lakhisarai* Ramnagar* Chatra* Daudnagar* Simri Bakhtiarpur* Mushabani* Barharwa* Sikanora*	Simdega Garhwa*	
Goa		Panaji (DD II)*		
Gujarat	Bhuj (Pmt. set up) Palitana* Surat* Vadodara* Ahmadabad (DD-II) Radhanpur* Junagarh*	Dharabgadhra  Ider Mahuva Mangrol (Junagarh) Morvi Nakhtarana Rapar Deesa Palitana Rajula Sanjeli Khambhalia Amod Mangrol (Surat) Jhagadia Lunawada* Botad* Jamjodhpur* Radhanpur Rajpipla* Vyara* Dharampur* Umargaon* Modasa* Limda* Dhandhuka* Dhari*	Netrang Devgadh-Baria Sagawara*	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Una* Bantba* Shamlaji* Dandi* Gandhinagar (DD-II)*		
Haryana	Hissar*	Rohtak* Mahendragarh Charkhi Dadri* Ferozpur Jhirka/ Pinangwan*		
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala*	Sujanpur Sunder Nagar Rampur Shimla (DD-II)	Aju Fort Thanedar Khara Pathar Palampur Shivbadar Bharathi Jogindernagar/ Chaturohuj Jahalma Baijnath Bharmour Sarkaghat Diar Dasni Holi Parwanoo Bandla Veer Kandaghat Dalhausi Nichar* Rohru* Tissa* Chaurikhas Pirbhayanu* Jhatingri* Kaja* Udaipur* Kotkhai* Awahdevi* Chaupal* Karsog* Bangar* Chunghai*	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh Naushera* Kathua*	Kathua Poonch Rajouri Udhampur* Jammu (DD-II)*	Tithwal Uri Buddhal Kalakot Baramulla Thanamandi Kud Batot Sanjhai Chhat Gya* Ringdom Gompa* Mulbekh / Shargol* Bafliaz* Khalsi*	Nagrota
Karnataka	Gulbarga# Mangalore* Mysore* Raichur* Hassan* Bangalore (DD-II)	Gokak Jamkhandi Kumta Bhatkal Harpanhalli Basava Kalyan Sagar Hungond Arsikere Hattihai Dandeli* Tunkur* Puttur* Mudhol* Talikota* Indi* Huvin Hippargi& Hiriyur* Hosdurg* Kudligi*	Sulya* Badami* Madhugiri*	
Kerala	Calicut@ Cannanore*	Kanangarh Thodupuzha Chengannur Adoor* Pala*	Munnar Kanjirapalli Erattupetta* Mundakayam* Devikolam*	
Madhya Pradesh	Ambikapur* Guna* Shahdol* Sagar	Gadarwara Kukdeshwar Sironj Ashoknagar Khurai Maihar Bijaypur Lahar Bhander Kelas Sakti Garot* Raghor* Bhanpura* Narayangarh* Saitamau* Piparia* Bada Malehra*	Singrauli Kondagaon Budhni Jashpurnagar Pakhanjore Koylibeda* Pendra Road* Diamond Micings* Modakpal* Bijapur*	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Maharashtra	Chandrapur* Jalgaon* Bombay (DD-III) Mahipatgarh	Kharod* Sarangarh* Chiplun Shirpur Mehekar Morshi Wani Deorukh Chakhli Mhasle Nabapur* Raber* Pandharkawada* Rissod* Karanja/Kharda* Mangaon* Khopoli* Mahad* Umarkhed* Satana* Khanapur* Mangalwedha* Akalkot* Sironcha/Kotela* Chandur* Daryapur* Dhadgaon* Nagpur(DD-II)*	Adyal Tekdi Karjat Khed Rajapur Chikaldhara Kalwan* Malkapur* Bhokar*	Badlpur*
Manipur	Chura Chandpur	Imphala (DD-II)*	Moreh Kangpokpi Jiribam*	
Meghalaya		Shillong (DD-II)*	Baghmara	Shillong*
Mizoram	Lunglei	Saiha Aizawl (DD-II)	Champhai	Aizawl*
Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kohima (DD-II)*	Phek Satakha	Bara Basti*
Orissa	Baleshwar Berhampur* Sambalpur‡	Nayagarh Nuapara Sonepur Hindol Monana Kuchinda Tushara Padua* Patnagarh* Dasharathpur Kabasuryanagar Narsinghpur Durgapur Tangi/Sohela/Sukinda Bonai* Karanja* Rajgangpur* Umarkot* Birmitrapur* Khariar* Simliguda*	Aul Kendrapara Thuamal Rampur Machnkund* Chitrakonda* Simliguda* Kashipur* Langigarh* Jayapatna* Bada Barbil* Simlipalgarh*	

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	Fazilka	Abohar*		
Rajasthan	Ajmer* Anupgarh* Barmer Bikaner* Jaisalmer Jodhpur Nathdwara*	Baran Bari Sadri Hindaun Makrana Karauli Phalodi Rajgarh(Churu) Mt. Abu Pratapgarh Nohar Nokha Shahpura Nimaj Navalgarh* Sagwara* Kushalgarh* Pirawa* Nagar* Kishanagarh* Nasirabad* Bhinmal* Sojat* Sali* Sanchor* Dariawad*	Bhim Fatehpur Gangapur (Bhilwara) Lalsot Laxmangarh Kotra* Zawar Mines* Meemka Thana*	
Sikkim			Singtam Rangpo Zorethang	
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri* Kumbakonam* Rameshwaramd@ Madras (DD-III)	Arani Gudiyatim Pattukottai Attur Shankaran Kovil Udagamandalam Puddukkottai Krishnagiri Udumalpet Nattam* Gingee* Palani* Marthandam Ambasamudram* Denkanikotta* Vandavasi* Cheyyar* Kallkuruchi*	Mettupalayam Valparai Valliur Vazapadi	
Tripura		Kailasahar Teliamura Jolaibari* Amarpur* Ambassa* Agartala (DD-II)*	Dharmanagar	

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur* Banda* Lakhimpur* Mau Sitapur* Jalaun* Champawat*	Almora Auraiya Ganj Dundwara Haldwani Mahoba Mauranipur Naugarh New Tehri Rudali Kasganj Karn Prayag Nampara Barakot* Lalganj (Raebareli) Dhunagat* Narora* Rudhauri* Rath* Talbehat* Mahroni* Chhibramau* Amroha* Karwi* Dudhinagar* Kosi* Khetikhan*	Bageshwar Chamoli Chaukhatia Didi Hat Joshimath Devprayag Lansdown Pratap Nagar Binsar Basot/Bhikhiasen Kalji Khal Gajja Fateh Parbat Khait Parbat Rajgarhi Sirakota/Vaikunthdham Saahiya Maneshwar/Lohaghat* Dhausi/Rudhanli* Manila* Tharali* Rudraprayag* Nandprayag* Ghandyal* Manikpur* Naugaonkhal*	
West Bengal	Balurghat* Kharagpur* Krishnanagar* Calcutta (DD-III)	Farakka Ranaghat Rayna Kalna Garbheta* Balrampur* Cooch Bihar*	Baghmandi*	
A. & N. Islands		Port Blair (DD-II)*	Great Nicobar Havelock Katchal Baratang	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Silvasa		
Daman & Diu		Diu*		
Delhi	Delhi (DD-III)	Delhi		
Pondicherry	Pondicherry* Pondicherry (DD-II)*			

**NOTE:**

‡ Replacement of 1 KW transmitter by 10 KW transmitter.

@ Augmentation of power from 1 KW to 10 KW

\* Scheme yet to be approved

§ LPT for relay of Rajya Sabha proceedings.

*(English)***'BANDIT QUEEN'**

230. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Bandit Queen', a film based on Phoolan Devi's biography was exhibited in the recent International Film Festival even before the Censor Board had cleared it;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether it is a fact that while the case regarding screening of this film "Bandit Queen" has been subjudice, the film continues to be exhibited through Cable TVs through foreign agencies in its uncensored form; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) and (b) According to press reports, the film has been shown in some international film festivals held abroad. The Cinematograph Act, 1952 does not apply to films being shown abroad.

(c) and (d) Government or the Central Board of Film Certification is not a party in any court case with regard to the film "Bandit Queen". No authentic information is available on whether the film is exhibited through cable TV. The responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 with regard to exhibition of films rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

**Coal Production in Meghalaya**

231. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has undertaken any venture for production of coal from the mines in Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal produced during 1993-94;

(c) whether CIL has undertaken any experimental mining venture in the State to promote scientific mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has started Simsang exploratory mine in South Garo Hills, Meghalaya. In 1993-94, 905 tonnes of coal was produced in this exploratory mine. The exploratory mine being worked by CIL is expected to promote scientific mining in Meghalaya.

**Demand and supply of LPG**

232. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government have studied the demand and supply of LPG in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to import gas under O.G.L. Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Before VIII plan, LPG market studies were based on LPG absorption programmes linked with indigenous LPG production from the Refineries and fractionating plants. The primary objective was to reduce kerosene imports. However, growing popularity of LPG as a domestic cooking fuel and highly subsidised price led to high demand potential which exceeded indigenous availability. Keeping in view the growth in wait list, Government asked the Oil Industry to draw up a comprehensive LPG demand saturation programme during the VIII plan period, which apart from augmentation of LPG production would also include development of LPG import facilities so that the demand gap can be met through imports. Accordingly the VII plan LPG programme was formulated, under which demand at the end VIII plan was estimated to be 4536 TMTFA. It also envisages increase of indigenous LPG production from 2,278 MMTPA in 1992-93 to 3,818 MMTPA in the terminal year and new port facilities at Kandla and Mangalore of 0.6 MMTPA import capacity each to come up by 1996-97.

(c) and (d). The import of LPG has been decanalised. Any persons can now import LPG freely. In order to meet the gap in demand and the indigenous production, the public sector oil companies are also importing LPG.

**LPG Agencies and Petrol Retail Outlets**

233. SHRI R. JEEVARTHINAM:

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

(a) the details of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies sanctioned during 1994 in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of applications for allotment of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies in the State pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) 20 retail outlet dealerships and 49 LPG distributorships are reported to have been allotted in Tamil Nadu during 1994 so far.

(b) and (c) In addition to the location spending from the previous Marketing Plans, 96 retail outlet and 50 LPG distributorship proposals have been included in the current Marketing Plan for Tamil Nadu. Selections of Dealers/distributors are made through the Oil Selection Board. Interviews are being held continuously. It takes approximately 1-2 years for commissioning of dealership/distributorship after advertisement.

### Distribution of Water

234. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed to involve voluntary organisation in managing and distributing water from major irrigation projects; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

(Translation)

### Jharia Coal Mines

235. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire broke out in Jharia Coal Mines has not been controlled so far and it is fastly spreading in the other coal-fields,

(b) if so, the total value of coal turned into ashes due to the fire till-date; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to overcome the fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As a result of concerted efforts made by Bharat Coking Coal Limited five fires have been extinguished and further spread of six fires has been controlled.

(b) A precise estimate of coal reserves lost due to fire in Jharia Coalfield is difficult. However, it is estimated that about 37 million tonnes of coal reserve might have been damaged in the fires.

(c) With the objective of finding a long-term solution to the problem of Jharia Coalfield fires, a detailed diagnostic study has been undertaken under the Jharia Mine Fire Control Technical Assistance Project for which World Bank assistance of US \$ 12.00 million has been approved.

### Crude Oil

236. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI RAMKRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) the cost of crude oil and refined oil per litre in the country;

(b) the sale price of crude oil per litre;

(c) whether the sale price of the oil in the country is much more as compared to other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) The current price of indigenous crude oil payable by the refineries including Cess, Royalty and Sales Tax is provisionally fixed at Rs. 3296 per M.T. The main products produced from the crude oil and their ex-storage ceiling selling prices are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). So far as the domestic prices of petroleum products are concerned, these are so structured as to discourage inessential use, promote inter-fuel substitution and subsidise essential fuels for socio-economic reasons to vulnerable sections of the society. The prices of kerosene and diesel etc., items of mass consumption, are kept low (subsidised) and products like Aviation Fuel, Motor Spirit etc. are priced in manner so as to discourage their inessential use. Therefore, the domestic prices of petroleum products are not comparable to the prices prevailing in other countries.

### Statement

Ex-Storage Point Price of Major Price Administered Petroleum Products

Product	Unit	Ex-Storage Price Excluding Excise duty effective from 1.3.94
MS-87	KL	12844.34
MS-93	KL	15344.34
HSDO	KL	5717.28
SKO (OTHERS)	KL	5014.33
SKO (DOMESTIC)	KL	2001.40
LDO	KL	5587.55
ATF (DOMESTIC)	KL	9852.33
NAPTHA (F)	MT	3722.78
NAPTHA (NF)	MT	6075.69
FO (F)	KL	2812.43
FO (NF)	KL	4535.28
LSHS (F)	MT	2851.57
LSHS (NF)	MT	4804.07
LPG PACKED (DOMESTIC)	MT	5309.19
LPG PACKED (NON DOM. ESS)	MT	11443.43
LPG PACKED (NON DOM. NON ESS)	MT	12881.28
LPG BULK (ESS)	MT	10164.28
LPG BULK (NON ESS)	MT	11601.78
BITUMEN (BULK)	MT	4125.02
BITUMEN (PACKED)	MT	4781.35

Product	Unit	Ex-Storage Price Excluding Excise duty effective from 1.3.94
MATCH WAX	MT	12157.49
PARAFFIN WAX (I QUALITY)	MT	15408.01
PARAFFIN WAX (PI GRADE)	MT	15531.98

[English]

#### Welfare of Handicapped

237. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new proposals from voluntary and social organisations for the welfare of the handicapped, etc. for grant-in-aid for various purposes were considered by the Union Government during 1994-95;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to resume grant-in-aid to such organisations during the next year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to get more funds for grant-in-aid to such organisations.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Coal

238. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to supply coal to State Electricity Boards only on cash payments;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Electricity Boards in this regard;

(c) the amount payable to the Coal India Limited by the State Electricity Boards during 1993-94; and

(d) the steps being taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited has introduced Cash and Carry system for supply of coal to State Electricity Boards with effect from 1.10.1991. Under this system, State Electricity Boards are required to make advance payments for supply of coal.

(b) Initially the Cash and Carry System worked well; but slowly the system lost its edge and the State Electricity Boards are failing to make advance payments in most of the cases.

(c) The total outstanding, dues of CIL from power sector for supply of coal as on 31.10.1994 are Rs. 3411 crores (provisional).

(d) Following steps are being taken by Coal India Limited (CIL)/Government to contain and recover the outstanding dues of CIL from power utilities.

(i) Ministry of Coal has advised coal companies to supply coal to power houses only against advance payments or letters of credit.

(ii) Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal are holding periodical discussions with the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to clear outstanding dues of coal companies.

(iii) Coal Companies are also holding discussion with the State Electricity Boards to reconcile the outstanding dues and persuade them to make payments.

(iv) Disputed outstanding dues will be referred to the umpires, to be appointed for the purpose, to settle the disputed claims.

#### Delhi Police

239. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases enquired into by the special team by Delhi Police to check arbitrariness of police during the last three months;

(b) the number of police personnel against whom action has been taken;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments to set up such teams in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) No such team has been constituted by Delhi Police to check arbitrariness of Police.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Arrears against State Electricity Boards

240. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of arrears is outstanding against the State Electricity Boards/Power Stations for supply of coal by various collieries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The total outstanding dues of CIL from Power sector for supply of coal as on 31.10.1994 were Rs. 3411 crores (provisional).

(c) Following steps are being taken by Coal India

Limited (CIL)/Government to contain and recover the outstanding dues of CIL from power utilities.

(i) Ministry of Coal has advised coal companies to supply coal to power houses only against advance payments or letters of credit.

(ii) Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal are holding periodical discussions with the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to clear outstanding dues of coal companies.

(iii) Coal Companies are also holding discussions with the State Electricity Boards to reconcile the outstanding dues and persuade them to make payments.

(iv) Disputed outstanding dues will be referred to the umpires, to be appointed for the purpose, to settle the disputed claims.

[English]

#### Tihar Jail Inmates

241. SHRI TARA SINGH:  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of death cases of prisoners in the Tihar Jail gone up in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of deaths reported during 1992, 1993 and 1994;

(c) the causes thereof;

(d) whether some voluntary organisations have urged to probe the excesses in jail;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(f) whether the hardened criminals in the Tihar Jail forced 'jabri' chauth from the ordinary prisoners;

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to curb such practices;

(h) whether the Government propose to make separate wards for the ordinary prisoners in order to keep them away from the hardened criminals; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that the number of deaths in Central Jail, Tihar, during the last three years were as under:—

1992	—	41
1993	—	37
1994	—	26

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

(h) and (i) High security wards have been set up in Central Jail No. 1 and No. 2 where hard-core criminals are lodged. They are not allowed to mix freely with other fellow prisoners while lodged in jail.

#### Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam

242. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government are considering to revamp and revitalise the Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the time by the decision is likely to be taken and implemented; and

(c) the capital investment likely to be required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee on Agriculture has recommended revamping and revitalisation of the Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Limited (RPNN). Various options about future of the RPNN are under consideration.

[Translation]

#### Flood Control

243. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any scheme to the Union Government to control flood and soil erosion in the State for its approval during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Bangladeshi Nationals

244. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy influx of Bangladeshi nationals into various Indian States;

(b) if so, the number of Bangladeshi nationals residing in each State/Union Territory at present;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken fresh initiatives to check this influx; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b) There are a large number of Bangladeshi migrants illegally living in different parts of the country. It is difficult to estimate their exact number as they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population because of the ethnic/lingual similarities.

(c) & (d) : Various measures including intensification of patrolling by the Border Security Force, strengthening of its Water Wings, accelerated programme of construction of Border Roads and Fencing, strengthening of the prevention of infiltration of Foreigners (PIF)/Mobile Task Force (MTF) Schemes, Computerisation of visa control system, etc. have been/are being taken to check the infiltration of such Bangladeshi nationals.

#### Production of Oil and Natural Gas

245. DR. K.D. JESWANI:

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

(a) the demand and supply of oil and natural gas in the country annually, State-wise;

(b) whether the oil and natural gas production is sufficient to meet the requirement of the country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production and reduce the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Crude oil is not allocated to States. The State-wise demand and supply of natural gas in 1993-94 is given in the statement attached.

(b): No, Sir.

(c): Government has taken a number of steps to augment indigenous production of crude oil and natural gas. These include development of new oil and gas fields and additional development of some existing fields.

#### Statement

Statewise demand and supplies of natural gas in 1993-94

(MMSCMD)

States	Demand	Supply
Andhra Pradesh	1.75	1.62
Assam	2.21	2.21
Delhi	1.04	0.77
Gujarat	15.32	12.53
Haryana	0.41	0.32
Madhya Pradesh	1.80	1.72
Maharashtra	11.69	9.20
Pondicherry	0.10	0.09

Rajasthan	3.09	2.16
Tamil Nadu	0.12	0.06
Tripura	0.35	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	8.47	6.30

TOTAL	46.35	37.26
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Note: Demand figures indicated only in respect of units with gas allocation.

#### Petroleum Products

246 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) the present price break-up of crude oil, kerosene, petrol, diesel in terms of landing cost, customs duty and cost of refining;

(b) the comparative prices of these products during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to contain the prices of these petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) The crude oil used for producing petroleum products—kerosene, Petrol, Diesel etc. is partly produced indigenously and the balance is imported. The current price paid by the refineries for the indigenous crude is Rs. 3296/MT inclusive of cess, Royalty and Sales-tax. The price for the imported crude varies from time to time. The average price paid during the current year has been Rs. 5212/MT inclusive of 35% Customs duty. The pricing mechanism for petroleum products is so structured as to discourage inessential use, promote interfuel substitution and subsidise essential fuel for socio-economic reasons to vulnerable sections of the society. For this purpose price of Kerosene, LPG(domestic) and Diesel etc. are kept low and products like Aviation Fuel, Motor Spirit etc. are priced in a manner so as to discourage their inessential use. Therefore, the domestic price of petroleum products is not comparable to international prices based on landed cost. The ex-storage ceiling selling prices of Kerosene, Petrol and Diesel for the past three years are given as under:

Rs./S.U. (KL)

	From 25.7.91	From 16.6.92	From 2.2.94	From 1.3.94*
Kerosene (Domestic)	2201.54	2201.54	2201.54	2001.40
Kerosene (others)	4178.71	5515.76	5515.76	5014.33
Petrol	13416.11	14413.21	15413.21	12844.34
Diesel	4541.91	5539.01	6289.01	5717.28

\*Excluding C.E. Duty.

[Translation]

**Grevera Project**

247. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given a loan for Grevera Project of South East coal division;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether surplus machines which have been purchased for Grevera project are lying unused in the workshop;

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(e) whether the World Bank team has supervised the Grevera project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US\$ 65.2 million for the Gevra opencast project of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) &amp; (f) A World Bank team had visited the Gevra project and the rehabilitation site of the village 'Vijayanagar' in July, 1994.

[English]

**Police Officials under arrest in Nepal**

248. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some police officials of Maharashtra have been arrested and are in custody in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to secure the release of these police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b) A police party from Maharashtra, consisting of a Sub-Inspector of Police and four Police Constables, were detained by Nepalese authorities on August 7, 1994 at Nepalganj. The Party had gone to Nepal in connection with the investigation of a murder case from Thane, Maharashtra.

(c) All possible efforts were made by the Govt. to secure their release, and as a result of this the detained police officials were released on 20th November, 1994. The matter got delayed as the Nepalese authorities insisted that they had to examine all aspects of the matter carefully.

[Translation]

**Utilization of Irrigation funds**

249. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Irrigation fund lying unused appearing in the 'Statesman' dated October 12, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) the unutilized amount out of the loan/assistance taken from foreign countries; and

(f) the interest paid by the Government on said loan till March, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. 158 major, 226 medium and 98 extension/renovation/modernisation (ERM) irrigation projects envisaging ultimate irrigation potential of 2,48,12,000 hectares and estimated to cost Rs. 65, 576 crores spilled over into VIII Plan. VIII Plan outlay for these projects is Rs. 22,400 crores against an amount of Rs. 40,563 crores required for their completion. Keeping in view the project-wise VIII Plan outlay, 55 major, 98 medium and 15 ERM projects are scheduled for completion in the VIII Plan.

Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are planned, formulated and funded by the States out of their planned resources. However, to ensure timely completion of irrigation projects, the Central Water Commission has been entrusted with monitoring of selected projects.

(e) &amp; (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Deportation of Afghan Refugees**

250. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the refugees who came to India from Afghanistan have been deported to Afghanistan;

(b) if not, the number of such refugees staying in India at present;

(c) whether the Government are taking steps to deport them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be deported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b) No, Sir; a large number of Afghans have come to India but they have not been recognised as refugees by the Government. However, as per figures of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, there are approximately 22,689 Afghans registered as refugees as on 31-10-94 with that office.

(c) to (f) In view of the politically disturbed conditions in Afghanistan, Afghan refugees have not been deported to their country. However, they are trying to find resettlement in third countries.

#### Pak Trained Militants

251. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of militants trained in Pakistan entered India from western border during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of militants apprehended;

(c) the number of them released; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check the infiltration by the militants from across the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) Efforts of Pakistan to infiltrate trained militants in India continue unabated. This is a continuous phenomenon. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the precise figures.

(d) Government is vigilant and it taking all necessary steps by gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening and deployment of police/paramilitary forces at strategic locations, intensified patrolling, supply of boats/motor-boats for patrolling in riverine/creek areas, setting up of additional check-posts along the land coastal borders, supply of various equipments for checking infiltration from across the border during day and night etc.

#### Implementation of Guidelines

252. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 611 on February 24, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken some special steps to ensure the implementation of these guidelines by the remaining States, where these have not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievement made in this regard so far; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. All State Governments are from time to time being advised to implement the Guidelines issued in 1987 for involving farmers in Water Management. On 11th November, 1994 all State Secretaries (CAD) have been addressed by the Ministry of Water Resources to implement these guidelines. The series of Seminars, Workshops and Meetings on Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Management which were organised in various states have led to a widespread awareness about desirability of establishing water Users Associations. These efforts are being further continued.

(c) & (d) There is increase in the response from various States for formation of Water Users' Associations. The number of Irrigation projects in which Water Users Associations have been formed are given in the Statement attached.

#### Statement

The number of Irrigation projects where Water Users' Association have been formed in various states are given below:—

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Haryana	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Karnataka	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23
11.	Maharashtra	10
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Rajasthan	2
14.	Tamilnadu	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7
16.	Orissa	4
17.	West Bengal	3
Total		93

[English]

#### Teesta Barrage Project

253. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Teesta Jaldhaka main canal (Left Bank Canal) or Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal is going slow and behind the original time schedule due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to provide sufficient funds for this project;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Members of Parliament or any other organisation to declare this project as a National Project; and

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

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

(b) A special Central Assistance of Rs. 5 crore during 1983-84 and Advance Plan assistance of Rs. 15 crore during 1986-87 and Rs. 10 crore during 1987-88 was provided for this project. Government of India agreed to provide Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crore for this project during VIII Plan in addition of an approved outlay of Rs. 160 crore in VIII Plan. The Planning Commission has provided Rs. 67 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 30 crore + Plan Outlay Rs. 37 crore) during 1993-94 and Rs. 80 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 32 crore + Plan Outlay Rs. 48 crore) during 1994-95.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal to declare some of the irrigation projects as National Projects, including Teesta Barrage Project, has not found favour with the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

#### Urdu Programmes on A.I.R.

254. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI RAMKRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urdu programme are not given due importance in A.I.R. programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Urdu unit of AIR is being neglected;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the AIR Urdu service is being provided only to the foreigners and the countrymen are being deprived of it;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does Not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The National channel and 37 other stations of All India Radio broadcast programmes in Urdu

for listeners in the country. In addition, the Urdu service of the External Services Division of All India Radio enjoys wide listening all over the country.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Oil Projects/schemes

255. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:

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

(a) the details of the projects/schemes-pertaining to oil sector from Gujarat which are under consideration of the Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in according approval to these projects; and

(c) the time by which these project/schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) The following projects/schemes pertaining to oil sector in Gujarat are under different stages of processing in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas:—

- (1) Commercialisation in Insitu combustion at Balol (Main) of Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
- (2) Application of Insitu Combustion at Santhal Phase-II of Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
- (3) Proposal relating to Gujarat Refinery expansion for investment approval.
- (4) Gas Authority of India Limited's proposal for Gas processing Complex at Gandhar.
- (5) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited's proposal for construction of Marketing Terminal at Sikka and laying of Petroleum Products Pipeline for Transportation of MS, SKO & HSD from Sikka to Kandla.
- (6) BPCL's proposal for construction of a crude oil terminal at Vadinar.
- (7) BPCL's proposal for the approval of JVC with M/s. Gujarat Gas Company Limited for developing Infrastructural Facilities for Petroleum Products Handling/Import.
- (8) Under the First Offer for development of discovered oil and gas fields in Gujarat. the signing of contracts with the Private Companies are in progress, as per details given below:

Name of Company	Field
Selan Exploration Technology Limited, New Delhi.	Indrora, Bakrol, Lohar
Larsen & Toubro, Bombay Joshi Technologies, USA	Dholka, Wavel
Interlink Geofizika, Baroda	Baola
HOEC, Baroda-Petrodyne, USA GSPCL, Ahmedabad.	Asjol

(9) Bids for development of small-sized fields, Karjisan and Wadhara under the First Offer, and the following medium/small sized oil and gas fields under the Second Offer, are also under process:—

Nawagam (lower pay)	}	Medium sized fields
South Kadi		
Wasna		
Ankleshwar (EOR)	}	Small sized fields.
North Kathana		
North Balol		
Dholsasan		
Sanganpur		
Allora		
Oganj		
Kanawara		
Unawa		

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the precise time by when the above mentioned projects/schemes would be cleared.

[Translation]

**Special employment exchanges for the Handicapped**

256. DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of special employment exchanges functioning for the handicapped in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of handicapped who were given placements by these employment exchanges during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) One Special Employment Exchange at Kanpur is functioning for the handicapped persons in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Number of handicapped persons given placement by the employment exchanges during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Placement made
1991	40
1992	21
1993	7

[English]

**Oil Production**

257. DR. ASIM BALA:

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

(a) the details of the new thrust to uplift the oil production in the country; and

(b) the schemes adopted so far to increase the indigenous oil production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) Govt. have initiated a number of short-term and medium-term measures to boost indigenous production of crude oil. These include:

- (i) Extension of some enhanced oil recovery schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.
- (ii) Implementation of certain specialised technologies such as extended reach drilling, Horizontal and Drain Hole Drilling.
- (iii) Obtaining services of international experts wherever considered necessary.
- (iv) Implementation of new projects/schemes.
- (v) Drilling of development and infill wells and putting them on production in quickest possible period.
- (vi) Maintenance of reservoir health by appropriate pressure maintenance methods, work-over jobs and optimisation of production.
- (vii) Offering some medium/small sized fields to JVC/private parties by Govt.

**Public Issue of Shares**

258. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has approached Department of Public Enterprises to float a public issue of shares;

(b) if so, the price suggested by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and the price recommended by the Department of Public Enterprises per share; and

(c) the percentage of the paid-up capital being disinvested and being offered for public issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India had decided to reduce its ownership in ONGC from the existing 100% to 80%. As a first step, the Government decided to disinvest 2% of its ownership in ONGC by inviting bids. Further reduction in Government ownership would be effected through issue of further capital to the public by ONGC.

### Sharing of Ganga Water

259. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government for its due share of Ganga Water;

(b) whether the demand/request of the State Government will be considered;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Rajasthan Government had requested ten percent of Ganga waters storage at Tehri dam project and diversion of Ganga waters near Haridwar for 100 days during monsoon period for utilisation in the drought areas of Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) The matter regarding sharing of Tehri dam project waters was taken up with Government of Uttar Pradesh who informed to Government of Rajasthan that in view of commitments of Ganga waters at Tehri dam project, it did not appear possible to supply waters to areas in Rajasthan. National Water Development Agency, under the national perspective of water development, has taken up broad based study of the Himalayan River Development Component which inter-alia envisages diversion of surplus water from river Ganga and its eastern tributaries to the water short area of Rajasthan also. Their report is expected to be available by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

### Coal Mines

260. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines closed, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of coal reserve in each colliery;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to extricate the locked reserve of coal, mine-wise;

(d) the number of seams under each closed coal mine; and

(e) the details of coal mines in which coal reserves are likely to be exhausted during the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (d) According to Coal India

Ltd. (CIL) the number of mines closed since nationalisation is 94. The State-wise details of the closed mines are given below:

West Bengal	47
Bihar	18
Madhya Pradesh	24
Maharashtra	5
Total	94

Most of the mines are closed/work temporarily suspended due to exhaustion of coal reserves in the working seam, exhaustion of quarriable reserves, non-viability/uneconomic conditions, difficult geo-mining conditions of flooding or fire leading to unsafe conditions. Generally speaking there would be no mineable reserves in closed mines. However, in a few mines the mineable reserve ranges from 0.40 million tonnes to a maximum of 12 million tonnes. The number of seams varies from 1 to 12 seams. Steps taken to extricate recoverable reserves include pumping out of water from flooded mines, quenching of fire in mines affected by fire etc.

(e) The State-wise details of coal mines with CIL where coal reserves are likely to be exhausted during the next 5 years are:

West Bengal	11
Bihar	6
Total	17

### Marathi Programmes on T.V. and Radio

261. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time allocated for Marathi programmes on T.V. and Radio in Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of time allocated for other programmes, particularly Konkani language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The time allocated for Marathi programmes on Doordarshan, including Channel I, Channel II and Satellite Services is 329 hours and 10 minutes per month.

Bulk of the programmes broadcast from All India Stations in Maharashtra is in Marathi.

(b) All India Radio, Bombay broadcast programmes in Konkani, Gujarati, Sindhi, Urdu and Kannada in its second channel. The duration of Konkani programmes is 22 hours 30 minutes per month.

Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay telecasts programmes in Konkani and Malwani. The duration of Konkani programmes is 48 minutes a month.

**Hostels for SCs/STs**

262. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hostels opened for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra and the number of persons benefited thereby;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded any proposals seeking assistance for building hostels in the State, especially in Sindhudurg district;

(c) if so, the details along with the present status thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(e) whether any representations have been received by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) In Maharashtra State the number of hostels opened for Scheduled Tribes are 158 (104 for Boys and 54 for girls). About 12740 students are getting benefit of these hostels. As regards Scheduled Castes, information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No proposal has so far been received from the Government of Maharashtra for seeking assistance for building hostels for Scheduled Castes during 1994-95. As regards Scheduled Tribes, proposal for constructing 14 hostels has been received which is under examination for sanction during 1994-95. A proposal received in 1986-87 for construction of one Girls hostel for Scheduled Castes at Sindhudurg District was approved by the Ministry of Welfare.

(c) The details of proposed 14 hostels for Scheduled Tribes received in the Ministry of Welfare during 1994-95 are as under:

	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>Girls Hostels</i>	
1. Dist. Ratanagiri	0.60
2. Dist. Nashik	0.57
3. Dist. Ahmednagar	3.20
4. Dist. Buldana	2.18
5. Dist. Thane	2.50
6. Dist. Jalgaon	5.10
7. Dist. Nanded	0.50
8. Dist. Gadchiroli	2.50
	17.15
<i>Boys Hostels</i>	
9. Dist. Ratanagiri	0.60
10. Dist. Nashik	0.56
11. Dist. Ahmednagar	3.18
12. Dist. Buldana	2.12

	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
13. Dist. Thane	2.50
14. Dist. Jalgaon	5.10
	14.06

(d) The above proposals are under examination.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question Does not arise.

**C.R.L. Power Project**

263. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Cochin Refineries Limited (C.R.L.) propose to build its own power plant in Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power to be generated by the plant is also proposed to be sold to the State Governments by C.R.L.;

(d) if so, the details and the quantum thereof;

(e) whether the norms therefor have been negotiated and finalised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has not so far received any proposal from Cochin Refineries Limited for setting up a power plant.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

(Translation)

**Campaign against Newspapers**

264. SHRI RAM BADAN:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN

OWAIS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the campaign being launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh against 'Dainik Jagran' and 'Amar Ujala';

(b) whether any delegation of Indian Newspapers/Society called on the Prime Minister on October 27, 1994 in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the union Government have sought any clarification from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) As per information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Press Council of

India, no such campaign was launched by that Government.

[English]

#### Development Plans for Gasfields

265. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:  
SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Reliance-Enron consortium has since submitted development plans and production profiles for the Tapti, Panna and Mukta gasfields awarded to it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) The negotiations with Reliance-Enron consortium are in progress.

[Translation]

#### Crime in Delhi

266. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of terrorism, dacoity, theft and rape registered during the last six months in Delhi;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the number of cases pending for investigation at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The number of cases of terrorism, dacoity, theft and rape reported, the number of persons arrested and the number of cases pending investigation during the period from 1.5.1994 to 31.10.1994 is as under:

Head of Crime	Number of cases reported	Number of persons arrested	Number of Cases pending investigation
TADA	8	20	8
Dacoity	10	45	7
Theft	6971	2939	2680
Rape	172	233	60

[English]

#### Decontrol of Newsprint

267. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to decontrol the newsprint; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) The newspaper industry has been demanding total decontrol of newsprint and revocation of Newsprint Control Order. The newsprint industry, on the other hand, has represented to Government highlighting their problems of stock-piling of indigenous newsprint etc., due to present newsprint Policy. The entire gamut of issues pertaining to both these industries is being considered by Government in all its dimensions and no final decision has been taken so far.

#### VIP's Security

269. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total hours of manpower being used for V.I.Ps. security;

(b) the total amount spent during each of the last three years in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the whole security set-up to a minimum possible level to cut in economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Security is provided to the protected person 24 hours a day.

(b) The expenditure incurred by Delhi Police and the SPG is as indicated below:

(i) Expenditure incurred by Delhi Police; (in crores)

1991 Rs. 13.67 (Approx.)

1992 Rs. 16.43 (Approx.)

1993 Rs. 19.01 (Approx.)

(ii) Expenditure incurred by SPG

1991-92 Rs. 15.82 crores (Approx.)

1992-93 Rs. 16.02 crores (Approx.)

1993-94 Rs. 19.92 crores (Approx.)

(c) & (d) Security provided to the protected persons is reviewed periodically and the scale of security is changed or maintained as per the threat perception.

### T.V. Transmitters in Kerala

270. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in setting up of T.V. transmitters in Kerala during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations of such transmitters alongwith their estimated costs;

(d) the allocation made and amount spent on each project; and

(e) the time by which the work on each such transmitter is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) During 1994-95, besides commissioning a High Power (1 KW) Transmitter at Calicut as an interim measure, and Low Power Transmitter (LPT) at Punalur, site for the proposed HPT at Cannanore has been taken over, so far. LPT projects at Kanangarh, Thodupuzha, Chengannur, Adoor, Pala and Very Low Power Transmitter projects at Munnar, Kanjirapalli, Erattupetta, Mundakayan and Devikolam are at various stages of implementation.

(c) to (e) The requisite details are given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

*Locations of TV Transmitter Projects under Implementation/Envisaged to be set up Alongwith Estimated Cost, Expenditure Incurred Till Date and the Expected date of Commissioning in the State of Kerala.*

Sl. No.	Location	Transmitter	Allocation during 1994-95 (Rs. in lacs)	Expenditure incurred so far (Rs. in lacs)	Expected date of Completion
1.	Calicut	HPT (10KW)	5.60	145.88	About 2 years after the scheme is formally approved.
2.	Cannanore	HPT	2.00	—	About 3 years after the commencement of civil works at site.
3.	Thodupuzha	LPT	45.80	12.76	March 1995
4.	Kannangarh	LPT	45.80	14.27	-do-
5.	Chengannur	LPT	33.70	1.88	-do-
6.	Adoor	LPT	—	—	About 2 years after the scheme is formally approved.
7.	Pala	LPT	—	—	-do-
8.	Munnar	VLPT	36.85	15.34	March 1995
9.	Kanjira Palli	VLPT	17.30	—	-do-
10.	Erattu-Petta	VLPT	—	—	About 2 years after the scheme is formally approved.
11.	Nundakayam	VLPT	—	—	-do-
12.	Devikolam	VLPT	—	—	-do-

LEGEND: HPT—High Power Transmitter; LPT—Low Power Transmitter; VLPT—Very Low Power Transmitter.

### Programmes in Indian Languages

271. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programmes being telecast in various Indian languages from different channels of Delhi Doordarshan have come to a halt all of a sudden;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to restart the programmes in different languages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) There has only been a change in the mode of reception. The regional language programmes telecast on the DD-4 and DD-13 channels of Doordarshan can now be received all over the country, including in Delhi, through an appropriate dish antenna.

(c) to (e) It is not possible, on account of constraints

on resources, to provide terrestrial support to the regional language satellite channels in Delhi.

[Translation]

#### Custodial Deaths

272. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in the incidents of deaths in police custody in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such deaths reported in each State during current year; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to stop such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) 'Prisons', 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is primarily for the State Governments to deal with cases of deaths in police custody. The Government of India have, however, issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to ensure that police forces conduct themselves in humane manner and that alleged cases of police excesses, if any, should be taken serious note of and dealt with promptly and firmly.

#### Persons with IST Links

273. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in each State for allegedly having links with IST during the current year;

(b) the action taken against them;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to counter the designs of IST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b) A large number of Pak intelligence agents have been apprehended from different parts of the country. However, it will not be in public interest to disclose more details in this regard.

(c) Government is taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate the designs of ISI by sensitising and gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, strengthening the deployment of para-military forces at strategic locations, intensified coastal as well as inland patrolling, construction of border fencing and flood-lighting in vulnerable stretches of the Indo-Pak border etc.

#### Seizure of Arms

274. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of arms smuggled into the country from Pakistan which were seized during 1992, 1993 and 1994;

(b) whether Pakistan has concentrated Mujahedins on the Indian border who are posing a threat to India's integrity and sovereignty;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) According to information available seizure of arms has mainly been from J & K and Punjab as under:—

Year	Arms seized
1992	12567
1993	11746
1994	6565
(Up to Oct.)	

(b) to (d) Pakistani's involvement in aiding and abating terrorism in India has been established beyond any reasonable doubt. Government have, on several occasions and at all levels, strongly urged Pakistan to stop this support, which is totally unacceptable and is in violation of the universally accepted norms of inter-State conduct and the provisions of the Simla Agreement. Government have also apprised the international community of the fact in the manner of Pakistan's support to subversive and terrorist activities directed against India.

#### New LPG Connections

275. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to drastically cut down the plan of registration of new L.P.G. connections;

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

(c) the particulars of the parallel marketeers who have started registering L.P.G. connections and the actual supply of L.P.G. cylinders to registrants in the metropolitan cities;

(d) whether the response of the parallel marketeers of L.P.G. in registering consumers, has not been as encouraging as stipulated by the Government;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether the Government have fixed any rates and

standard weight for supply of L.P.G. to the consumers by the parallel L.P.G. marketeers and whether the marketeers have expressed their inability to sell the same at the rates lower than Rs. 150/- per cylinder of standard weight; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) & (b) There is no such decision.

(c) Under the parallel marketing scheme, the private agencies are free to appoint distributors, register customers and make supplies to customers without intimation to the Government. The Government do not maintain this information.

(d) & (e) The private agencies are expected to commence activities under the said scheme depending on their commercial decision. However, much progress has not been noticed, which is basically on account of lack of import facilities with parallel marketeers.

(f) & (g) Parallel marketeers can use cylinders of any size and weight except of those being used by Government Oil Companies, as per the provisions of LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1993 as amended from time to time. The products imported under the parallel marketing scheme can be sold at market determined prices. There is no price control by the Government. Parallel marketeers have not communicated their prices per cylinder to Government.

### Programmes in Urdu on Doordarshan

276. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Doordarshan Kendras which telecast programmes in Urdu with duration of the weekly programmes and the time slot allotted thereto;

(b) the date of commencement of Urdu programme, Kendra-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any demand for telecast of Urdu programmes from any other Kendra;

(d) if so, the criteria for scrutinising such demands and fixing the duration of Urdu programme; and

(e) when the Urdu news bulletin on Bangalore Kendra which was suspended in October is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Details of Urdu programmes and news telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras are annexed at annexure I and II respectively.

(b) The information is under compilation and will be submitted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Since the matter is subjudice, no definite date can be given at this stage.

### Statement-I

#### Urdu Programmes

Details of Urdu Programmes being telecast by various Kendras

S. No.	Kendra	Title of programme	Day(s) and time of telecast	Duration	Duration per week
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	Kahkashan	Every Saturday 1.00 p.m.	15 mts.	15 mts.
		Bazm	2nd & 4th Tuesday 6.35 P.M.	15 mts.	—
2.	Lucknow	Kahkashan	Every Thursday 7.00 P.M.	25 mts.	25 mts.
		Urdu Mushaira	5th Friday	90 mts.	—
3.	Srinagar	Gharana (Women Programme)	Fortnightly	30 mts.	—
		Computer Ki Duniya	Weekly	20 mts.	20 mts.
		Kalyan	Weekly	25 mts.	25 mts.
		Hamari Sehat	Fortnightly	25 mts.	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Khel Aur Khilari	Weekly	25 mts.	25 mts.
		Shaheen (Youth)	Fortnightly	30 mts.	—
4.	Hyderabad	Anjuman	Weekly	20 mts.	20 mts.
		Urdu Magazine	Monthly	30 mts.	—
		Urdu Mushaira	Monthly	30 mts.	—
5.	Ahmedabad	Gulshan Gulshan	1st & 3rd Friday	30 mts.	—
6.	Jalandhar	Carvan	1st & 3rd Tuesday	25 mts.	
		Mushaira	5th Tuesday (one in a quarter)	30 mts.	
		Ghazal	1st Sunday	15 mts.	
7.	Jaipur	Quse Quza	2nd & 4th Friday 6.20 P.M.	30 mts.	
8.	Bhopal	Urdu literary Magazine	Fortnightly	30 mts.	
		Mushaira	Monthly	40 mts.	
9.	Jammu	Aabshar (Literary Magazine programme)	Monthly (3rd Saturday) 7.25 P.M.	15 mts.	
10.	Bangalore	Urdu Programme	Weekly (Thursday) 5.15 P.M.	25 mts.	25 mts.
		Ghazals	2nd Friday (Monthly) 5.05 P.M.	15 mts.	
		Qwali	3rd Friday (Monthly) 5.05 P.M.	15 mts.	

### Statement-II

#### NEWS

Statement showing at present telecast of Urdu News Bulletins from different Doordarshan Kendras

S. No.	Regional News Unit	Started	Time of Telecast	Duration	Remarks, if any	
1.	Srinagar	26.1.1993	7.35 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. (Monday to Friday)	10 mts.		
			7.40 p.m. to 7.55 p.m. (Saturday & Sunday)	15 mts.		
2.	Hyderabad	1.5.1992	Till 13.9.94 After 14.9.94	7.45 p.m. to 7.50 p.m. 7.45 p.m. to 7.55 p.m.	5 mts. 10 mts.	
3.	Patna	1.5.1992	Till 19.8.94 After 20.8.94	7.45 p.m. to 7.50 p.m. 7.45 p.m. to 7.55 p.m.	5 mts. 10 mts.	
4.	Lucknow	1.5.1992	Till 19.8.94 After 20.8.94	7.45 p.m. to 7.50 p.m. 7.45 p.m. to 7.55 p.m.	5 mts. 10 mts.	

S. No.	Regional News Unit	Started		Time of Telecast	Duration	Remarks, if any
5.	Delhi	1.5.1992	Till 19.8.94 *After 20.8.94	7.25 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 2.20 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	5 mts. 10 mts.	*Started from DD-II (Metro channel).
6.	Calcutta	20.8.1992	Till 27.8.94 After 28.8.94	7.25 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. 7.45 p.m. to 7.55 p.m.	5 mts. 10 mts.	
7.	**Madras	20.8.1994		2.20 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10 mts.	**Relating from DD-II (Metro Channel).
8.	***Bombay	21.8.1994		2.20 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10 mts.	***-do-

### Refinery in Visakhapatnam

277. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether a group of NRIs based in the US and Canada propose to set up export oriented grassroot petroleum refinery project in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed project;

(c) whether the Government have granted its permission; and

(d) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) Two parties have been approved by the Government of India for setting up of export oriented oil refineries at Visakhapatnam as per details given below:-

Name of the Party	Capacity
1. M/s. Black Gold Refineries Limited	2.5 MMTPA
2. M/s. Jindal Ferro-Alloys	6.00 MMTPA

(d) While no specific target dates for starting the refinery operations have been given, parties will be governed by the terms in the respective Letters of Intent.

[Translation]

### TV and A.I.R. Studios

278. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Television and All India Radio studios under construction in Gujarat at present;

(b) the time by which construction of these studios is likely to be completed; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the construction work expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) Doordarshan's project of augmentation of the existing studio at Rajkot is under implementation, and is expected to be completed within 3 years. All India Radio is setting up a local Radio station with 2x3 KW FM transmitter at Vadodara. This project is expected to be completed in 1995-96.

(c) The projects are being monitored closely to ensure their completion on schedule.

[English]

### Pension to Staff Artists of AIR

279. SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations requesting for grant of pension to the Staff Artists of All India Radio who have retired before March, 6, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) As per the scheme of the Government, all the erstwhile Staff Artists/Artists (Indian nationals) of All India Radio who were in service on 6.3.1982 or appointed as such thereafter have been deemed as Government servants except those who specifically opted out of the scheme. Representations have been received from time to time for pushing back the cut off date from 6.3.1982 for pensionary benefits. The Staff Artists who retired between 6.3.1982 and 6.3.1992 are already covered by the said scheme. However, the question of pushing back the cut off date of 6.3.1982 has been examined and it has not been found possible to accede to the same.

**Oil Reserves**

280. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the recoverable reserves of India's oil wells, now under production, will last for only 26 years;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken up any projects to enhance the recoverable reserves from the fields currently under production and those under exploration;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the present local production of oil and how it falls short of the annual demand making India a net importer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) At the present rate of depletion, the present balance recoverable oil reserves would sustain a production for about 24 years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Apart from the exploration projects initially included in the current plan, Government have approved an Intensified Exploration programme to increase the hydrocarbon reserves in the country. The additional exploration programmes include the National Seismic grid, deep sea exploration and exploration in frontier areas.

(d) While 27.02 million tonnes of Crude Oil was produced indigenously during 1993-94, about 30.82 million tonnes was imported during the period.

**Coal Based Power Plants**

281. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any MOU has been signed in respect of private sector coal based power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the private sector projects which have been provided coal linkage during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto September, 1994)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) & (b) According to available information 36 coal/lignite based power projects have been entrusted for execution to the private promoters. Total estimated capacity of these projects is about 27,000 mega watt (MW).

(c) During the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto September, 1994) long term coal linkage (including interim linkage) have been indicated for ten private sector utility power stations, subject to, wherever required, finalisation of commercial agreements between the coal company and the concerned power generating companies.

**Ground Water Recharge**

282. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved a ground water recharge scheme;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the capital outlay involved therein;

(c) whether the experimental projects are likely to be taken up in the critical areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated cost of recharge with injection well technique and spreading channel technique;

(f) which of these technique is being envisaged for Andhra Pradesh; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to harness the natural flow for useful purposes in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) Yes Sir. The Government has sanctioned a scheme for 'Studies in Recharge of Ground Water' at an estimated cost of Rs. 367 lakhs. The scheme envisages (i) exploratory studies for artificial recharge of ground water in Amravati and Jalgaon districts of Maharashtra and Gauribidanur and Mulbagal talukas of Kolar district of Karnataka, (ii) Pilot Operation Recharge Studies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and (iii) Construction of percolation tanks and sub-surface dykes.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) & (f) The modalities and the cost of the ground water recharge schemes in Andhra Pradesh are to be worked out by the State Government.

(g) The Central Ground Water Board has formulated a new scheme to assist the State Governments in recharge of ground water.

**Irrigation Projects**

283. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disputes erupt among various Government departments while implementing irrigation projects as a result of which the irrigation projects are not implemented in time and in proper manner;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to obviate such disputes;

(c) whether the Government have issued any directions/guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Reports about disputes among various Government Departments leading to delay in implementation of Irrigation Projects have not been received at the Centre. One of the important reasons for delay in implementation of projects is difficulties in acquisition of land both private and forest.

(b) to (d) As per the guidelines for appraisal of the irrigation projects clearance from environmental and/or forest angles is a pre-requisite for investment clearance of an irrigation project. To ensure proper coordination between various departments. State Governments have also been advised to set up state level multi-disciplinary Unit for considering various aspects of a project before its submission to the Central Water Commission for techno-economic appraisal. On the projects involving inter-State issues such as sharing of water of an inter-State river and submergence in other states, the State Government is also required to obtain concurrence of the concerned State Governments before their investment clearance.

[English]

#### Gas to Fertiliser Units

284. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) whether in an effort to salvage the rabi season hit by the slippages in import availability and indigenous production of urea, the Government has taken a decision to give gas priority to fertiliser units;

(b) whether the Government propose to give gas to all the fertiliser units;

(c) if so, the number of fertilisers units which have been provided the gas; and

(d) to what extent it has been helpful to the fertiliser industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The fertiliser sector has always received priority in the allocation and supply of gas.

(b) Gas is being supplied to all gas-based fertiliser units.

(c) At present gas is being supplied to fourteen fertiliser units.

(d) These units were supplied 17.95 MMSCMD during April-September, 1994.

#### Deportation of Foreigners

285. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing tension in the North-Eastern States on the issue of deportation of foreigners;

(b) if so; whether the Government have recently worked out any policy/guidelines for the deportation of these foreigners; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) There are standing instructions to the States and Union Territories that those who came to India from erstwhile East Pakistan/Bangladesh after the 25th March, 1971, would be sent back to Bangladesh. Discussions have been held with the Government of Bangladesh during this year regarding the modalities of handing over of infiltrators/illegal migrants who have crossed into India.

#### LPG Stores

286. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to set up same refrigerated LPG Stores;

(b) if so, the places where these stores are proposed to be set up;

(c) the total storage capacity of each of these stores;

(d) the existing storage capacity available in the country;

(e) whether it is first time that an alliance has been formed between oil and computer industry;

(f) if so, the main functions of this alliance;

(g) whether any Technical Steering Committee has been set up under the strategic alliance to critically evaluate hardware/software and human resources requirements; and

(h) if so, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Indian Oil Corporation Limited is setting up refrigerated bulk LPG storage at Kandla. The total storage capacity envisaged is 30TMT.

(d) The existing total LPG storage capacity in the country is about 186 TMT.

(e) & (f) Yes Sir. The main objective of this

alliance is to create in India packages to be marketed in India and overseas, both products and services, for the various petroleum downstream application areas in one or more of the following areas:

- (i) To repackage and market existing, oil Industry related I.S. solutions developed independently by any of the parties of the alliance.
- (ii) To develop globally usable software and carry out on site testing at operating units.
- (iii) To recommend total business solutions including networking.
- (iv) To carry out system integration.
- (v) To provide hand-holding training.
- (vi) To develop upgrades.

(g) & (h) A Technical Steering Committee has been set up. The role of this Committee is to guide product development efforts and to coordinate the development of resources (Hardware, Software and Human Resources) by the members of the alliance for product development. This Committee is not expected to submit any report.

#### Demand of Handicapped Associations

287. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand particularly by the handicapped associations in India to change certain terminologies such as blind person, deaf person and orthopaedically handicapped into Pragnyachakshu, Moorbadhir and Asthivikalang respectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Doesn't arise.

[Translation]

#### Irrigation Projects

288. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of major and medium irrigation projects is delayed as reported in the Hindustan Times dated October, 8, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND STATE MINISTER IN

THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) (a) to (c) 158 major, 226 medium and 98 extension/renovation/modernisation (ERM) irrigation projects envisaging ultimate irrigation potential of 2,48,12,000 hectares and estimated to cost Rs. 65,576 crores spilled over into VIII Plan. VIII Plan outlay for these projects is Rs. 22,400 crores against an amount of Rs. 40,563 crores required for their completion. Keeping in view the project-wise VIII Plan outlay, 55 major, 98 medium and 15 ERM projects are scheduled for completion in the VIII Plan.

Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, formulated and funded by the States out of their plan resources. However, to ensure timely completion of irrigation projects, the Central Water Commission has been entrusted with monitoring of selected projects.

[Translation]

#### Naga-Kuki Encounters

289. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in Naga-Kuki encounters during 1994; and

(b) the security measures taken by the Government to stop these encounters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) As per information available upto 30th November, 1994, 165 persons were killed and 19 injured in Naga-Kuki clashes.

(b) The State Government were advised to strengthen security measures particularly in the mixed population areas and provide necessary relief to the victims. Steps taken by the Government include continuation of declaration of Manipur as 'disturbed area', declaring insurgent groups as "unlawful associations", induction of security forces, strengthening and improving the effectiveness of the State Police Force, etc.

[Translation]

#### Atrocities on Women

290. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:  
DR. K.D. JESWANI:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on women including dowry deaths, rapes, abduction, molestation and eve-teasing reported during the current year so far, month-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) A statement attached.

(b) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes, including crimes against women, is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Government of India have

initiated a number of measures to check such crimes. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women. Instructions/guidelines have also been issued from time to time to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to effectively enforce legislation relating to crimes against women.

#### Statement

#### Incidence of Crimes Committed against Women during 1994

S.N.	State/UT	Rape Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Death	Cruelty by Husband & his Relatives	Molesta- tion	Eve- Teasing	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month of)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>States:</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	685	466	315	1820	1757	2924	September
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	21	0	3	22	1	September
3.	Assam	205	235	8	114	98	2	June
4.	Bihar	111	71	34	53	53	6	February
5.	Goa	6	8	0	11	19	8	September
6.	Gujarat	153	363	53	772	524	35	June
7.	Haryana	135	171	138	225	228	290	August
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80	143	3	110	234	13	September
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	39	104	0	0	43	66	April
10.	Karnataka	212	252	124	886	891	72	September
11.	Kerala	130	82	7	385	490	2	September
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2182	823	267	1421	4836	859	September
13.	Maharashtra	967	699	405	5308	2247	371	September
14.	Manipur	3	51	0	0	7	0	September
15.	Meghalaya	5	5	0	0	9	0	September
16.	Mizoram	26	6	0	0	23	0	June
17.	Nagaland	1	1	2	0	1	0	October
18.	Orissa	129	78	72	73	321	28	September
19.	Punjab	80	84	101	72	51	77	April
20.	Rajasthan	740	1629	212	1644	892	34	September
21.	Sikkim	6	2	0	0	22	0	August
22.	Tamil Nadu	159	279	41	146	588	701	August
23.	Tripura	49	25	6	39	82	0	July
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1209	1788	1261	2289	1708	1347	September
25.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	July
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>7338</b>	<b>7386</b>	<b>3049</b>	<b>15371</b>	<b>15146</b>	<b>6766</b>	
<b>Union Territories :</b>								
26.	A & N Islands	3	4	1	2	13	4	September
27.	Chandigarh	7	28	3	8	11	34	October
28.	D & N Haveli	2	2	0	6	1	0	September

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	May
30.	Delhi	220	620	110	119	240	91	October
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	July
32.	Pondicherry	5	6	3	3	16	300	October
Total (UTs)		237	660	117	138	281	429	
Total (All India)		7575	8046	3166	15509	15427	7195	

Note : 1. Figures are based on Monthly crime statistics and may be treated as Provisional.

2. NA Stands for not available.

3. \*Figure excludes august data due to its non availability.

#### Timing of News Bulletin

291. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time of news bulletin had been changed due to the live telecast of cricket matches held in Sri Lanka recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any criterion is adopted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The timing of some news bulletins were changed in order to provide uninterrupted coverage of the cricket matches.

(c) & (d) News bulletin timings are normally not changed except in special circumstances to meet with programming exigencies.

[Translation]

#### Consumption of Narcotics

292. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of consumption of narcotics detected in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the position of the above State in comparison to other States in the country;

(c) the number of de-addiction centres functioning in the State at present; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government during the above period in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM

KESRI): (a) As per the information received from the Counselling and De-addiction Centres funded by this Ministry in Gujarat, 32782 Narcotics addicts were registered in these Centres during the last three years. During the current year number of Narcotics addicts registered upto September 1994 is about 5800.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise the number of Narcotic addicts registered at Counselling & De-addiction Centre is given in the Statement attached.

(c) At present five Counselling Centres and five De-addiction Centres are functioning in the State of Gujarat.

(d) Financial assistance for drug abuse prevention is provided by the Union Government to the non-governmental organisations and not to the State Govts. The amount of financial assistance provided to the NGOs in the State of Gujarat for this purpose during last three years is as follows:—

1991-92	Rs. 24,58,021/-
1992-93	Rs. 31,04,589/-
1993-94	Rs. 44,11,798/-
1994-95	Rs. 19,84,296/- (upto November 94).

#### Statement

Number of Narcotics Addicts as Reported by the Counselling and De-addiction Centres funded by Ministry of Welfare

S.No.	State/UTs	Number of Narcotic addicts 1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	Number of centres as on (31.3.93)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	10,348	14,849	7,348	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	217	375	777	2
3.	Assam	26	112	87	1
4.	Bihar	9,086	5,616	10,083	14
5.	Goa	405	623	901	4
6.	Haryana	8,102	8,731	10,273	16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	123	58	132	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	355	496	971	4
9.	Kerala	4,632	7,674	15,380	15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,136	7,460	4,126	5
11.	Maharashtra	2,821	3,484	3,231	13
12.	Manipur	1,069	1,551	2,423	22
13.	Meghalaya	—	65	35	1
14.	Mizoram	592	1,164	1,538	10
15.	Nagaland	274	512	344	12
16.	Orissa	8,326	5,422	3,944	8
17.	Punjab	1,572	2,286	12,712	12
18.	Rajasthan	3,597	2,243	3,051	15
19.	Sikkim	60	140	123	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,911	6,413	3,480	12
21.	Tripura	113	264	381	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6,589	5,607	16,312	32
23.	West Bengal	9,825	6,840	10,083	15
24.	Chandigarh	1,021	90	474	2
25.	Delhi	27,042	22,363	19,176	15
26.	Pondicherry	851	725	651	2

Note: The States/UTs not mentioned above do not have any Counselling or De-addiction Centre.

[English]

#### Tihar Jail Prisoners

293. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 prisoners of Tihar Jail, majority of them TADA detenus, went on a relay hunger strike demanding speedy trials; and

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

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

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that only prisoners booked under TADA have been on relay hunger strike for the last one fortnight. But these prisoners have been taking food, and they only prepone or postpone their mid-day meals. Their main demands are: (i) expeditious trial of their cases, (ii) setting up of more TADA courts, (iii) grant of bail to TADA prisoners and (iv) abolition of TADA Act.

As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi to review the TADA cases. The Committee has so far recommended withdrawal of 394 cases from TADA provisions. Applications for deletion of TADA provisions from 145 of these cases have been rejected by the

designated courts. There are three designated courts, one of which is at present exclusively dealing with TADA cases.

#### Anti-Erosion

294. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:  
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
DR. ASIM BALA:  
SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE.  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for anti-erosion measures on the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) Government of West Bengal had sent an Action Plan on protection against erosion on river Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi/Hooghli at an estimated cost of Rs. 356 crores for financial assistance. The Plan indicates list of anti-erosion works in the entire State alongwith their estimated cost. There is no technical detail in the proposal.

(c) The State Government has been advised to formulated specific schemes for protection of important towns, public utility installations, which are not amenable to relocation, based on ground surveys and investigations.

[Translation]

#### Fire in Coal Mines

295. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited which caught fire;

(b) the quantity of coal turned into ash so far; and

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY LABOUR AND HOLDING THE ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per available information thirty-five coal mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have been affected by fires.

(b) A precise estimate of coal reserves lost due to fire in Jharia Coalfield is difficult. However, it is estimated that about 37 million tonnes of coal reserve might have been damaged in the fires.

(c) With the objective of finding a long-term solution to the problem of Jharia Coalfield fires, a detailed diagnostic

study has been undertaken under the Jharia Mine Fire Control Technical Assistance Project for which World Bank assistance of US \$ 12.00 million has been approved.

[English]

#### Irrigation Projects

296. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Gujarat to the Union Government for clearance during the last six months;

(b) the details of irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government during the above period;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared by the Union Government; and

(d) the number of irrigation projects returned/rejected by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects have been received from Government of Gujarat for clearance during the last six months.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Forensic Science Laboratory

297. SHRI ASHTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in the Forensic Department of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Forensic Science Laboratory to cater to the needs of Delhi Police; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) & (b) There is no Forensic Sciences Department in Delhi Police. The cases are sent to other Forensic Science Laboratories in India.

(c) & (d) The Delhi Police is in the process of setting up an independent Forensic Science Laboratory at Police Complex Malviya Nagar.

#### Subsidy on LPG

298. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce/abolish the subsidy given through the public distribution system on LPG; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### CIL Profit

299. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently offered sixty percent of the profits of Coal India Limited to the workers of CIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating inter-alia the main features of the offer and the objectives to be achieved thereby;

(c) the total amount likely to be involved as workers' share during 1994-95;

(d) whether the Labour Unions have reacted positively to the offer; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. As per Govt. guidelines, wage settlement is done on the basis of the capacity of the industry to pay. Retaining 40% towards investment and developmental needs of the company, a major share of 60% of the profits earned by Coal India after setting aside capital expenditure incurred on welfare measures during the last 3 years has been offered to the coal workers for drawing up the National Coal Wage Agreement-V so as to bring about improvement in productivity.

(c) The workers share by way of increase of wages on average shall come to Rs. 134 crores for the year 1994-95.

(d) & (e) The Trade Unions are examining the offer.

### Additional Opportunities for Backward Classes

300. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide additional opportunities, exemption from examination fee and additional training time to the candidates of backward classes for qualifying the competitive examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c) : In order to fulfil the reservation quota of 27% for Other Backward Classes, the Government has on 13th October, 1994 extended the benefit of relaxed standard for Other Backward Classes in examination and interview. Besides, Pre-examination coaching is also available to Other Backward Classes under the central scheme of Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria. The proposal to allow increased number of attempts, exemption from examination fee, and age relaxation to Other Backward Classes is under examination of the Government.

[English]

### Ethnic Cleansing

301. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing incidence of 'ethnic cleansing' in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, number of persons displaced or otherwise affected in this process, state-wise; and

(c) the Government's policy in this regard and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) & (b). In the last few months instances of ethnic violence have been reported from some North-Eastern States.

(2) In Assam in May and July, 1994 ethnic violence erupted in the Districts of Kokrajhar and Barpet. As a result, more than 60,000 persons were displaced. Besides providing relief, additional units of the Central Para-Military Forces/Army were inducted for vigorous operations against the Bodo militants.

(3) Manipur continues to be affected by the on-going Naga-Kuki conflict. In the violent clashes 165 persons have been killed in 1994 (upto 30 November) besides burning of more than 500 Houses. The displaced persons and other victims have been provided relief by the State Government and security particularly in the mixed population areas strengthened to control the situation.

(4) In Arunachal Pradesh in the wake of "Quit Notice" issued by the All Arunachal Pradesh Students union (AAPSU) about 2,000 Chakma refugees from the Kokila settlement had fled to Assam. They have since returned.

However, 4300 illegal migrants were reported to have left Arunachal Pradesh. Additional units of Central Para-Military Forces were deployed and the State Government advised to provide safety and security to all residents. They were also advised to ensure normal supplies of essential commodities and proper medical facilities in the refugee settlements.

(5) In Mizoram, following the murder of a Mizo driver on 26 September 1994, mobs attacked non-Mizos and non-Mizo establishments in Aizawl and other towns of Mizoram. However, following a visit by the Minister of State (States) to Silchar and Aizawl from 14-16 October, 1994, the traffic on the Silchar-Aizawl National Highway has resumed. The State Government of Mizoram have set up a Commission of Inquiry to look into the incidents of 27 September at Aizawl.

(c) The North Eastern States are inhabited by a large number of diverse ethnic communities with separate and distinct special and cultural ethos. Efforts have been made for the speedier economic development of the region with a view to meet the growing needs and aspirations of the people of the region. In this context, the Prime Minister had appointed a Committee of Ministers to look into the problems of tribal communities of the North Eastern States. The Committee, chaired by the Union Home Minister, has eight other Central Ministers as members. It held a series of discussion at New Delhi and thereafter visited all the North-Eastern States in three separate Groups during June-July 1994 with a view to inter-act with a cross-section of the people. It has since held two more meetings and is expected to submit its Report shortly.

[Translation]

### Outdoor Broadcasting Vans

302. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Navbharat Times dated September 29, 1994 regarding outdoor broadcasting vans;

(b) if so, the total number of outdoor broadcasting vans available with the Government at present;

(c) whether the Government have recently procured the outdoor broadcasting vans;

(d) if so, the number and the value thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that most of the vans are lying idle;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the action taken by the Government to put these vans to use; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to meet the shortage of studios in rural, hilly and border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) The New Delhi edition of Navbharat Times dated September 29, 1994 does not contain any news item regarding outdoor broadcasting vans. However, Doordarshan at present, has a total of 16 outdoor broadcasting vans in its network.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) & (g) Do not arise.

(h) With a view to expand TV studio facilities, 16 small production facilities/studio facilities are being set up at various locations including rural, hilly and border areas of the country. 3 existing Programme Generation Facility studios are also being further augmented.

#### Unused Equipments in DD

303. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Karodon Ke Upkaran Godamo mein Jung Kha Rahe Hein" appearing in the 'Sunday Mail' on October 9, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the team sent to England for training for operating these equipments;

(d) the amount of rent paid/being paid for the hired 13 Beta camera per day; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to utilize these equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (e) A Statement in enclosed

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs was incurred for the deputation of 2 officials to U.K. for obtaining operational training on ABEKAS machines.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

The Press report alleges that expensive equipment including PALTEX editing machines, ABEKAS machines, High Band Beta Cameras and High Band equipment, whose approximate value is Rs. 3.5 crores, are lying unutilised in a godown. Instead, for its daily use, Doordarshan has hired 13 Beta cameras. The report further alleges that one studio at Doordarshan Kendra Parliament Street has been converted into correspondents' rest room.

The report is denied. The equipment at various Doordarshan Kendras is being used optimally depending on requirements, and of availability of manpower. Two PALTEX editing machines are being used at Central Production Centre, Delhi and one was in use at DDK, Delhi till April, 1994 when it was replaced by ABEKAS machine. No studio at DDK, Delhi has been converted to a rest room for news correspondents. Doordarshan has not/is not hiring any Beta Cameras for its day-to-day activities.

#### Privatisation of AIR & Doordarshan

304. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on privatisation of AIR, Doordarshan and uplinking facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise All India Radio and Doordarshan. As far as allowing setting up of uplinking facilities by private agencies is concerned, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Inter-State Water Disputes

305. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-state water disputes as on date;

(b) the present status of each such dispute;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve these disputes; and

(d) the success achieved so far in resolving these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, two disputes namely, sharing of surplus Ravi & Beas waters and sharing of Cauvery Waters have been referred to the Tribunals in April, 1986 and June, 1990 respectively. The Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal has given its report in January, 1987 and the Government of India and party States have made further reference as envisaged under the Act to seek explanation/guidance of the Tribunal on its report. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has passed an Order on 25.8.1991 granting interim relief to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The Central Government gazetted the Order of the Tribunal on 10.12.1991 thereby making it final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

On allocation of Yamuna waters upto Okhla, an over all agreement has already been signed on 12.5.1994.

[Translation]

#### Rehabilitation of Oustees

306. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special package prepared by CIL/ BCCL for those people whose land has been acquired;

(b) the details of opportunities of employment created for them;

(c) whether any vocational training facilities have been provided to those people during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The details of rehabilitation package for land losers in respect of land acquired by CIL subsidiaries are as under:—

To the extent new employment Opportunities get created in the project in unskilled and semi-skilled categories, these shall be reserved entirely for the land oustee families.

Suitable vocational training facilities would be provided to the land losers to upgrade their skills for employment in other categories of jobs in the projects, on preferential basis.

Alternative house site with suitable infrastructure will be provided to all evictee families. Each evictee family would be paid shifting allowance upto Rs. 2000/- and lump sum grant of Rs. 5000/- towards housing.

Cash compensation for the land to be acquired will be deposited with the District Administration in advance so that there is no delay in payment of compensation to the land owning displaced families.

Families which are not beneficiaries of employment for one of their members, would be given subsistence allowance for 20 years @Rs. 300/- per month per acre on pro-rata basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per month plus an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 100/- per month per family.

The amount of subsistence allowance at the rates stated above would be capitalised on a 20 year basis and placed at the disposal of the concerned State Government for disbursement to land losers.

(b) The new employment opportunities created are the un-skilled and semi-skilled jobs in the related new projects.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of land loser recruits given vocational training during the last three years is as under:—

Year	BCCL	CIL
1992	192	2525
1993	70	2040
1994	206	1407 (upto Sept.)
Total:	468	5972

[English]

#### Utilisation of Gas

307. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the utilisation of the natural gas available in Gujarat for domestic distribution through pipelines in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Saurashtra Kutch region of Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken a decision in regard to the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d) Natural gas is being distributed to the domestic sector in Baroda by the Baroda Municipal Corporation and in Surat/Bharuch/Ankleshwar by the Gujarat Gas Company. No gas allocation has been made for domestic distribution in Ahmedabad.

#### Coal Washeries

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

(a) the number of Coal Washeries operating under the Coal India Limited;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new washeries to meet the demands of washed coal for steel plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There are fifteen coking coal washeries functioning under Coal India Limited (CIL).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Two coking coal washeries are presently under construction, one at Madhuband (2.50 m.t. p.a.) in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the other at Kedla (2.60 m.t. p.a.) in Central Coalfields Limited. In addition, as per the recommendations of the Technical group set up by the Government a number of new coking coal washeries are to be set up for augmentation of indigenous availability of washed coking coal for the steel plants. Besides, a number of non-coking coal washeries have also been identified to be set up under "Build-Own-Operate" scheme.

[Translation]

**Urdu news by Bangalore DD**

309. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:  
SHRI V. SREENIWASA PRASAD:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecast of Urdu News by the Bangalore Doordarshan was done by reducing the time allotted for telecast of Kannada programmes;

(b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has led to an agitation in the State taking a communal colour;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. No language-wise allocation of time is done by Doordarshan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the Government of Karnataka four persons were killed in police firing during the incidents of violence that took place in the State during the first fortnight of October, 1994;

(e) The telecast of said news bulletin was suspended on 9th October, 1994.

[Translation]

**Documentaries on eminent personalities**

310. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR.

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of documentaries on various eminent personalities pending with Delhi Doordarshan for telecast at present;

(b) the reasons for not telecasting such documentaries so far; and

(c) the steps being taken for early telecast of these documentaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Documentaries on the following eminent personalities are awaiting telecast on Doordarshan:

- (i) Shri Keshab Chandra Sen
- (ii) Dr. Radhanath Rath, Padman Bhushan, freedom fighter and journalist.
- (iii) Shri Sudhendra Narayan Singh Deo, Padma Shree and Sangeet Natak Academy Award—Chau Artist from Saraikele

(iv) Shri Brajanath Badjena, Epic Poet.

(b) & (c) These documentaries would be telecast by Doordarshan on appropriate occasions.

**Children's Film Society**

311. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the grants provided by the Union Government to propagate the Children's Film Society in the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of children benefited through the Society during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) the grants-in-aid provided by Government to the National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (formerly known as Children's Film Society India) for implementation of its plan schemes during the last three years are as follows:

1991-92	Rs. 1,13,69,209/-
1992-93	Rs. 1,16,61,275/-
1993-94	Rs. 1,11,50,000/-

(b) The exhibition and distribution of films are carried out by N'CYF by (i) conducting children's film festivals at district level; (ii) exhibition of 35 mm films in theatres; (iii) exhibition of 16 mm films in schools; and (iv) telecast of films on Doordarshan.

The approximate audience coverage in respect of (i) is as follows:—

1991-92	27.40 lakhs
1992-93	12.00 lakhs
1993-94	15.58 lakhs

Data have not been kept in respect of (ii) and (iii) as only a few shows have been held. As for (iv), N'CYF has been availing of the national network slot of Doordarshan on Sunday morning. In addition, N'CYF is availing of the national network and regional centres as and when its proposals for telecast of films are accepted by Doordarshan. No exact information is available about viewership of these Doordarshan telecasts.

[English]

**Repatriation of Bangladeshi refugees**

312. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:  
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government convened a high level meeting in October 1994 to resolve the current impasse over the repatriation of Bangladeshi tribal refugees;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether the Government have finally chalked out the plan for their repatriation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. A meeting was held on 25 October, 1994 by the Minister of State (States) in this Ministry. It was noted that after the repatriation of 5199 Chakma refugees from Tripura in 2 phases in February and July-August, 1994, the refugee leaders have declined to resume the repatriation process alleging that assurances given by the Government of Bangladesh have not been fully implemented and the conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts area are not conducive for their return. The Chakma refugees being Bangladesh nationals, it is for the Government of Bangladesh to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. The Government of India has been making efforts to facilitate the process of repatriation of the Chakma refugees.

[Translation]

#### Kids Channel

313. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH.  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to start a 'Kids Channel';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

#### Petrol/Diesel retail outlets in Haryana

314. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are not enough diesel/petrol retail outlets in different parts of the country, particularly in the rural areas of Haryana;

(b) whether the Government have received representations from Members of parliament and some organisations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have also received complaints of adulteration in diesel by the retail outlets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) As on 1.10.1994 there were 15618 petrol/diesel retail outlets in the country including 510 dealerships functioning in Haryana. Requests are received from time to time from different parts of the country including Haryana for setting up of more Retail Outlets. Accordingly, 47 RO dealerships have been included in the current RO Marketing Plan for Haryana.

(d) & (e) Oil Companies have reported that one complaint has been received by them about the adulteration in diesel in the State of Haryana. On investigation, the same could not be established.

[English]

#### SC/ST Staff in AIR & DD

315. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in different Groups in All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Centres in Gujarat and the number out of them belonging to SCs/STs;

(b) the number of reserved posts for SCs/STs lying vacant at these stations/centres; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

#### Indo-Iranian Gas Pipeline

316. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the project for laying the Indo-Iranian gas pipelines; and

(b) the details of the project worked out, indicating its cost, capacity and the quantum of gas to be carried per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Bids have been received for undertaking the feasibility study for the Iran-India natural gas pipeline.

(b) The details of the project will be worked out during the feasibility study.

#### Coal Production

317. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal produced in Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal during 1993-94;

(b) the quantity of coal out of it utilised by the steel plants;

(c) whether there is any possibility of conversion of the coal into liquid fuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to available information 35 tonnes of coal was produced in Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh during 1993-94;

(b) out of the above quantity, about 3.00 tonnes was supplied to steel plants;

(c) & (d) Coal of this region being of sapropelic origin with high fixed carbon, high hydrogen and low ash, possibility of conversion of Assam Coal into liquid fuel is high. A pilot plant (through-put of 25 KG per day) based on continuous two stage liquefaction is in advance stage of construction at Oil India Limited, Duliajan.

#### LPG Bottling plants

318. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up LPG bottling plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAP. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Presently, there is no proposal to set up new LPG bottling plants in the state of Orissa.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[Translation:]

#### Marketing of LPG in rural areas

319. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have given any thought over the marketing of LPG in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) Due to product constraint, there is not proposal at present for Government oil companies to extend LPG marketing in rural areas.

[English]

#### Joint venture in Coal projects

320. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI NURUL ISLAM:  
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) act to allow equity participation by foreign companies in joint venture in coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any MOU has been signed between the Government and the foreign companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE STATE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (b) Government has already amended Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 on 9.6.93 to allow private sector participation in coal mining for power generation, for setting up of coal washeries and for other end uses to be notified by the Government from time to time in addition to the earlier provision for making iron and steel.

(c) No, Sir.

(d & (e) Do not arise.

#### Sardar Sarover Project

321. DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected by the Sardar Sarover Project;

(b) the number of families shifted and rehabilitated so far; and

(c) the details of facilities provided to the rehabilitated families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) the total number of families affected by the Sardar Sarovar Project and the progress of Resettlement and Rehabilitation upto the end of October, 1994 in respect of these Project Affected Families are as under:—

State	State of Relocation	Total No. of Project affected families (PAFs) & House Plots	Progress of resettlement (PAFs) & rehabilitation upto 31st Oct. 1994 (No. of PAFs) & Agricultural Land
Gujarat	Gujarat	4800	4332
Maharashtra	Gujarat	999	890
	Maharashtra	2114	841
			v884
	Total:	3113	1531
Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	14124	2529
	Madhya Pradesh	18890	—
	Total:	33014	2824
Grand Total:		40727	8435

Apart from allotment of House Plots and Agricultural land to the eligible families, the project affected families are provided payment of subsistence allowance, rehabilitation grant, ex-gratia, productive assets and civic amenities like primary schools, well, hand-pump, transit-sheds, insurance cover and electrification. Some of the Project Affected Persons are also provided employment.  
[Translation]

#### Funds for flood control

322. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state the funds earmarked by the union Government for flood control measures during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Flood control being a State subject, funding and management of flood control schemes are done by the States themselves from their own resources according to their own priorities. The Statement showing the State-wise details of provision for flood control under state plan during Eight Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement.

#### Statement

S. No.	State/UTs	Annexure-I (Rs. crores) outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.71
3.	Assam	86.85
4.	Bihar	251.71
5.	Delhi	40.00
6.	Goa	0.90
7.	Gujarat	10.00
8.	Haryana	52.00

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00
10.	J & K	40.75
11.	Karnataka	11.00
12.	Kerala	65.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8.53
14.	Maharashtra	1.46
15.	Manipur	20.00
16.	Meghalaya	8.54
17.	Mizoram	0.25
18.	Nagaland	1.50
19.	Orissa	42.05
20.	Punjab	125.00
21.	Rajasthan	25.30
22.	Sikkim	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	30.00
24.	Tripura	8.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	70.00
26.	West Bengal	280.00
	Total States	1333.09
	Union Territories	
27.	A & N Islands	0.05
28.	Chandigarh	0.00
29.	D & N Haveli	0.02
30.	Daman & Diu	1.17
31.	Lakshadweep	2.60
32.	Pondicherry	4.44
	Total UTs	8.28
	Total States & UTs	1341.37
	Central Sector	282.00
	Grand Total	1623.37

#### Backward castes

323. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of backward castes in the total populations, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the social and economic conditions of backward castes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Census data are not available in respect of percentage of backward castes in the total population, State/Union Territory-wise. However, the Mandal Commission in its report, estimated the population of OBCs' in the country at 52%

(b) The Government has taken the following steps to improve the social and economic condition of backward castes:—

(i) Government has implemented the policy of reservation for Other Backward Classes in civil services and posts with effect from 8.9.93.

(ii) National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation has been set up on 13th January, 1992 with the object of promoting the economic development of backward castes, inter alia, by

granting financial assistance for self employment ventures; and

- (iii) Pre-examination coaching for the candidates belonging to weaker sections including Other Backward Classes to enable them to compete on equal terms with the other candidates in Competitive and Entrance Examinations.

[English]

**Law and order situation**

**324. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the law and order situation in Mizoram and other North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) & (b) yes, Sir. The prevailing law and order situation in Mizoram was reviewed during a visit to Silchar, Assam and Aizawl, Mizoram from 14—16 October, 1994 by the Minister of State (States) in this Ministry. Following the discussions with Chief Ministers of Mizoram and Assam and subsequent consultations, traffic on the Aizawl-Silchar Highway was resumed. The State Government of Mizoram has set-up a Commission of Inquiry to look into the Aizawl incidents of 27 September, 1994. Earlier the situation in all the North-Eastern States was reviewed by the Home Minister in a meeting with the Governor of Manipur and the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States at New Delhi on 19 July, 1994. The Minister of State (Internal Security) also reviewed the security related matters in a meeting at Shillong on 28 October, 1994. After detailed discussions in these reviews, a number of decisions were taken which, inter-alia, include strengthening of State Police Forces, more effective co-ordination of counter insurgency operations, improvement and upgradation of Intelligence collection and sharing etc.

[Translation]

**Supply of Coal**

**325. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:**

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity and varieties of coal allocated to small, medium and heavy industries during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the rates of allocation thereof;

(c) the details of demand thereof;

(d) the gap of short supply;

(e) the details of different varieties of coal extracted during the said period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING FOR COAL ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Demand for coal is being assessed sector-wise and not State-wise. Similarly the data for grade-wise supply of coal is maintained sector-wise and not state-wise. Available information regarding State-wise supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in *Statement-I* attached the grade-wise and sector-wise supply of coal from CIL sources is given in *Statement-II* attached

(e) The grade-wise coal production from CIL sources during the last two years is given below:

(Data provisional)  
(in lakh tonnes)

Grade	1992-93	1993-94
<b>NON-COKING</b>		
A	44.83	42.93
B	226.81	219.65
C	434.36	416.99
D	197.44	238.34
E	270.62	277.43
F	529.76	562.04
<b>TOTAL Non-Coking</b>	<b>1703.82</b>	<b>1,757.38</b>
<b>COKING COAL</b>	<b>408.34</b>	<b>403.67</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>2112.16</b>	<b>2,161.05</b>

(f) Steps taken by coal companies to improve production include opening of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies, and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities. In addition, private sector is being allowed coal mining for specified captive uses.

**Statement—I**

*State-wise coal supply from CIL & SCCL sources.*

(data provisional)  
in lakh tonnes

Name of State	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	243.28	255.46
Assam	7.60	5.45
Bihar	208.70	194.46
Delhi	57.45	62.01
Gujarat	153.20	157.80
Haryana	46.35	32.57
Himachal Pradesh	2.30	1.93
Jammu & Kashmir	1.19	0.49
Karnataka	41.10	49.12
Kerala	3.46	3.01
Madhya Pradesh	346.20	373.07
Maharashtra	248.36	281.73

Name of State	1992-93	1993-94
Orissa	116.87	110.20
Punjab	71.80	82.30
Rajasthan	52.23	55.15
Tamil Nadu	100.36	106.85

Name of State	1992-93	1993-94
Uttar Pradesh	337.25	356.06
West Bengal	192.80	191.99
Others	8.14	6.19

**Statement-II**

Gradewise/Sectorwise Despatches during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94

Data Provisional  
(Million Tonnes)

GRADE		POWER	STEEL	CEMENT	FERTILIZER	LOCO	H/COKE/ S/COKE	OVERALL INC. OTHERS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>NON-COKING</b>								
GRADE A	92-93	0.47	0.21	0.27	0.00	0.65	0.00	4.15
	93-94	0.91	0.34	0.44	0.00	0.26	0.00	3.64
GRADE B	92-93	7.46	0.93	1.90	0.30	1.96	0.00	21.21
	93-94	8.82	0.46	2.90	0.27	1.44	0.00	21.81
GRADE C	92-93	29.49	0.84	3.37	1.13	0.20	0.14	40.94
	93-94	29.90	0.64	3.16	1.41	0.09	0.13	40.42
GRADE D	92-93	12.66	0.00	2.32	0.72	0.00	0.19	18.72
	93-94	16.89	0.06	1.42	0.89	0.00	0.14	22.49
GRADE E	92-93	24.91	0.08	0.22	0.62	—	0.13	28.86
	93-94	26.06	0.03	0.08	0.56	—	0.05	30.32
GRADE F	92-93	30.26	0.14	0.16	0.00	—	0.01	51.06
	93-94	46.82	1.69	0.02	0.00	—	0.01	54.37
<b>COKING COAL</b>								
	92-93	13.67	18.56	0.29	1.19	—	0.88	39.91
	93-94	15.15	17.65	0.13	1.03	—	0.73	40.31

[English]

### Projects in Oil Sector

#### 326. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:

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

(a) whether some projects in Oil sector have been undertaken by ONGC and IOC;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds involved in these projects; and

(d) the progress made so far on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Limited is presently implementing the undermentioned major projects:—

1. Neelam Development
2. Enhanced Oil Recovery Project (L-III Infill) in Bombay High South
3. L-II Development in Bombay High North
4. Panna Field Development (P-B, D, E well platforms and Associated Facilities)
5. South Heera Development (Phase II)
6. Second Bassein Hazira Trunkline and Expansion of Shore Terminal Facilities at Hazira.
7. ICP-Heera Trunkline Project
8. S1-Sand Development in Bombay High

#### 9. Gandhar Field Development (Phase-II)

These projects are expected to cost about Rs. 16,740 crores and are likely to be completed in phases during Eighth Plan Period.

Indian Oil Corp. Limited is presently implementing the undermentioned major projects:—

1. Modernisation of Digboi Refinery.
2. Panipat Refinery.
3. Catalytic Reformer at Digboi Refinery.
4. Catalytic Reformer at Barauni.
5. Catalytic Reformer at Mathura.
6. Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline.

These projects are expected to cost about Rs. 7504 crores and are likely to be completed in phases by 1997-98.

#### Indo-Bangladesh Talks to check Crimes

#### 327. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh held talks/signed any agreement recently to check crimes along the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Recently, talks have been held between Directors General of Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles in Dhaka where various problems including trans-border crimes were discussed. Both sides agreed to make all possible efforts to curb trans-border crimes including smuggling.

**P.K. Kaul Committee**

328. PROF. (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have implemented the recommendations made by the P.K. Kaul Committee; and

(b) if not, the details of those recommendations which have not been implemented so far together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) & (b) Out of the main recommendations of the P.K. Kaul Committee, Government have accepted the following recommendations for implementation:—

- (i) to convert ONGC into a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act;
- (ii) to create a Directorate General of Hydrocarbons; and
- (iii) Divestiture of 20% of the equity of newly formed Company.

The recommendation of the Committee to reorganise ONGC into three companies has not been accepted by the Government as such units would not have the financial strength to raise requisite resources or attract joint venture partners and one of the units may not even be financially viable.

**Registration of Newspapers and Magazines**

329. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for registration of newspapers and magazines during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of newspapers and magazines registered during the said period; and

(c) the time by which the remaining newspapers and magazines are likely to be registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Details are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*

(b) details are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*

(c) The newspapers/magazines have been asked to furnish certain documents required under the Press &

Registration of Books Act. Their cases for registration will be considered on receipt of the requisite documents.

**Statement-I**

*The number of applications received for registration of newspapers and magazines during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise*

State/UT	1992	1993	1994 (upto 30.11.1994)
Andhra Pradesh	195	210	183
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	5
Assam	21	46	60
Bihar	134	103	115
Goa	1	1	4
Gujarat	74	112	142
Haryana	63	73	93
Himachal Pradesh	12	14	6
Jammu & Kashmir	44	30	24
Karnataka	227	236	260
Kerala	109	184	67
Madhya Pradesh	345	383	485
Maharashtra	480	522	389
Manipur	6	15	8
Meghalaya	1	10	4
Mizoram	8	12	2
Nagaland	1	5	3
Orissa	106	95	106
Punjab	49	38	55
Rajasthan	260	214	513
Sikkim	1	3	3
Tamil Nadu	164	180	142
Tripura	8	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	507	970	942
West Bengal	221	179	168
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	11	3
Chandigarh	21	23	15
Delh	401	457	502
Pondicherry	1	2	5

**Statement-II**

*The number of newspapers and magazines registered during the said period i.e. 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto 30.11.1994)*

State/UT	1992	1993	1994 (upto 30.11.1994)
Andhra Pradesh	49	54	87
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	2
Assam	12	9	16
Bihar	57	29	34
Goa	1	1	—
Gujarat	31	29	31
Haryana	42	31	60

State/UT	1992	1993	1994 (upto 30.11.1994)
Himachal Pradesh	8	—	5
Jammu & Kashmir	11	8	11
Karnataka	50	80	110
Kerala	24	35	36
Madhya Pradesh	198	185	190
Maharashtra	138	117	125
Manipur	2	—	2
Meghalaya	—	—	1
Mizoram	2	3	—
Nagaland	—	1	—
Orissa	37	38	36
Punjab	30	19	33
Rajasthan	236	182	159
Sikkim	1	—	—
Tamil Nadu	70	58	75
Tripura	4	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	422	500	446
West Bengal	56	53	70
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	5	2
Chandigarh	4	7	5
Delhi	252	210	207
Pondicherry	1	—	2

#### Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets

330. DR. SAKSHIJI:

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

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to allot the petrol/diesel retail outlets; and

(b) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Retail Outlets for the locations included in the approved Marketing Plans are awarded by selection through Oil Selection Boards after inviting applications from persons meeting eligibility criteria with regard to age, educational qualification, annual income, residence and multiple dealership norms. A few retail outlets are also allotted by Government on compassionate grounds.

(b) During 1993-94, 94 retail outlets were allotted in Uttar Pradesh.

#### New Kenda Colliery

331. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to extinguish the underground fire in New Kenda Colliery;

(b) the total amount of money spent thereon;

(c) the total quantity of coal damaged due to ongoing fire and its market value; and

(d) the steps taken to extricate the locked coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The following steps were taken to isolate and extinguish the underground fire in New Kenda Colliery:—

(i) Initially 27 nos. of 15. brick stoppings were constructed around the zone of fire.

(ii) These stoppings were further strengthened to 1 metre.

(iii) Compartmentalisation of the area so sealed off was done by French technique (using Mariflex) from surface bore holes.

(iv) Pouring in of inert gas (Nitrogen & Carbon Dioxide) in the sealed off area.

(b) Coal India Limited has informed that a sum of about Rs. 6.6 crores has been spent on these measures upto September, 1994.

(c) Extent of the quantity of coal lost due to fire will be known only after the area is reopened. Sealed off area contains 37 coal pillars and quantity of coal locked up is approximately 175 lakh tonnes.

(d) Since these 37 pillars area isolated by isolation stoppings, the condition of coal is not known. The fire is in the dying stage and once the fire has fully died down the area will be reopened. The condition of the coal as well as the strata will be examined in detail and necessary action to extricate the locked coal will be taken.

#### Upper Krishna Stage-II Project

332. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of controversy over the Upper Krishna Stage-II Project at Almatti in Karnataka;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve the controversy;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have expressed their views over the controversy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e) The controversy over the Upper Krishna Stage-II Project of Karnataka relates mainly to the proposed full reservoir level (FRL) and top of the gates of Almatti dam. While the FRL for utilisation of 173 Thousand Million Cubic Ft. (TMC) of water earmarked by the Government of Karnataka for this project out of 700 TMC of water allocated to Karnataka by Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal is RL 518.7 metres, the Government of Karnataka in the modified project report for Upper Krishna Stage-II

Project received in the Central Water Commission in December, 1993 for techno-economic appraisal have proposed the top of the gates at RL 521 metres, thus providing additional storage in the reservoir. While the Government of Andhra Pradesh has objected to the additional storage in the reservoir, the Government of Karnataka is of the opinion that the additional storage is to be utilised for generation of power and over-all utilisation of water is to be restricted to 173 TMC. To resolve the differences of opinion on this project as well as other projects of Krishna basin, Chairman, CWC has been directed to convene an official level inter-State meeting of the Krishna basin States.

#### Raids on LPG Agencies

334. SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

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

- the number of raids conducted on LPG agencies in Bihar during the last three years to find out release of LPG connections on the basis of bogus priority vouchers;
- the action taken against agencies found indulged in such irregularities; and
- the number of connections cancelled as a result of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). No raids were conducted during the last three years in Bihar. During the course of scheduled inspections by the oil companies releases of LPG connection on bogus priority vouchers are also checked. In established cases of irregularities action under the marketing discipline guidelines is taken.

#### Telecasting of National Championship

335. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Government are aware that the National Kho-Kho matches held during November in Rajasthan were not telecast by any Doordarshan Kendra of the country;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether other national championship like Kabaddi, Ball Badminton etc. are also not being telecast live by any Doordarshan Kendra in the Country;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether the Government propose to telecast the above mentioned national championships live as is being done in the case of cricket.
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No National Kho-Kho matches were held in

Rajasthan. However the state level Kho-Kho tournament held in Jaipur was covered by Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur and telecast in the daily news bulletins as well as in a TV report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (g) Live coverage of sporting events are dependent on the location, availability of microwave links etc. However all national level tournaments of recognised sports are given appropriate coverage on Doordarshan.

[Translation]

#### Films in Gujarati and Sindhi

336. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- the number of Gujarati and Sindhi films produced during the last two years;
- the number of times these films were telecast by Delhi Doordarshan or other relay centres of the country barring those in Gujarat during the last two years till date; and
- the efforts being made by the Government to encourage the production of Gujarati Films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The production of feature films in India is largely in the private sector. Therefore, information regarding production of feature films is not available. However, the Central Board of Film Certification keeps data regarding film certified by it.

No Sindhi feature film was received by the Board during the calendar years 1992 and 1993. The number of Gujarati feature films received and certified by the Board during 1992 and 1993 is 5 and 3 respectively.

(b) fifty five films have been telecast during the last two years till date (barring Gujarat), as indicated below:—

	Gujarati	Sindhi
Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay	33	2
Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta	4	2
Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi	12	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>

(c) The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. provides financial assistance for production of films in various languages including Gujarati and Sindhi, depending upon the merits of the script/proposal.

### Construction of Dam on River Kosi

337. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to construct a dam on Kosi river in Northern Bihar after having discussion with the Government of Nepal;

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which the work on this project is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). India and Nepal have reached an understanding to carry out joint studies/investigations to finalise the Project Parameters of Kosi Dam on Kosi river in Nepal. The actual progress will depend on the cooperation that would be forthcoming from Nepal.

[English]

### Coal Stock Yards

338. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Coal Stock Yards in Uttar Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the criteria/norms fixed for its establishment;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more stock yards in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to Coal India Limited, they are presently not operating any stockyard in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Under the current stockyard policy, the responsibility for setting up and managing new stockyards rests with the respective State Government. Coal Companies will offer coal for despatch to these stockyards in accordance with the sponsorships provided by the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to assess the need for coal stockyards, set them up and sponsor movement of coal to them.

### Stampede in Nagpur

339. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several persons were killed in Nagpur stampede following lathi-charge by the police on the Adivasi procession;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured in the incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered by the Government into the incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) & (b) As per report received from the State Government of Maharashtra, police resorted to cane charge to disperse the unruly mob during the morcha of Adivasi Gowari Samaj Sangathan on 23 November, 1994 at Nagpur. There was heavy stampede. The latest figures of the persons dead is 113 (male 18, boys 12, girls 12 and women 71). About 81 persons were injured and were admitted in various Government hospitals.

(c) & (d) The State Government has instituted a high level judicial probe into the said incident by a High Court Judge.

### Vananchal

340. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing demand for the formation of Vananchal, a separate State comprising the Adivasi-dominated districts of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No demand has been received in the recent past for the formation of a separate State of Vananchal comprising Adivasi-dominated districts of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Advisory Committee to Akashwani

341. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee to Akashwani in Gujarat has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the composition thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The Committees are likely to be re-constituted soon.

[English]

#### Amnesty International Report

342. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Amnesty International's activities in relation to the human rights situation in J & K; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check false propoganda by organisations about human right situation in J & K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) amnesty International has, from time to time, been referring to the Ministry of Home Affairs, allegations of human rights violations by Security Forces in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Amnesty International has also been releasing reports on such alleged human rights violations which have been accompanied by widespread publicity in the national and International media. Allegations of a sweeping and generalised nature have frequently been made in these reports. A large number of the allegations published in these reports were found to be exaggerated and grossly distorted.

(b) The Government of India have all along firmly denied the sweeping and generalised allegations made by the Amnesty International and other organisations. Immediate responses to the allegations raised by these organisation including factual details of many of the specific allegations mentioned in the reports were given by the Government through our missions abroad who disseminated the same through press releases and direct contacts. They were also reported in the national media. At the same time it has been emphasised by the Government in discussions with the Amnesty International, and in other fora, that it is committed to ensuring that the due process of law is followed and respected by all concerned in matters pertaining to human rights violations. The Government has also categorically stated that whenever complaints of excesses are received against Members of Police/Security Forces, inquiries are immediately held and action is taken against those found guilty if any.

#### Autonomous District Councils

343. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been reached for according 'Autonomous Territories' status within the State of Assam to the two tribal dominated districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the 'Autonomous Territories' status to the districts within a State will require amendments to the Constitution;

(d) if so, when it is proposed to bring a bill in the Parliament to amend the Constitution to give effect to the aforesaid agreement; and

(e) if not, when a notification is likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e): There are no 'Autonomous Territories' in the State of Assam. As such no details can be furnished in that regard.

However, discussions have been held regarding grant of additional powers to the Autonomous District Councils of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in the State of Assam.

#### National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

344. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO SAHEB TOPE:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation to promote economic interests of the backward section amongst the minorities has since been operationalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where its head office and branch offices have been set up/decided to be set up;

(d) whether the norms and conditions for disbursing loans have been formulated;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the total amount disbursed so far;

(f) the State where the minorities have been benefited alongwith the number of such families; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to effectively implement the schemes for the benefit to the minority.

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

(b) Government has set up a National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) with an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 crores to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit to backward sections amongst the minorities, preference being given to occupational groups and women.

(c) NMDFC is presently located at ARA Centre, E-2 Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi-110055. It has no branch offices at present. However, at the state level it will function through State Minorities Corporation and/or other organisation designated for the purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) & (f): A Copy of the guidelines issued in this regard to the State Government/HT Administrations is attached as a statement. The State Government/UT Administrations have been requested to send proposals in this regard. No proposal has been received so far.

(g) All efforts are being made to effectively implement the scheme. The matter has been taken up at the level of the Welfare Minister with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

#### Statement

*Guidelines for Submission of Proposals (Projects) for Term Loan and Margin Money Assistance from NMDFC.*

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has been set up with the following objectives:

- (i) To promote economic and development activities for the benefit of "backward sections" amongst the minorities, preference being given to the occupational groups and women.
- (ii) To assist, subject to such income and/or economic criteria as may be prescribed by the Govt of India from time to time, individuals or groups of individuals belonging to the minorities by way of loans and advances, for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
- (iii) To promote self employment and other ventures for the benefits of minorities.
- (iv) To grant loans and advances at such rates of interest as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the guidelines or schemes prescribed by the Central Government or by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (v) To extend loans and advances to the eligible members belonging to the minorities for pursuing General/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels.
- (vi) To assist the State level organisations dealing with the development of the minorities by way

of providing financial assistance or equity contribution and in obtaining commercial funding or by way of refinancing.

- (vii) To work as an apex institution for coordinating and monitoring the work of all Corporations/Boards/other bodies set up by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for, or given the responsibility of assisting the minorities for their economic development, and
- (viii) To help in furthering the Government policies and programmes for the development of minorities.

#### Target Group

The target group for the NMDFC in regard to direct benefit will be those sections among the minorities whose annual family income is below double the poverty line income, which at present rates works out to Rs. 22,000/- per annum. Preference will be given to occupational groups and women.

#### Channelising Agency

The NMDFC will function through State Level Corporations dealing with minorities and such Corporations through State Corporations/Bodies as may be designated by the State Government/UT Administrations.

However, it will be open to NMDFC to provide finance directly to individuals and groups of minorities if there are exceptional circumstances justifying such course of action.

Assistance will also be provided through NGOs working for the Welfare of Women and artisans/craftsmen and other occupational groups for setting up small Business services and Industrial Units.

#### Activities to be Financed

Assistance will be provided to minorities entrepreneurs for a wide range of income generating activities.

The proposals should be such which generate enough income for the beneficiary to push the beneficiary above the poverty line. This is an important aspect because spreading of assistance thinly without generating sufficient income for the beneficiary serves little purpose.

Among others, following types of activities can be considered for financing. These are illustrative and not exhaustive:

#### A. Artisan and Traditional Occupations

Traditional occupations and Trade prevalent amongst the minority artisans and occupational groups, like Lock making, Cutlery, Metal ware including all types of brassware, Chikanwork, glass and ceramic wares,

handloom and handicrafts including carpet weaving, carpentry, woodwork, bidry work etc., Tailoring, dairy farming, animal rearing etc.

#### B. Women Beneficiaries

Any economic activity can be taken for providing work and gainful employment to the needy women through which they can derive adequate income or for supplementing the family income. The income generating activities may be setting up of small business services, industrial units, etc. Small industrial units for production of various items can be set up either as production centre or as Training-cum-production centres. Units which are ancillary to large industrial undertakings can also be set up for supplying products to large undertakings regular basis. A variety of units for production of handicrafts articles, traditional as well as those of daily use, organised apart from units for production of handlooms fabrics and other handloom items, may be taken up.

Self employment ventures can be organised where women can pursue economic activities themselves instead of going to a central unit/work place with provision like sewing-machine, knitting machine, handloom etc. to the beneficiaries alongwith the small assistance of raw materials, etc

#### C. General

##### 1) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

- (i). Agriculture production and related fields such as animal breeding, poultry farming, bee keeping etc.
- (ii). Purchase of equipment for agriculture services such as custom service (pesticide spray), harvesting etc.) custom hiring of agriculture machinery, artificial insemination etc.
- (iii). Agriculture marketing through cooperative societies/associations of farmers belonging to minorities. Setting up grading and packing houses purchase of transport vehicles for marketing of agricultural products etc.
- (iv). Commission agents at agriculture markets.

##### 2) TECHNICAL TRADES SELF-EMPLOYMENT

These include technical trade at village/taluka level such as electrician, plumber, sheet metal, TA/Radio repair, motor mechanic, tyre puncture repair, cycle/taxi/taxi/autorickshaw repairing and vulcanisation, refrigeration mechanic etc.

##### 3) SMALL BUSINESS

These include small business/tea shop/pan shop, egg sale/general provision shop/Laundry, popcorn/taxi book shop, magazine shop, newspaper, vendor, photocopier service, typewriting and word processing service etc.

##### 4) SMALL SCALE AND TINY INDUSTRY

Hawai chappal manufacturing, hair brush manufacturing, safety match box manufacturing, manufacturing of papad, jams, pickles, ready made garments, etc.

##### G. Transport Service

These include plying of auto-rickshaws, cycle rickshaws, tempos, bullock and other animal driven carts for hire, cycle hiring service, etc.

##### TYPE OF FUNDING

For the time being the Corporation can consider following type of financial assistance:

##### A. Term Loan:

The Corporation can consider grant of term loan to an entrepreneur or group of entrepreneurs through State Minorities Corporations and other State agencies nominated by State Govts. The loans so granted by NMDFC are required to be guaranteed by respective State Governments. The salient feature of the loan to be granted are as follows:

##### I. Quantum of Loan

(a) For the project with high fixed capital component loan can be granted up to 85% of the project cost. The quantum of loan will not exceed Rs. 85,000 per beneficiary. The remaining cost of the project will be met by loans/seed capital from the State Sponsoring Agency, promoter's (beneficiary) contribution and cash credit limit from Bank.

(b) For the project with high working capital component quantum of loan will depend upon the total cost of the project.

(i) Where the total cost of the scheme does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- the scheme will be treated as a composite loan and no distinction will be made between fixed assets and working capital. In such cases Loan can be granted upto 85% of the total cost.

(ii) Where the unit cost of the project exceeds Rs. 25,000 and does not exceed Rs. 40,000/-, the ratio of fixed assets to working capital will not exceed 1:2.5. For example of the cost of fixed assets is Rs. 8000, working capital will not exceed to Rs. 8000×2.5 or Rs. 20,000/-

(iii) Where the unit cost of the scheme exceeds Rs. 40,000 only 40% of the working capital requirement will be added in the project cost as working capital margin to arrive at the unit cost of the project. Term loan/margin money will be granted upto 85% of the project cost

and quantum of loan will not exceed Rs. 85,000 per beneficiary. Remaining amount of the working capital will have to be financed by the banks as cash credit limit.

## II. Rate of Interest

The rate of interest charged by NMDFC for the project other than transport sector will be 4.5% with 0.5% rebate on prompt repayment from State Minorities Corporations or other agency nominated for the purpose. The State agencies will further advance the said loan @ 6% to the loanee beneficiaries.

The rate of interest charged by NMDFC for transport sector scheme is as below:

- (i). For auto rickshaws, loans will continue to be sanctioned upto 85% of the unit cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 85,000 per beneficiary at the existing rates of interest of 4.5% and 7.5% per annum to the State Channelising Agencies (with 0.5% rebate for prompt repayment) for further lending to the beneficiaries at a rate not exceeding 6% and 9% p.a. for beneficiaries below the poverty line and below double the poverty line respectively. The balance 15% of the cost could be shared between the State Channelising Agency and the promotee.
- (ii). For other transport sector schemes, such as buses, mini buses, light commercial vehicles and taxis, terms loan will be sanctioned upto a limit of 85% of the unit cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 85,000 per beneficiary. However, on term loans exceeding rupees one lakh for such schemes to a group of beneficiaries, the rate of interest will be 10.5% p.a. (0.5% rebate for timely repayment) irrespective of the number of beneficiaries and whether they are below the poverty line or below double the poverty line. The further lending rate by the State Channelising Agencies to the beneficiaries shall not exceed 12% p.a. The balance 15% of the cost could be shared between the State Channelising Agency and the promoter.

## III. Repayment Period

The entire loan shall be repaid within a reasonable period not exceeding 10 years including the moratorium period. The repayment shall be on half yearly/quarterly basis. The repayment period will be worked out on the basis of funds likely to be generated by the proposed project.

## IV. Security

State Government guarantee is expected by way of bulk guarantees or in each individual case. In case of persistent default, the NMDFC will be at liberty to invoke the guarantees or deduct its instalments from the future projects of the concerned agency to be financed.

## V. Disbursement of Loans

The sanctioned loan will be disbursed as per the assets created and duly certified by the State Agency. In cases where the concerned State level Corporations have liquidity problems some advance release of funds against sanctioned projects can be considered. Such advance payments shall carry normal bank interest (minimum 18%) if not disbursed to the beneficiaries within three months.

## VI. Commitment Charges

Commitment charges of 0.5% per annum shall be levied on all loans not availed within six months of the dates of sanction.

## B. Margin Money Assistance

The NMDFC can also consider granting margin money to entrepreneurs of minorities through the State Minorities Development and Finance Corporation or through other Government agencies nominated by the State Govt. The following pattern of financing is ordinarily envisaged in such proposals:

1.	NMDFC's contribution	—	25%
2.	State Agency's contribution	—	10%
3.	Bank Finance including Govt.— subsidies if any.	—	60%
4.	Beneficiaries contribution	—	5%
	Total	—	100%

The salient features of the margin money scheme are given below:

- (1). The quantum of margin money per beneficiary will be 25% of the cost of project or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.
- (2). The margin money will be granted at the service charges of one percent per annum.
- (3). The margin money will be recovered from the beneficiary alongwith bank loan in the same proportion which the margin money bears to the bank loan. Based on such recoveries the State Minorities Corporations or other agency will propose the repayment instalments of margin money. In no case margin money recovery will exceed 10 years including the period of moratorium.
- (4). The repayment of margin money shall be guaranteed by the State Government of the concerned State.

(5). The sanctioned loan will be disbursed as per the assets created and duly certified by the State Agency. In cases where the concerned State level Corporation has liquidity problems some advance release of funds against sanctioned projects can be considered. Such advance payments shall carry normal bank interest (minimum 18%) if not disbursed to the beneficiaries within four months.

**NOTE:** The term loan or margin money will only be sanctioned for an eligible minorities entrepreneur.

### Bombay Blast Arrests

345. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons directly/indirectly involved in Bombay blast arrested so far;

(b) the number of those still absconding;

(c) the efforts being made to arrest them;

(d) the present status of the trial in the designated court at Bombay;

(e) whether the Government have sought the assistance of the Interpol in the investigation of this case; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) So far 156 persons have been arrested for their involvement in the Bombay bomb-blast case.

(b) 38

(c) All efforts are being made to apprehend the absconding accused persons in India and abroad. The help of Interpol has been sought in this regard. Red Corner Notice for arrest and detention of 16 of these absconders reported to be abroad have been got issued through Interpol. Interpol has also been requested to issue red corner notice against 10 other absconders. Details of 4 absconders who are also reported to be abroad are being sent to Interpol for issue of Red Corner Notice.

(d) The trial of the case has commenced with effect from 14.7.94. Submission on behalf of the prosecution for framing of charges against each accused persons, spelling out their specific role have been completed. The Designated Court Bombay is now hearing arguments on behalf of the accused persons. After these are completed and prosecution has replied, charges will be framed against the accused persons.

(e) & (f) Assistance of the Interpol has been sought for investigations in the case outside the country and also for tracking of absconders reported to be hiding abroad.

[Translation]

### OIL Schemes

346. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has received sanction for starting seven new schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual target fixed for these schemes; and

(d) the amount spent on those schemes so far and the number of persons provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) Since the beginning of the 8th Plan and till date the Government have sanctioned 6 new coal mining projects (including one expansion project) in Coal India Ltd. The details of the new coal mining projects are as follows:

S. No.	Name of project/ company	Target capacity (mty)	Capital cost (Rs. crores)	Manpower provision (Nos.)
1.	Bakulia ECL	UG, 0.96	104.66	2068
2.	Samleshwari CC, MCL	3.00	126.85	984
3.	Dudhichua (Expn.), NCL	CC 10.00	868.93	3208
4.	Gondegaon WCL	CC, 0.75	67.96	674
5.	Parej CC, CCL	1.75	116.19	980
6.	Urimari CCL	CC, 1.30	95.33	735

The amount spent on these schemes till 30.9.94 is Rs. 484 crores (provisional). The coal companies generally start work at the new projects by deploying manpower already available with them.

[Translation]

### Kidnapping of Foreigners

347. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:  
SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently three Britishers and an American national were rescued from kidnappers;

(b) if so, the militant organisation involved in the kidnapping;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in the case with their nationalities; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb the recurrence of such cases?

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

## TADA

348. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):  
 SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:  
 SHRI RAMKRIPAL YADAV:  
 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
 SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases registered under TADA during the last six months in each State/Union Territory;  
 (b) the number of persons detained and arrested in each State/Union Territory;  
 (c) the number of persons prosecuted, sentenced and released, separately, State/Union Territorywise;  
 (d) the number of TADA cases pending at present in each State/Union Territory;  
 (e) the steps taken to expedite these cases;

(f) whether there is demand from various organisation for repeal of TADA because of its alleged misuse by various State Governments; and

(g) if so, the final decision taken/proposed by the Union government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b): A Statement regarding number of cases registered and persons arrested by the States/UTs attached.

(c) & (d): This Ministry does not maintain information regarding persons prosecuted, sentenced and released separately and cases pending period-wise.

(e) The Government an Executive Body, is not in a position to say how long Designated Courts, will take to dispose of these cases.

(f) & (g): There have been some demands for repeal of TADA. A decision in this regard would be taken at the appropriate time when the question of further extension or otherwise would be considered by the Government.

## Statement

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	Available information for the last 6 months of 1994 regarding	
		No. of cases Registered (a)	No. of persons arrested (b)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	199	686
4.	Bihar	NA	NA
5.	Gujarat	29	766
6.	Haryana	7	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
8.	J&K	2150	1014
9.	Karnataka	3	28
10.	Maharashtra	68	200
11.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Nil
12.	Manipur	89	226
13.	Meghalaya	2	1
14.	Kerala	5	14
15.	Punjab	67	71
16.	Rajasthan	1	12
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	23
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9	15

1	2	3	4
19.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
20.	Chandigarh Admn.	Nil	Nil
21.	NCT Delhi.	16	34

Note: The Act is invoked by 21 States/UTs.

### Coal Stock

349. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Mishra for conducting an enquiry into the shortage/over reporting of coal stock in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

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

(d) whether the Government have implemented those recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL: (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) The Committee's report has been received and follow up action has been initiated. It is felt that giving details of the report at this stage may pre-judge the course of action and it may not be in the public interest.

[English]

### Protection of Civil Rights Act

350. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government share the expenditure with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 50/50 basis for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the amount released by the Union Government to the State Governments/UT Administrations for the implementation of these Acts during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) the number of special courts set up in Andhra Pradesh under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) so far;

(d) the number of cases entertained in these courts during each of the last three years; and

(e) the number of special courts proposed to set up during 1994-95- State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE: (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, it is 100% for UT Administrations.

(b) The details of Central Assistance released under the two Acts during the last three years and the current year as on date are as under:

S.No.	Year	Amount released
1.	1991-92	Rs. 6.09 Crores
2.	1992-93	Rs. 5.50 Crores
3.	1993-94	Rs. 7.06 Crores
4.	1994-95	Rs. 1.42 Crores

(As on 5.12.94)

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

(e) One special court so far is proposed to be set up during 1994-95 in the State of Mizoram for which a sum of Rs. 4.20 lakhs has already been released. Proposals from other States/UTs for setting up of Special Courts during 1994-95 would be considered as and when received.

### Allotment of Petrol Retail Outlets

351. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Government to set up petrol refill outlets in Punjab during 1994; and

(b) the number of applications considered for allotment during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS: (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b): Applications in response to the specific advertisements are received by the concerned oil companies, and after initial scrutiny, these are made over to the Oil Selection Board for consideration through the process of interview. Accordingly, 1798 applications are reported to have been received for 15 retail outlet locations in Punjab during 1994. Out of them, selections have been finalised by the OSB in 9 cases involving 1398 applications.

[Translation]

**Infiltration**

352. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extremists have recently infiltrated through Assam border using fake passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the extremists using the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Bhutan border for their negative activities. Government also has reports of some insurgents having obtained outside India false passports for movement to other countries. However, Government does not have any recent report regarding extremists infiltration into Assam by using fake passports. Series of measures have been taken for more effective border management including border fencing, border roads, border patrolling, checking by BSF etc. The matter has also been raised at the diplomatic level.

**Age Relaxation to OBCs**

353. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the decision given by the Supreme Court on the recommendation of Mandal Commission, instructions have been issued for providing benefit of reservation from the year 1993 onwards;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give relaxation of five years in age limit to the candidates belonging to the category of other Backward Classes as is given in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

**Demand and Supply of LPG**

354. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies in West Bengal at present;

(b) the present position of supply and demand of LPG in the State;

(c) whether any request for opening of new LPG agencies have been received from West Bengal, particularly from Purulia; and

(d) if so, the time by which the agencies are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS: (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 1.10.1994, there were 239 LPG distributorships in West Bengal.

(b) The existing average monthly demand of LPG in West Bengal is 13,545 MTs, and is being met in full by the Oil Industry.

(c) and (d) Requests are received from time to time from different parts of the country including different places in West Bengal for opening of more LPG distributorships. 34 new LPG distributorships have been included in the current Marketing Plan for West Bengal. Selection of distributors is done through the Oil Selection Board. It takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of LPG distributorships from the date of advertisement.

**Jail Employees**

355. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether A. L. Mulla Committee has recommended wages and facilities for the jail employees equal to those of police employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the recommendations?

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

(b) "Prisons" being a State subject, are administered by the State Governments according to their own rules, regulations and Prison Manuals. All the recommendations including the recommendation relating to wages and facilities for the Jail employees equal to those of police employees have been forwarded to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for their consideration and implementation.

[English]

**Production of Natural Gas**

**Recirculation of Mutilated Notes**

356. SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted enquiry into the recirculation of mutilated and soiled notes in the country;

(b) whether some inter-state gangs are involved in this racket;

(c) whether some bank employees are also involved in this racket; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed against the persons involved?

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

(b) to (d) Do not raise.

**LPG Godown**

357. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a LPG godown on NH-8 between Ahmedabad-Bombay in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether any provision of foreign assistance has been envisaged in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

358. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) the quantity of natural gas produced daily from different oilfields;

(b) the quantity of natural gas flared from different fields; and

(c) the percentage of gas being utilised and that remaining unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) & (b) At present 5.57 MMSCMD of gas is being flared out of the total production of 53.23 MMSCMD.

(c) The percentage of utilisation is 89.54 and the balance 10.46% is being flared.

**Relay Centres in Tribal Areas**

359. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have relaxed the policy of providing Doordarshan relay centres in tribal, hilly and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this policy is likely to be applied in those areas; and

(d) the broad details of the schemes formulated in this regard for various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) Government continues to assign high priority to provide Doordarshan relay centres in the tribal and hilly areas, in its scheme for the expansion of Television network. Almost all the districts falling under the category of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas are covered by terrestrial TV service either wholly or partially.

(d) The requisite details are given in the Statement attached.

**Statement**

State-wise locations of TV relay Centres/Transmitters under implementation/envisaged to be set up in Tribal and Hilly areas of the country

STATE/UT	HPT	LPT	VLPT	TRANSPOSER
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	RAJAMUNDRY* WARANGAL*	BELAMPALLY MADHIRA PASRA PADERU CHINTAPALI TEKKALI* SIRPUR/KAGAZNAGAR* BHAINSA* TUNI* BOBBILI*	PARWATIPURAM ICCHAPURAM SEETAMPETTA*	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		MIAO ITANAGAR (DD II)	PIPU DIPU YOMCHA TALI MINYONG KALAKTANG DIGBOI	SANKHI VIEW*
ASSAM	TEZPUR*	SONARI LUMDING HOJAI TINSUKIA MARGHERITA*		GUWAHATI*
BIHAR	JAMSHEDPUR* DEOGHAR*	NOAMUNDY SARAIKELA MUSHABANI* BARHARWA* PANAJI (DD II)*	GARHWA*	
GOA				
GUJARAT	SURAT* VADODARA* RADHANPUR*	IDER DEESA SANJELI AMOD MANGROL (SURAT) JHAGADIA LUNAWADA* RADHANPUR* RAJPIPLA* VYARA* DHARAMUR* UMARGAON* MODASA* SHAMLAJI* DANDI*	NETRANG DEVGADH-BARIA SAGWARA*	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	DHARAMSHALA*	SUJANPUR SUNDER NAGAR RAMPUR SHIMLA (DD II)	AJHU FORT THANEDAR* KHARA PATHAR PALAMPUR SHIVBADAR BHARATHI JOGINDERNAGAR/ CHATERBHUIJ JAHALMA	

1	2	3	4	5
			BAIJNATH BHARMOUR SARKAGHAT DIAR DASNI HOLI PARWANOO BANDLA VEER KANDAGHAT DALHAUSI* NICHAR* ROHRU* TISSA* CHAURI KHAS* PIRBHAYANU* JHATINGRI* KAJA* UDAIPUR* KOTKHAI* AWAH DEVI* CHAUPAL* KARSOG* BANJAR* CHUNAGHAI*	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	LEH NAUSHERA* KATHUA*	KATHUA POONCH* RAJOURI UDHAMPUR* JAMMU (DD II)*	TITHWAL URI BUDDHAL KALAKOT BARAMULLA THANAMANDI KUD BATOT SANJHI CHHAT GYA* RINGDOM GOMPA* MULBEKH/SHARGOL* BAFLIAZ* KHALSI*	NAGROTA
KARNATAKA	MANGALORE* MYSORE* HASSAN*	GOKAK KUMTA BHATKAL SAGAR ARSIKERE DANDELI* PUTTUR*	SULYA*	
KERALA	CALICUT@ CANNANORE*	KANANGARH THODUPUZHA PALA*	MUNNAR KANJIRAPALLI ERATTUPETTA* MUNDAKAYAM* DEVIKOLAM*	

1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA PRADESH	AMBIKAPUR* SHAHDOL*	BJAIPUR KELARAS SAKTI PIPARIA* KHAROD* SARANGARH*	SINGRAULI KONDAGAON JASHPURNAGAR PAKHANJORE KOYLIBEDA* PENDRA ROAD* MODAKPAL* BIJAPOUR*	
MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR* JALGAON* MAHIPATGARH*	CHIPLUN SHIRPUR MORSHI WANI DEORUKH MHASLE NAVAPUR* RAVER* PANDHARKAWADA* KHOPOLI* UMARKHED* SATANA* KHANAPUR* SIRONCHA/KOP'ELA* DARYAPUR*	ADYAL TEKDI KARJAT KHED RAJAPUR CHIKALDHARA KALWAN* MALKAPUR* BHOKAR*	BADLAPUR*
MANIPUR	CHURACHANDPUR	IMPHAL (DD II)*	MOREH KANGPOKPI JURIBAM*	
MEGHALAYA		SHILLONG (DD II)*	BAGHMARA	SHILLONG*
MIZORAM	LUNGLEI	SAIHA AIZAWL (DD III)	CHAMPHAI	AIZAWL*
NAGALAND	MOKOKCHUNG	KOHIMA (DD II)*	PHEK SATAKHA	BARA BASTI*
ORISSA	BALESHWAR BERHAMPUR* SAMBALPUR*	NUAPARA MOHANA KUCHINDA PADUA* KABISURYANAGA* TANGI/SOHELA* / BONAI* KARANJIA* RAJGANGPUR* UMARKOT* BIRMITRAPUR* KHARIAR* SIMLIGUDA*	THUAMAL RAMPUR* MACHHKUND* CHITRAKONDA* SIMLIGUDA* KASHIPUR* SULANJIGARH* JAYAPATNA* BADA BARBIL* SIMLIPALGARH*	
RAJASTHAN	NATHDWARA*	MT. ABU PRATAPGARH SAGWARA* KUSHALGARH* DARIAWAD*	BHIM* KOTRA* ZAWAR MINES*	
SIKKIM			SINGTAM RANGPO ZORETHANG	

1	2	3	4	5
TAMILNADU	DHARAMPURI* RAMESHWARAM@ TIRUNELVELI*	ARANI GUDDIYATAM ATTUR SHANKARAN KOVIL UDAGAMANDALAM KRISHNAGIRI UDUMALPET GINGEE* MARTHANDAM AMBASAMUNDRAM† DENKANIKOTTA* CHEYYAR* KALLAKURUCHI*	METTUPALAYAM VALPARAI VALLIUR VAZA PADI	
TRIPURA		KAILASAHAR TELIAMPURA JOLAIBARI* AMARPUR* AMBASSA* AGARTHALA (DD II)*	DHARMANAGAR	
UTTAR PRADESH	LAKHIMPUR* CHAMPAWAT*	ALMORA HALDWANI NEW TEHRI KARN PRAYAG BARAKOT* DHUNAGHAT* KHETIKHAN*	BAGESHWAR CHAMOLI CHAUKHATIA DIDIHAT JOSHIMATH DEVPRAYAG LANSDOWNE PRATAPNAGAR BINSAR BASOT/BHIKHIASEN KALJIKHAL GAJJA FATEH PARBAT KHAIT PARBAT RAJGARHI SIRAKOTA/ VAIKUNTHDHAM SAAHIYA MANESHWAR/LOHAGHAT* MANILA* THARALI* RUDRAPRAYAG* NANDPRAYAG* GHANDYAL* NAUGAONKHAL*	
WEST BENGAL	BALURGHAT* KHARAGPUR*	FARAKKA  RAYNA KALNA GARHBETA* BALRAMPUR*	BAGHMANDI*	
A. & N. ISLANDS		PORT BLAIR (DD II)*	GREAT NICOBAR HAVELOCK KATCHAL BARATANG	
DAMAN & DIU		DIU*		

# Replacment of 1KW Transmitter by 10KW Transmitter

@ Augmentation of Power from 1KW to 10KW

\*Scheme yet to be approved.

### Drilling and Exploration Work

360. DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether drilling and exploration work at the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation sites in Nagaland continues to be paralysed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) ONGC's exploration activities were affected since 23.04.1994 when the Naga Students Federation demanded that ONGC stop its activities in Nagaland and the licences/permits provided by the State Government to ONGC be revoked. They were demanding that the system of royalty be worked out again and made more beneficial to Naga people. The production activities were suspended from 11.05.1994 following directions received from the Government of Nagaland to that effect.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Nagaland and the Union Home Ministry to permit ONGC to restart operations.

### Backward Communities

361. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether every State/Union Territory has finalised the list of backward communities;

(b) if so, the details of the lists prepared and received by his Ministry, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) & (b) Fourteen States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh had notified lists of Other Backward Classes for the purpose of reservation in State services prior to the Supreme Court judgement in the Mandal case on 16.11.92. The Central lists in respect of these States were notified on 10.9.1993. Subsequently the

States of Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura and the UTs' of Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu notified the lists of OBCs on various dates. The Central lists in respect of these States and Union Territories have been notified on 19.10.94. All these lists have been notified in the official Gazette of the respective Governments and are accessible documents.

(c) The States of Manipur and Sikkim have also recently notified the lists of OBCs. Steps are being taken to make appropriate inclusions in the Central list in respect of these States.

The Central Government is pursuing the matter with the other State Governments/U.T. Administrations except where the population is mainly Tribal.

### Irrigation Management Policy

362. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a draft Irrigation Management Policy on the lines approved by the National Water Board;

(b) if so, whether this draft has been approved by the Water Resources Council;

(c) whether the views of the State Government have been incorporated in the proposed policy;

(d) if so, the main objectives of the said policy; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The draft Irrigation Management Policy as approved by the National Water Board has been included in the agenda for the next meeting of National Water Resources Council for its adoption.

(c) The draft policy was considered by the National Water Board represented by all the States/Union Territories in its 5th meeting held in March, 1993 and the general consensus was that the policy is in order. Earlier the draft policy was discussed in the 10th National Conference of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of States held on 21.9.92 which also broadly agreed with the policy.

(d) The main objectives of the said policy would be to attain:—

(i) Maximum agricultural production per unit of the area where water potential is in excess of land potential;

(ii) Maximum production per unit of water where land potential is in excess of the utilisable water potential, and

(iii) Maximisation of service area in drought prone region.

(e) The said policy is to be implemented by the States after its adoption by the National Water Resources Council.

#### Coal Workers Federation

363. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Workers Federation has submitted any memorandum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to fulfil their demands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Coal Workers' Federation had submitted a charter of 32 demands on 11.11.1994. The major demands of the charter are:—

(1) Stopping of privatisation in coal industry.

(2) Stopping of import of coal.

(3) Review of safety measures.

(4) Improvement in working conditions and welfare measures.

(5) Employment to dependents and land losers.

(6) Implementation of Tribunal Awards.

(7) Abolition of contract labour in perennial jobs.

(8) Immediate settlement of wage agreement.

(9) Pension Scheme.

(10) Multi-slab DA System.

(11) Withdrawal of CISF.

(c) to (e) While some of the demands such as review

of safety measures (Serial No. 3), improvement of working conditions and welfare measures (Serial No. 4) are on-going processes, the position in respect of the remaining demands is as follows:—

(1) There is no proposal to privatise existing coal mines.

(2) Import of coal is being done by consumers themselves.

(5) Employment/compensation packages are being implemented for land losers/those who died in harness/disabled.

(6) Tribunal Awards are being implemented/challenged after due consideration.

(7) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is being adhered to.

(8) Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry has been constituted and wage negotiations have started.

(9) Pension Scheme is under formulation.

(10) Industrial D.A. as against multi-slab D.A. to continue.

(11) It is not in the interest of Coal India Limited to withdraw CISF in toto.

#### Expansion Plan of BPCL

364. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has drawn up an expansion plan for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects which are proposed to be expanded and also set up in near future; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed.

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

(b) to (d) Major projects proposed to be undertaken by the BPCL are given below:

Projects	Estimated investment (Rs. in crores)	Likely date of completion
1) Bombay-Manmad Product Pipeline	398.62	36 months from date of Govt. approval
2) Cochin-Karur Product Pipeline	493.80	36 months from date of Govt. approval
3) Central India Refinery (CIR) to Kanpur Product Pipeline	509.60	-do-
4) HSD Desulphurisation Unit	350.00	March 1998

Projects	Estimated investment (Rs. in crores)	Likely date of completion
5) Lead Free Gasoline for Bombay (MTBE)	32.70	Nov. 1995
6) Additional Product Tankage	93.37	June 1997
7) Import facilities of LPG at Nhava-Sheva	63.00	48 months from the date of Govt. approval
8) New LPG bottling plants	96.00	June 1997
9) Marketing Terminal at Sikka	603.30	42 months from the date of Govt. approval
10) Product Terminal at CIR	391.43	-do-
<b>Joint Venture Project:</b>		
i) JVC with M/S Oman Oil Co. (CIR Project)	551.00	-do-
ii) JVC with IBP (Numaligarh refinery)	275.00	-do-
iii) JVC with M/S Shell for marketing of lubricants etc.	63.70	December, 1996
iv) JVC with GGCL for infrastructure facilities for import of Petroleum Products.	100.00	March 1997

#### LPG Connections

365. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) the number of LPG distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies functioning in Bihar as on June 30, 1994;

(b) the number of persons in the waiting list for LPG connections in the State; and

(c) the time by which LPG connections will be released to all the persons in the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) & (b) As on 30.6.1994, a total number of 161 distributorships of public sector oil companies were operating in the State of Bihar and there were 292857 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections.

(c) Efforts are constantly on to release LPG connections to as many applicants and as early as possible by ensuring higher product availability, through higher production from existing sources, commissioning of new production sources and imports.

#### Indian Institute of Mass Communication

366. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a branch of Indian Institute of Mass Communication in West Bengal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication has already opened a branch at Dhenkanal in Orissa which will cater to the needs of the Eastern Region including the State of West Bengal.

[English]

#### Minorities Commission

367. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has sought additional powers for protecting the rights of minority communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c) : The Minorities Commission had, before it was conferred statutory status and reconstituted under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 in May, 1993, been recommending that it should be given the powers of investigation under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Under the Act the Commission has now the powers of a civil court to perform some of its functions including the one to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities. The Commission has not sought additional powers after it has been conferred statutory status.

**Match Wax**

368. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether any regular allotment of match wax is being provided to Gujarat;

(b) if not, whether any demand of the State is pending with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in allotment?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

**Irrigation Facilities**

369. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any special assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for irrigation facilities in hilly districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) The funds provided as Special Hill Assistance (SHA) to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Ultranchal (Hill Area) sub-plans for minor irrigation are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Annual Plan 1992-93	1420
Annual Plan 1993-94	1400
Annual Plan 1994-95	1000
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	7265

**Talks with Russia**

370. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Russia during August, 1994; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held and agreements signed with Russia in respect of curbing international smuggling of narcotics and uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. A visit was made to Russia from 28th August to 3rd September, 1994. This was a follow up visit to the earlier visit of Prime Minister to Russia in June/July '94. During this visit there were extensive discussions with Russian Minister of Interior, Head of the Federal Counter Intelligence Service, Head of the Federal Border Guard Service and the External Affairs

Minister of Russia. No agreement was signed during this visit.

[Translation]

**Construction of road in Gujarat**

371. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred on the construction of roads in coal mining areas in Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the total stretch of roads constructed during the said period; and

(c) the total amount allocated for the construction of roads in coal mining areas in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE STATE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Do not arise, as there are no colliery areas in Gujarat.

**Seizure of Inflammable Material**

372. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Highly inflammable material seized' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated September 15, 1994;

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

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Nepal Government have been informed of the seizure;

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

(g) the efforts made to stop such smuggling along the Indian Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Government has seen the news item.

(b) to (d) Two persons have been arrested in this regard and the material seized. A criminal case was registered and investigation was undertaken.

(e) & (f) This specific incident has not been taken up with Government of Nepal at diplomatic level.

(g) Police stations, outposts and immigration checkposts on Indo-Nepal borders are under instructions to keep strict vigil. They have also been

instructed to be alert about the movement of undesirable.

[English]

### Irrigation Projects

373. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Union Government for clearance alongwith their estimated costs;

(b) since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for early clearance of those projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) A Statement giving details of new Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes of Andhra Pradesh under appraisal is given in the statement attached.

(c) & (d) Clearance of the projects depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains environmental and/or forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and clearance from the Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation and resettlement plan if the submergence involves displacement of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population. The State is also required to provide adequate funds for implementation of the projects in a time-bound manner and obtain concurrence of other basin states if issues about sharing of water/sub-mergence in other states are involved.

### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits (Hectares/MW)	Date of Receipt in CWC	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	<b>MAJOR</b> Jurala	204.75	47,840	9/80	Accepted by the Advisory Committee in 4/88 subject to environment clearance. Environment clearance has been given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in 4/94.
2.	Vamsadhara State II	410.74	50,960	3/79	The State Government is required to submit updated cost estimate. Accepted by the Advisory Committee in 12/91 subject to environment and forest clearances, clearance of Ministry of Welfare on Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plans. The State is required to obtain clearances and resolve the sub-mergence issue with Orissa Government based on mathematical model study recently done by CWC.
3.	Yeleru	335.34	27,360	1/93	Accepted by the Advisory Committee in 3/93 subject to environment and forest clearances, clearance of Ministry of Welfare for rehabilitation and resettlement plan and resolving the issue of charging of water rate for industrial water supply.
4.	Telugu-Ganga	1120.00	1,99,000	12/83	Consideration deferred by the Advisory committee in 4/88 due to non-resolution of inter-state issues.
5.	Pulichintala	288.64	No additional Irrigation benefits but 60MW power proposed.	7/93	Comments on irrigation planning, foundation engineering, and hydrology aspects have been sent to State Government for compliance.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	Flood Flow Canal from Sriramsagar	1334.00	89,030	12/83	Comments on irrigation planning, hydrology, embankment, barrage & canals design and construction machinery planning aspects have been sent to State Government for compliance.
7.	Modernisation of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	317.00	1,46,200	9/94	The project report has been received recently in 9/94.
	<b>MEDIUM</b>				
1.	Pedderu	26.23	6,460	9/91	Accepted by the Advisory Committee on 10.11.93 subject to clearance of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plans by Ministry of Welfare and provision of adequate funds. The State Government is required to comply the above observations.
2.	Palemvagu	29.13	6,230	1/86	Accepted by the Advisory Committee on 10.11.93 subject to forest clearance and provision of adequate funds. The State Government is required to comply with the above observations.

[Translation]

**International Movie Channel in Hindi**

374. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Government propose to introduce any international movie channel in Hindi;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any agreement in this regard has been signed with any National/International cable company;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the likely expenditure in this regard; and
- the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Doordarshan is presently examining the feasibility of providing a pay movie channel in the country.

- No, Sir.
- Does not arise.
- The details have not yet been worked out.
- No time frame for the introduction of this pay movie channel can be indicated at present.

**Vohra Committee Report**

375. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 826 on 28 July, 1994 and state:

- whether the Government have completed the examination of the Vohra Committee report on the links of mafia organisations/crime syndicates;
- if so, the details of conclusions arrived at; and
- the time by which the Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c): The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

[English]

**Punjabi Programmes on T.V. and Radio**

376. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- the time allocated for Punjabi Programme on TV and Radio in Punjabi; and
- the details of time allocated for other programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Eventhough no language-wise time

allocation is made, the duration of programme in Punjabi and other languages broadcast/telecast in Punjab is given below:—

	Punjabi programmes (in hours)	Programmes in other language per week
(i) Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar	17 hours	2 hours 49 minutes
(ii) DD-12 Satellite channel Service	24 hours 30 minutes	—
(iii) All India Radio, Jalandhar	50 hours 7 minutes	4 hours 15 minutes
(iv) All India Radio, Jalandhar (FM Channel Service)	63 hours	—
(v) All India Radio, Bhatinda	43 hours 45 minutes	—
(vi) All India Radio, Patiala	42 hours	—

#### Telugu News Bulletin

[Translation]

378. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for starting a second Telugu News Bulletin from Hyderabad Doordarshan;

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

(c) whether the State Government has also requested to upgrade 50 KW regional shortwave transmitter to 200 KW in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any delay in completion of work on a 5 KW relay transmitter at Nandyal and 10 KW transmitter in Kurnool due to cost escalation; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Doordarshan has received requests from Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Minister for Information and Public Relations, Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is presently extremely difficult to accede to their requests in view of the resource constraints, shortage of manpower and pressure on transmission time.

(c) & (d) No, Sir. However, the upgradation of existing 50 KW MW transmitter to 200 KW MW transmitter is under implementation.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Work on both projects is running as per schedule.

#### Schools for Mentally Retarded Children

379. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have opened primary, middle and high schools for imparting education to the mentally retarded children;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken to open such schools in Bihar and other parts of the country;

(e) whether the Union Government have provided financial assistance to the State Governments to open such schools; and

(f) if so, the assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Film Industry

380. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a joint committee to deliberate any official move of Legislative nature affecting the film industry and several other issues concerning the film industry;

(b) if so, details alongwith the terms and conditions of this Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Government have decided to have

meetings with the representatives of film industry periodically to discuss various issues/problems of film industry that may arise and find ways and means of resolving them. No other specific terms and conditions or time-limit as such have been prescribed.

#### Oil from Gulf Countries

381. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

(a) whether the Gulf Countries had stopped supply of oil to India during the plague crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

#### Atrocities on SCs/STs

382. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the States where such incidents have increased in the recent past alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons arrested in connection with such incidents;

(d) the number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989) during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(f) the number of Special Judges appointed under this Act so far, State/UT-wise; and

(g) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes has increased in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan in the recent past, whereas the number of atrocity cases against Scheduled Tribes has increased in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The main reasons for these atrocities are mostly (i) caste prejudice and untouchability, (ii) indebtedness (iii) alienation of land, (iv) prevention of access to drinking water, (v) access to tea-shops, (vi) celebration of festivals,

(vii) religious and marriage processions, and (viii) use of cremation ground etc.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) All the State Govts. and U.T. Administrations, except the unaffected States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have specified the existing courts of Sessions as the Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The State Govt. of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have set up sixteen and three exclusive special courts representing for trying such cases.

(g) Steps taken to curb atrocities on SCs and STs include the following:—

(i) The States are released every year central assistance at 50:50 basis and to the U.T. Administrations 100% for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under a Centrally Sponsored Programme. During 1994-95, against a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs in the budget, an amount of Rs. 142 lakhs has been released till date.

(ii) Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States and UTs suggesting various precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to prevent crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) A Conference of Chief Ministers under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister was held on 4-5th October, 1991 on Prevention of Atrocities on SCs and STs, and the various recommendations like distribution of surplus land under Land Ceiling Laws, filling the posts reserved for SCs and STs posting of officers belonging to SCs and STs to important positions, designating an existing Post of Addl. District Magistrate as exclusively in charge of matters pertaining to SC/ST in sensitive Districts, making local officers visit the place of crime as soon as an incident of atrocity takes place at the earliest and start the legal process expeditiously, creation of special investigation cells to ensure speedy investigation of the cases, and pursuing the cases in the courts diligently etc. were forwarded to the States/UTs for necessary action.

(iv) In addition to this, Welfare Minister vide his d.o. letter dated 3.6.93 also requested all the Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors and Administrations of all the States/UTs to:

(a) initiate measure for speedy disposal of cases of atrocities preferably within a definite time frame;

(b) conduct systematic study and analysis of the reasons responsible for delayed or faulty investigation; and

(c) consider due representation of persons belonging to SC and ST communities in the police force at various levels in order to inspire confidence amongst them in the police machinery and to create a deterrent effect among the perpetrators of atrocities.

(v) Minister of State (Welfare) also wrote to the Chief Ministers of the States on 27.4.94 requesting them to ensure that:—

(a) atrocity cases are disposed off on priority and

reasons for delay are investigated to expedite disposal;

- (b) due protection and remuneration are provided to the witnesses in atrocities cases;
- (c) officers with proven integrity and sympathy to SC/ST community are posted in atrocity prone areas at cutting edge level;
- (d) watch may be kept on major disputes between SCs/STs and the dominating people through district officers and ensure preventive action wherever necessary to avoid untoward happenings.

Besides, letters are also sent from time to time at official level to the State Governments for taking

appropriate action in this regard.

(vi) A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Welfare w.e.f. 15.10.91 to receive information promptly on commission of any atrocities on SCs and STs and to ensure speedy and effective action to provide relief and assistance to the victims of atrocities.

(vii) An annual Conference of DGPs/IGPs of States/UTs and Heads of Central Police Organisations was held at New Delhi from July 6 to 8, 1994 where the subject "strengthening of machinery to tackle atrocities against SCs, STs, women and other sections of the society" was also discussed to evolve a consensus on the specific measures to be taken to check crimes against such vulnerable sections of the society.

### Statement

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF THE LOK SABHA QUESTION NO. 382 FOR ANSWER ON 8.12.94.

State/UT-wise number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes committed by member of non Scheduled Castes and non Schedule Tribes during 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 based on data furnished by the State Govts/UT Admns.

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991		1992		1993		1994		Upto
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	477	74	578	182	742	120	—	NR	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	Sept.
3.	Assam	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	NR	—
4.	Bihar	560	13	680	470	528	4	56	2	Only for May
5.	Goa	5	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	Oct.
6.	Gujarat	1355	206	1650	169	1693	340	1438	318	Sept.
7.	Haryana	65	—	85	—	73	—	53	—	Aug.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39	1	49	10	37	—	151	—	Aug.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42	—	22	8	19	—	14	—	July
10.	Karnataka	732	15	720	5	751	110	670	46	Aug.
11.	Kerala	650	49	703	202	530	95	342	21	July
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5382	2145	4571	578	4387	1586	2225	988	June
13.	Maharashtra	573	235	751	345	1496	391	1022	316	Aug.
14.	Manipur	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	Aug.
15.	Orissa	372	134	383	131	477	171	340	142	Aug.
16.	Punjab	37	—	12	—	7	—	11	—	Aug.
17.	Rajasthan	2098	547	2204	636	2699	820	1977	465	July
18.	Sikkim	27	29	21	20	26	11	2	2	Aug.
19.	Tamil Nadu	551	214	625	43	616	4	388	7	July
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4804	—	4940	—	4395	—	3947	—	Aug.
21.	West Bengal	10	8	10	16	13	10	2	3	Only for Jan & June
22.	A & N Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aug.
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	7	Sept.
24.	Delhi	4	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	Sept.
25.	Daman & Diu	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sept.
26.	Pondicherry	5	—	1	—	5	—	14	—	Sept.
27.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Oct.
<b>Total:</b>		<b>17820</b>	<b>3685</b>	<b>18014</b>	<b>2820</b>	<b>18507</b>	<b>3671</b>	<b>12657</b>	<b>2317</b>	

Note: Information in respect of other States/UTs is Nil.  
Data in respect of Andhra Pradesh is upto Oct, 1993 and for Bihar upto July, 1993.

[English]

### Smuggling of antiques

383. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has unearthed a multi-crore racket engaged in smuggling of rare coins and antiques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Nagpur is a major nodal place for this trade;

(d) whether C.B.I. has identified the persons involved in this illegal sale of rare coins, sculptures and manuscripts;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No such racket of smuggling of rare coins and antiques has been unearthed by the CBI recently.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Detection of crimes

384. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government and the State Governments to instruct its investigating agencies to eschew crude steps and adopt scientific methods in detecting the crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete steps in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State Subjects. The directions of the Supreme Court given, if any, to eschew crude steps and adopt scientific methods in detecting the crimes are required to be implemented by the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has, however, emphasised from time to time for optimum use of the scientific aids to the investigation of crimes.

### Affect of Moujas In Coal Mines

385. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of moujas affected due to subsidence, fire, gas and unscientific coal mining;

(b) the steps taken so far for the stabilisation and reclamation of the affected moujas during the last three years;

(c) the number of people affected due to the unscientific coal mining operation; and

(d) the steps taken for rehabilitation of the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL

(SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The problem of subsidence arising out of unscientific coal mining under shallow cover carried out in the past is mainly confined to Raniganj coalfield. However, subsidence problem to a much lesser extent due to fires is also there in Jharia coalfield. The names of the mouzas/villages affected by subsidence in Raniganj coalfield and due to subsidence and fires in Jharia coalfield are given in the statement attached.

(b) Some of the important steps taken for stabilisation of subsidence and fire affected areas are mentioned below:—

(i) In the absence of any available proven technology hydro-pneumatic sand stowing is being tried on experimental basis for stabilisation of underground inaccessible water logged workings near Arun Talkies in Raniganj area.

(ii) Fire affected areas are being dealt with through steps like digging, trenching, blanketing, hydraulic sand flushing etc.

(iii) A comprehensive diagnostic study has been taken up for dealing with the problem of Jharia coalfield fire. This study is in progress.

(c) & (d) According to Coal India Limited total number of persons affected due to subsidence in EECL during last three years are: Bahula-70, Kunustoria-4, Mahabir-5, Madhusudanpur-160, Narsumda-15, Girmint-1040 and Pandeswar-4. Affected persons have been shifted to safer places and some other relief measures were also provided to them.

### Statement

#### EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED MOUZAS (VILLAGES)

1. Shankarpur Village
2. Haripur Village
3. Sikarpur Basti
4. Dhangarpatti
5. Bahula Moti Bazar
6. Palasbon Village
7. Kuldanga Village
8. Kenda Village
9. Santhal Basti (Belbaid)
10. Dhasal Village
11. Kumar Bazar (Raniganj Town)
12. Porabandh (Raniganj Town)
13. Toposi Village
14. Pottary area (Raniganj Town)
15. Arun Talkies (Raniganj Town)
16. Gowala Bastee (Raniganj Town)
17. Hurmadanga Village
18. Old Egara Village
19. Santhal Basti (Jamehari)
20. Nandi Village
21. Jamuria Bazar
22. Jamuria Village
23. Shibpur Village
24. Chattimdanga
25. Kumardiha Village
26. Bhutdoba
27. Balirambagan

28. H.P.G. Works
29. Ushagram Village
30. Reckitt Colman Factory
31. Borachak Village
32. Raghunathbati Village/Santhal Basti
33. Fatepur Village
34. Narsamuda Village
35. Belrui Village
36. Bondiddi Village
37. Aldih Village
38. Aluthia/Bharatchak Village
39. Balsukh Ceramic works
40. Radhanagar Village
41. Chottadhemo Village
42. Kendua Bazar
43. Pankiary
44. Seetalpur Village
45. Sanctoria Village
46. Jonakpura Village
47. Falsadanga
48. Begunia Village
49. Barakar Town

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha  
Unstarred Question No. 385 dated 8.12.1994

**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED  
MOUZAS/AREAS**

1. Surukdih
2. Jealgora
3. Loyabad
4. Parsia
5. Tetulmari
6. Jharia Khas
7. Lodna
8. Bagdigi
9. Chota Putki
10. Kirkend
11. Bangaband
12. Kendwadih
13. Bara Putki
14. Busseriya
15. Chowki Bowa Mouza
16. Kujama
17. LNA

**Automatic petrol dispensing machine**

386. SHRI D. VENKATESWAR RAO:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal automatic and tamper proof petrol dispensing machines;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Oil Companies have received a proposal from M/s. Avery India Ltd., for the import of Gilbarco USA-make-Auto Key Pump

Management System which has an automatic system for self-service operation. The automated system can be operated either by credit card holders or even for cash sales.

**Broadcasting Engineering Consultants Ltd.**

387. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Broadcasting Engineering Consultants Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have approved the establishment of "Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd." with authorised capital of Rs. 250 lakhs. The company, upon establishment, will provide Engineering, Technical and management services including project planning, execution and operation/maintenance related to sound studios, TV studios, radio and TV transmitters, satellite link, cable TV, broadcast system and all related works within India and abroad.

[Translation]

**Gas from Oman**

388. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether India and Oman have signed an agreement for import of gas from Oman to India through a sub-sea pipeline system;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the extent to which Oman has agreed to provide gas to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) & (b) The agreement on Principal Terms signed with Oman includes the Period of Contract, the Contract Quantity, the parameters to determine the price of gas etc.

(c) 56.6 MMSCMD.

### Issue of Bonds

389. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has formulated any scheme to issue bonds in the international market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the rate of interest fixed in respect of the bonds;
- (d) whether clearance from the Ministry of Finance has been obtained for the above purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Coal India Limited

390. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to make the Coal India Limited a successful competitor vis-a-vis private sector companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The participation by private sector in coal mining has been allowed only for captive consumption. As their coal is not for sale outside, the question of their competing directly with Coal India Ltd. does not arise. In regard to imported coal the cost per therm of coal of Coal India is already competitive. Further, Indian Coal with its low sulphur content has an edge over most of the coal available for import.

### Ground water level

391. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ground water level in Gujarat is going down rapidly;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Ground Water Board in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any schemes to the Union Government for raising ground water level in the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their estimated cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Gradual decline in ground water level has been observed in certain parts of North Gujarat in the districts of Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Kutchh.

(b) A draft Model Bill prepared by the Central Ground Water Board to assist the State Governments in control and regulation of ground water has been circulated to State Governments/Union Territories including Government of Gujarat which has enacted the legislation on the lines proposed in the Model Bill. The Board has also circulated guidelines to the State Governments for formulation of artificial recharge schemes in areas faced with situation of decline in ground water level.

(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had submitted to Union Government a project proposal for augmenting surface water recharge in over exploited aquifers of North Gujarat for posing the project for external assistance. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 110.65 crores.

### Sone river water dispute

392. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have constituted any Committee consisting of Chairman and Member (WP), Central Water Commission to sort out the Sone river water dispute.
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said Committee has held any meeting with the party States to sort out the dispute;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Committee has submitted its report;
- (f) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (g) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) & (b) As per decision taken in the Inter-State meeting of Sone basin States on 24.8.1992, a High Level Technical Committee for sharing of Sone Waters was set up on 30.10.92 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Water Commission. Other members of the Committee are Engineer-in-Chiefs of Irrigation Departments of basin States. Chief Engineer, Irrigation Management, Central Water Commission, is a Member-Secretary.

The terms of reference for the Committee include

preparation of proposals for sub-basin wise allocation of the available waters among co-basin States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, keeping in view the overall sharing framework specified in Bansagar Inter-State Agreement of 1973 as also in Kanhar Agreement of 1982 and other such understandings and deliberations which may have relevance in the matter and to recommend administrative arrangement for ensuring distribution of water amongst the basin States as per approved allocations.

(c) & (d) The Committee held 4 meetings between November, 1992 and August, 1993, in which discussions were held with the basin States on all the issues referred to it.

(e) to (g) The Committee submitted its report in November, 1993 alongwith its recommendations and note of dissent of Government of Bihar. After consideration of the report, the committee has been requested to reconvene the meetings and bring about consensus. Chairman, Central Water Commission has already convened two inter-State meetings of 5.8.1994 and 30.8.1994.

[English]

#### Clashes between BSF and Villagers

393. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:  
SHRI SUBARATA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clashes that took place between the villagers of the Indian side in the State of West Bengal along the Indo-Bangladesh Border with BSF personnel during each of the last three years;

(b) whether such incidents in the villagers along Border area in West Bengal is increasing;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal has expressed their concern in some of the cases where high-handedness of BSF personnel was established;

(d) if so, the number of cases in which responsibility on BSF personnel was fixed for such incidents of clashes;

(e) the nature of action taken thereon; and

(f) the action the Government propose to take to avoid such unwarranted clashes between BSF and local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) & (b): On Indo-Bangla Desh border, along the border area in West Bengal, there is a trend that whenever any big seizure of smuggled items is made by BSF. Smugglers/anti social elements with the assistance of their supporters attack BSF Patrol/Naka parties with a view to snatch-away seized cattles/goods. The total number of such incidents are as under:—

Year	No. of incidents
1992	28 cases
1993	10 cases
1994 (upto 30 Nov.)	21 cases

(c) There were couple of incidents wherein Government of West Bengal had expressed their concern.

(d) & (e) The allegations about excesses committed by BSF personnel are looked into expeditiously and suitable action is taken against BSF personnel under BSF Act and Rules if they are found guilty. In 4 such incidents, 6 BSF personnel were found guilty and were suitably punished.

(f) All ranks of BSF working in the border areas have been suitably briefed to refrain themselves and should react only in self defence.

#### Coal Policy

394. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIIH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held in New Delhi regarding handing over of some coal mining blocks to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) in October, 1994.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have been worked out to review the Coal policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL: (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) & (b): In October, 1994 an Inter-Ministerial meeting was held to review the position of supply of washed coking coal to steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and steps being taken/required to be taken to increase coking coal production and washery capacity with a view to reducing dependence on import of coking coal. During the meeting the possibility of development of new mines for additional coking coal production was also discussed and Coal India Limited (CIL) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) were advised to discuss further possibility of a joint arrangement between them for expeditious development of additional production as well as washing capacity for coking coal particularly West Bokaro coalfield.

(c) No. Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

#### Human Rights Violations

395. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale violations of Human Rights by Uttar Pradesh Government at Muzzafamagar on October 2, 1994;

(b) whether the 'National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)' is enquiring into these violations;

(c) if so, whether any report has been received; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Government is aware of the allegations of violations of Human Rights by Uttar Pradesh Government at Muzzafarnagar on October 2, 1994 which received widespread coverage in the media all over the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

**RE: ACCIDENT INVOLVING FORMER PRESIDENT OF INDIA, GIANI ZAIL SINGH**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singhji, you were on your legs yesterday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 30th of November the whole country received a shocking news about a serious road accident in which our former President of India, Giani Zail Singhji was involved in his earlier constituency wherefrom he was elected as the Member of the Legislative Assembly. He had been a Member of this House also.

Sir, the accident took place soon after he came back from Sri Anandpur Sahib after paying his homage to the holy Gurudwara. When he was coming back from Sri Anandpur Sahib, all of a sudden his motorcade became the victim of an accident which, according to press reports, seems to be a deliberate attempt on the life of the former President of India, Giani Zail Singhji. As reported in the Hindustan Times the next day, it has been given out that the truck driver hit the car of the former President of India not once, but twice. First he hit while crossing and then he turned his truck back and from the left side he hit the car very badly for the second time. In the same report it is mentioned that after Gianiji's car was hit for the first time the driver of the car took the car off the road and the car was in the *Kaccha* path. But the truck driver came back turning his truck and hit the car again while it was no more on the road. The car is badly damaged. It is also mentioned in that report that but for the car being a bullet-proof one, Gianiji would have been finished on the spot with the family. Therefore, this accident is not a simple accident.

Sir, the most disturbing point in the whole episode is, the enquiry has been ordered to be conducted by a junior most officer of the district which is a matter of shame. Therefore, the House is entitled to know the state of health of the former President of India. The reports about his health are coming in drips. Nobody knows the correct position. Sometimes it is given out that he is stable. Sometimes we are told that he is progressing. Today we are told that he is critical. The next day after the accident took place I tried to call on him, but I was not even allowed to enter the hospital. When I went there for the second time, with great difficulty I was able to find my way upto the ward and I met some of the family member of Gianiji.

Sir, our association with the great patriot of India, a freedom fighter, a former Chief Minister, a former Union Home Minister and a former President of India is life-long and most of my hon. colleagues on both sides of the

House will bear it out with me that he is a versatile person and a great man of this country who has suffered a very long imprisonment as a solitary confinement during the freedom movement. He is the one who has given a new shape to the whole of Punjab when he was the Chief Minister and the contribution made by him is known to almost everybody in the country and abroad. Therefore, his life is very precious to the country, as a whole.

Sir, we are told that he was not provided even the customary assistance which is provided to every 'Z' Category security risk person. When we go to other States we are given full security cover. We are given full security equipment along with the ambulance whereas the former President of India was escorted by a junior most officer, perhaps a Head Constable and a very small contingent. The car that was escorting him, according to the family member, was nowhere in sight.

Therefore, Sir, the whole affair looks murky and the Press itself has reported 'mystery surrounds the mishap' which means it is not an ordinary road accident in which the life of the former President of India and the greatest freedom fighter is involved. The House, I am sure, will be one with me in expressing our serious concern about what has happened to Gianiji. Now, his health is a subject matter of concern of every citizen of India.

Sir, my humble request through you to the Government of India is that this accident must be probed by the CBI. We must know the facts leading to this serious accident which involves the life of our former President. We are also told that there are serious lapses which are major cause for concern. No ambulance was provided and no follow car was made available to the former President of India and the police that was following his car was of a very junior rank. No responsible officer was there. When he and his family members were injured they were brought to the hospital by their own family members. There was no body to assist them.

Under these circumstances, we are left with no other alternative except to request the Government of India to kindly send a team of senior CBI officials to find out the causes and fix the responsibility for the lapses during the tour of the former President. I would also request the Government to send a team of senior doctors. If possible he should be brought to Delhi and proper medical care should be provided to Gianiji before it is too late.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would remember that before the commencement of this session, I got an opportunity to see you. At that time I had referred to the apprehensions being expressed in regard to the seriousness of the injury caused to former President of India, Giani Zail Singh in the car accident. Today, my colleague Shri Buta Singh had given voice to such apprehensions in this House. The Government should seriously think over the discussion which is going on here. Further, the Government should assure the people that it was actually an accident and there was no conspiracy to kill Gianiji.

It is incomprehensible that how could an accident occur under such circumstances despite so tight security? The Government's tacitness in this matter is not proper. As this matter has now been raised in the house, I would like that the Government should first of all, make a statement in the House to allay the apprehensions from the minds of the people. There is a need of such an arrangement through which the people would continue to get the information about the health of Gianiji. If it is necessary to bring him here, I do not think the Government will create any hurdle. I had contacted Chandigarh and today, the workers of our party in Punjab have also come here. They too have said that the doctors have advised against shifting Gianiji from there. If that is true, it should also be clarified. The Government should take the house and the people into confidence and make a statement here in this regard.

It is not the time to refer to the services rendered by Gianiji. He adorned the office of the President of India. We wish for his long life and proper care. The Government should make all out efforts to allay the apprehensions of the masses and make it clear that it was a mere accident and there was no conspiracy behind it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank Shri Buta Singh for raising this issue here. The whole nation is discussing about it and apprehensions are being expressed in various newspapers and magazines whether if it was an accident or some conspiracy was behind this. There are serious apprehensions in the minds of the people also. Gianiji has led an idealistic life. I would not like to speak much about him. He has adorned the highest office of the nation before serving on various important portfolios. He is a cheerful person and I have affectionate relations with him. The Government should come out with a statement in this regard and clarify the position. Why is he not being shifted elsewhere from Chandigarh? I feel that the Government should immediately bring the facts to the fore. It should honestly make statement in the House regarding the lapses in the security and the circumstances under which this accident took place so as to allay the apprehensions among his well-wishers. It would further put a stop on the speculations being spread in this regard.

Keeping in view the services rendered by Gianiji, it become our duty to bring out the whole truth before the people and the House.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself with what Sardar Buta Singh and our friends have said here. I need not repeat it except to show our greatest concern to what was happened and I wish him complete and speedy recovery.

I would only like to emphasise that the Government of India should see that the people of this country are satisfied that utmost steps are being taken for his proper treatment and there is no lapse even in the investigation now. Sufficient materials are there to have not only a suspicion but also a conviction that it was more than an accident. Therefore, it is high time that the people of this country are taken into confidence as to what has happened because it would give a wrong signal, namely if person of

that eminence and under such protection and security cover can be treated in this fashion, then the question of security is also very much involved. Unfortunately, some of our leaders in this country do need this protection still. Therefore, people should realise that nobody can get away by violating in this brazen-faced manner.

From what has been reported and what is seen in the Press, there seems to have been greatest security lapse unless it was also deliberately engineered. Therefore, I do not wish to say further except again to convey our very best wishes for his complete and speedy recovery. I hope that all possible steps would be taken by the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I just wish to add my support to the request and demand that has been made that the Government should come out with a comprehensive statement on this whole incident.

One aspect, of course, is Gianiji's treatment which is now going on. We all hope very much that he will be able to recover though there are some reports which indicate that he is a very precarious condition. I do not know whether it is correct. The Government should find out and make a comprehensive statement here.

The other aspect is regarding the circumstance surrounding this incident. I do not know whether the CBI or any other investigating agency has been brought into the scene or not. From what I have heard, there are circumstances of highly suspicious nature which do require that there should be proper and expert investigation.

And the driver collided the vehicle with Gianji's car not once, but twice. It collided once and went away, then came back and collided again. This is a fact. And I am told that he has been injured seriously and his ribs have been broken on both sides of this chest. It is a matter which calls for a very thorough going probe and investigation, and if any further evidence or anything is available, it should be reported to this House.

And we all wish Gianiji a speedy recovery and hope that the whole matter will be brought to light so that there is no cause for any unnecessary suspicion to remain.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would wish for an early recovery of Gianiji. I tried my best to see him personally there but I was told by the hospital authorities that nobody was being allowed to see him. Further, one of his family relatives told me on telephone that there is no use of meeting him. There is a great anxiety among the family members that it was not a mere accident but was a deliberate act. Who are behind this act? His car was tumbled two times. There was another vehicle ahead of Gianiji's car. When the truck had come from front side, it should have collided with the first vehicle. But, it collided with Gianiji's car two times.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us get those facts.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I do not know if the hon. Minister would make a statement in this regard. After all, our former President has met with an accident and he is recuperating in a hospital far way from Delhi. Has any of

our Ministers gone to see him? I have come to know from the newspapers that only two doctors have been sent there. Whether, specialists from All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been sent there? Has the Government sought the help of any foreign doctor for him? The statement of the Chief Minister of Punjab proves this fact that there is a conspiracy behind this accident. Today the whole country is concerned about it. Through you, I demand that to free the people from this concern, at least the Government should give a statement to this effect that a senior officer would enquire into the matter and one Minister will look into the whole affair. It would be the best possible arrangement. We can also take help for his treatment from foreign country also.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not an ordinary road accident. So, this is a very serious matter in nature. According to Buta Singh ji, it is a deliberate attempt made on the life of the former President, Shri Zail Singh. If it is so, this kind of an incident needs to be given more attention. Sir, adequate medical assistance should be provided to save his life.

We wish for his speedy recovery. At the same time, this incident needs to be probed thoroughly to remove the suspicion in the minds of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Government want to respond on this?

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Sir, I would like to add just one point. There is a report that first aid facility was not provided properly to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Government reply on all those things.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Sir, the first aid treatment was not given properly.

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly what we want to know from the Government.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, sir, as soon as I heard about the accident of Gyaniji in the evening. I informed the Prime Minister that it happened while Gyaniji was returning. He is severely injured in a road accident and the accident was serious. He directed me to look into the matter personally and take action accordingly. I immediately made contact with the Punjab Government and senior Doctors of the hospital. I contacted Dr. Walia, Director of PGI. As soon as Gyaniji was brought there after getting first aid, the Chief Minister of Punjab met him. After seeing his condition, the Chief Minister informed me on telephone that Gyaniji was injured and his condition was serious. Dr. Walia was saying that his condition would be stable by evening and he permitted me to visit there by next morning.

Next day, I went there by air, the Prime Minister had directed me to get doctors be informed that every possible assistance would be given to Gyaniji by the Central Government which could be sought from anywhere. I conveyed his message to Dr. Walia at the hospital and told

him that if he had to seek the help of any Doctor or any medicine is required or if he would like to take him to Delhi or abroad, he may tell me, I will remain available to him and he may contact me at any time.

When I met Gyaniji at hospital, he was conscious. I tried to seek information from him, there was a deep wound on his eye and hips were more severely injured and were aching too much. He became very emotional when I asked him about the accident. We all have high regards for Gyaniji because he held the highest post of the country. He had personal relations with every one. I also became emotional at that time therefore, neither I could hold long talks with him nor he could. The Doctor told me that we could discuss it later on. When I asked the Doctor he told me that when Gyaniji was brought to the hospital he was conscious and the Doctor was quiet hopeful that he would fully regain his conscience, by the evening. I also met with his family members. His nephew was also travelling in that vehicle. There were four persons in the vehicle, one was driver, the another one was security guard, who was sitting on the front seat, the third one was his nephew Shri Basant Singh. He was in his senses. There was a fracture in his hand I talked to him in detail. He told me that it was a very unfortunate accident. There were two pilot cars which were leading them. I could not talk in details at that time with Government as it was not an appropriate time to discuss. But the gap between Gyaniji's and Pilot cars was too much. It happens so many times in our security system. Though we always try that there should be no such wide gap but sometimes it happens when the security men try to stop the traffic of otherside and in that process they go far away and forget their duty. Same type of gap occurred between the Car of Gyaniji and Pilot cars. The Driver of Gyaniji was also unconscious. I could not talk to him but the other members told me that either in a hurry or hearing the call from the police, and a call of siren both the drivers frightened and the unfortunate accident took place.

Today hon. Member have expressed their doubts. I assure you on behalf of the Government that I am ready to place the report submitted by the State Government on the Table of the House. If after that a need is felt in the House to go deeper into it, then I am with the House and the desired action will be taken by the Central Government.

So far as the family members of Gyaniji are concerned, we called the doctor whom they wanted. Dr. Nigham and Dr. Wazir, who were with Gyaniji when he was the President, were also called as desired by his family members. We have been in constant touch with Dr. Walia. I would like to assure the House that we are praying for a speedy recovery of Gyaniji and the whole Government machinery is with him. Whatever is required will be immediately provided. We pray to God for his speedy recovery. I can assure you that Government would provide all necessary help that is required by him.

He is still in coma. His left foot had turned black yesterday, may be it was due to paralysis and his blood circulation was obstructed but we came to know at night that his blood circulation had stabilised and there was slight improvement but we are informed that his condition is critical. We cannot ask doctors technical questions as

why his condition is critical but the doctors are keeping him under strict observation. They are really working hard. The doctors of PGI have so much attachment for Gyaniji that they are sitting day and night in his room and I hope that with our best wishes and the hard work being put in by the doctors, he would certainly recover.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the entire House will join me in wishing him complete and speedy recovery. And, all the help which is necessary is being given. If anything more has to be done, it will certainly be done by the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we have given notice of an adjournment motion on the Nagpur incident. Please allow us. The Member is from Maharashtra. He comes from that area.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Please take Nagpur first. This matter is very important.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the issues one after the other.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He belongs to that area.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to allow it. You should understand it, please.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAI (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to draw your attention to a very serious matter. A question has arisen as to whether we would be able to meet our voters in our constituencies or not. I am about to mention an incident which took place on the 13th of last month. I would like to draw your attention to the happening with me and my friend Lokanath Choudhury in my constituency. My constituency Kendrapada is a rural area and Patkura Assembly also falls in my constituency where a public meeting had been convened and was to be attended by Shri Lokanath Choudhary also. The meeting was to take place at 4 o'clock in the evening. Our office had sent a letter to the Police Department in this regard that there could be a problem. I was aware that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is called the Super Chief Minister belongs to that area and that is why I met the Director General or Police of Orissa. I met him and told him that any mishappening can occur. He assured me that nothing would happen. He said that since I was going there then it became his responsibility to make all necessary arrangements. We were going there accompanied by the police when two farmers from the village came and told us that some anti-social elements were sitting in ambush at a distance of 2 km. and they also had bombs. They said that we could be assaulted. We laughed it a way saying that we were only visiting our constituency. But our convoy which consisted of policemen also, was stopped after covering a distance of 2 Km. just 5 km. from Nadial village. I saw that 10-15 drunk people

marched toward us with an intention to kill us. But they could not kill us as we were escorted by the police and other youth. When they could not kill us they lay down in front of our vehicle fully armed with lethal weapons and abused us in choicest of words which I cannot reproduce here because they are of very very vulgar nature. We remained there for three hours. I had informed the police in advance but what hurt me most was the fact that a road-roller was put on the path. This path was not a highway but a river-embankment. We were informed that the Minister of Water Resources and Government officials had ordered the Road-Roller to be placed there. Sir, we remained there for three hours. Then, we told Shri Lokanath that we would tell the police that we would go to the meeting place no matter what happened. We were not aware of the attitude of the police. Actually, the attention of the police-department was diverted due to the fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa had entrusted to the Super Chief Minister then some sensitive matters to deal with during the last two years.

Sir, we had personally talked with the D.G. and the D.G. had assured us that we could proceed even then all this happened. I was going to visit my constituency where 10 thousand people were waiting for us so they should have cleared the path for us. But the Police acted as onlookers and they did nothing. After waiting for a long time we came back at 6 o'clock but our other colleagues went there and addressed the crowd of 10 thousand people.

Sir, the question is that when the police knew all those 15-20 people who did it, even then none of them has been arrested. Secondly, our Chief Minister and the Minister of Home were aware that it had been done by some miscreants even then they gave statements in their favour.

This is a serious matter. I would like to ask all the members of House that if there is a hostile Government in the State of a Member of Parliament and the local political party does not see eye to eye with him and if some of our colleagues have a dispute with the State Government then is it justified that they will stoop to getting such a thing done through miscreants or incapacitating the police. The police had the names and addresses of all those miscreants yet no arrest has been made so far. This incident had taken place on the 13th of the last month and I had briefed you on it on the 15th. I seek your guidance on this and would like to ask all the Members of Parliament that if such a thing can happen to us then God knows what will happen to ordinary people? If there is a hostile Government in a State and the Members of Parliament belonging to that particular State are obstructed from visiting their constituencies then, please tell us, what will happen? I seek guidance from you and this Parliament in this regard.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rabi Ray has already said about it. I am not going to repeat it. I want to raise two questions. The first question I want to raise is that the police knew that something was going to happen. That is why, police escort was given. These people came and obstructed for three

hours. They threw stones. I tried to talk to them in spite of the fact that they were drunk. I was pushed. Now the question is that the police could have taken pre-emptive action. Even though the incident had taken place on the 13th yet the police so far has not taken any action against anybody.

My second point is that in the State of Orissa, virtually there is no law and order. I am telling this because one labour leader was killed and one Minister was involved in it. So there was no trace of that labour leader. His wife went to the Supreme Court. And the State Government Minister was a party to it. He made an affidavit. The Supreme Court had no faith in the State Government. It ordered the CBI to enquire into it. So the point is not just preventing the Members from reaching their constituencies.

But the point is that they are using all these methods with the knowledge of the police. This is a question where the Members can get protection. If the police do not know about it, that is a different thing. But the police was informed and the police accompanied. But, neither did they take any preventive measures nor did they take any measure after the incident had taken place. The Chief Minister says: Where shall be the road roller? It should be on the road. Yes, provided there is repair or there is some work of the road roller. When there is no work at all, a roller was put in the midst of the road. The Chief Minister of a State along with the Home Minister gives such a reply. So this shows how things are happening. We are bringing it to the notice of this august House; we are bringing it to the notice of the whole nation through you and specially the Home Minister so that he can find out the facts and tell this House what has really happened.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received many letters from the MPs informing me about their difficulties when they move in their States, in their constituencies and other areas also. We would like to know from the Government and from the House as to what can be done in this matter and what should be done. I think this is a matter to which we should apply our mind and devise some method which on the one hand will give protection to the MPs and on the other hand will allow the people also to express their views. Will the Government be interested in responding in any fashion on this?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Your direction will be carried out.

MR. SPEAKER: I am thankful to the Government and I think the Government should provide protection to those Members who seek the protection, if the Government also comes to the conclusion that protection should be provided.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want that a committee of the House be constituted. It will be convenient to you and for us as well.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) Mr. Speaker, Sir...[Interruptions]

[English]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar); Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I must hear Shri Munda's point of order.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Before my hon. Opposition Leader will start speaking in the august House, I myself express my own view and also draw the attention of the august House. We are also insulted everywhere in our constituencies. All MLAs are saying that without the permission of the MLAs no M.P. should enter into their constituencies. Then what is the problem? What have we to do now? We are hankering after people. They have cast their vote to us. We shall have to represent them in the House. They are putting obstacles. They are bringing goondas and drunkard people. How is to be solved? Why should the Home Ministry not take care of this? I draw the attention of the House.... (Interruptions) This House should consider my request.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Munda's statement was not a good point of order, but a good statement. Certainly, we will look into this and see what can be done?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Dabhangra):

MR. SPEAKER: You are making yourself liable for breach of privilege if you continue speaking like that.....

You will make yourself liable for breach of privilege if you continue alleging like this. It is a matter of record. Shall I send it to the Privilege Committee?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: What did I say?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not understand where you stand. Please sit down.

12.35 hrs.

RE: Deaths of several persons due to a stampede in Nagpur as a result of Lathi charge by Police on Tribal demonstrators on 23rd November, 1994.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the day of 23rd November, 1994 will be remembered as a black day in the annal of our nation. What happened in Nagpur that day has disputed our claim of being a civilized society.

Death of 113 people in a stampede in front of Legislative Assembly is an event the whole country and the Government of Maharashtra should atone for. The dead included innocent and poor tribals who had come to the Legislative Assembly building with a petty demand for including them in the Scheduled Tribes category. This had been their demand for years. Earlier, they were counted among tribals. I do not want to refer to old documents but their status as tribals was done away with by an order of 1985. They demand for themselves the facilities given to tribals and recognition as tribals. However, it is not being done and in support of this demand...

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute.

[English]

Now the microphones are very sensitive. So I will

request the Members not to carry on discussions in the House. If they want to discuss, they can go out, discuss and come back. They are very sensitive and they disturb others.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the Gowari community organised a Morcha before the Legislative Assembly building for pressing their demand. I have personally visited the site upto where the Morcha was allowed to assemble. It is too far from the Legislative Assembly building. The Members sitting in the Assembly were totally safe. There was no scope for any mob to reach the Assembly premises after crossing that long distance and the hurdles. It is now being said to innocent and poor people which included women and children that the leaders of this procession were irresponsible people and they should not have brought children along with them. As they have no baby-sitters to look after their children at home they were left with only this alternative when both the parents have gone to congregate and express their concern before the Legislative Assembly. On the one hand, they are not ready to understand even this apathy of these people but on the other hand they say that why did they bring their children along? Does it mean that the children should be crushed to death?

The Children's Year is being celebrated and the International Year of Women is in the offing. We claim to be the protectors of human rights but we should also see what is happening at our home?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not a pilgrimage where lakhs of people had congregated. It was an agitated mob. They along with women and children braved the Sun for 4-5 hours in the hope that somebody or a Minister will come out of the Assembly to listen to their problem. Now, it is being said that processions are held almost every day. Should we listen to all? This epitomises insensitivity and heartlessness. The authorities shall have to listen to peoples' grievances when they knock at their doors. Why could not any Minister go and listen to them? It was not a political procession. They were not even remotely concerned with politics. There was no question of any party affiliation. The Gowari community people had organised themselves and given prior notice of reaching there. It was not so that a mob appeared suddenly on the scene; the police had no information and there was no police bandobast. They waited for 4-5 hours for somebody to come out of the building and listen to them. I am not surprised if their cup of patience overflowed after 4-5 hours' wait and some youth might have advanced towards the building. However, judicial inquiry is on. I do not want to blame anybody but agree that some youth might have lost patience and tried to make advance. This Morcha was preceded by another Morcha with police following them. All the roads leading to the site of congregation were virtually blocked by placing petrol tankers and deploying contingents of police at places. When there was a stampede, people could not run helter-skelter because it was impossible to run away. They were lathi-charged and many people died of it. This fact has also been corroborated by the doctors at the hospital. The post-

mortum report of a dead, whose name they revealed, clearly mentions, that he died of canning and not of suffocation. Further the doctors who attended on them have no party affiliations.

SHRI DATTA MAGHE (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I respect Vajpayee-ji but I am not ready to listen to his wrong statements. I have been elected from there. I visited the site after half an hour. Wrong statements should not be made in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You will have your chance to make the statement. Do not interrupt please.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): I am on a point of order. How has he switched on his mike without your permission?

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: I am speaking because a wrong statement is being made here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot understand the provocation of the treasury benches. If I am saying something wrong....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jaina): It is wrong only to the extent of the lathis.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take any specific stand. It is not necessary you also do not know the information.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: I know the information.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving the reference of the doctors. I visited the hospital where doctors told me that a youth had died of lathi-charge and not of suffocation.

Should I not believe the doctor, but you. I do not know whether you visited the spot or not but the Hon. Chief Minister did not go there. He said that the police advised him not to go there. It was not any ordinary incident. So many people died there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a political issue. I am raising it so that we may atone this great tragedy and resort to self-introspection. It is also not good that a tribal Minister should have been asked to submit his resignation. Earlier too, Many tribals were done to death and now one more has been obliterated. None among the Chief Minister, the Home Minister, the two Ministers of State for Home went to mollify them. Why was there a need to repulse them? Why were they made to stay there for four-five hours? Why was there no arrangement to contain the mob? The Government has shown its callousness.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have seen the photographs, visited the relatives of the dead and enquired from the doctors that if there was any chance of survival of those crushed under the feet, had they been immediately removed in ambulances to the hospitals? The doctors said yes. Nobody dies immediately by suffocation but the police had no time to see whether people who suffocated were dead or alive? People crushed under feet were put in the lorry. I

have seen the photographs depicting many dead bodies being brought to mortuary. Some of them who did not die on the spot died later. This is the value of life. We reiterate our sympathy, sensitivity and tolerance for tribals. Chandra Shekharji talks tall of compassion. Where is compassion? What is its use if it does not arise on such occasions? What has happened to the Administration?

I am not saying it because the Congress Government is there. However, this incident took place there. A mountain was made out of a mole hill. Differences persist between the Central and the State Government. Why can not Gowari Community be separately recognised as a tribal community. I do not want to take such time of the House. I do not want to go into the documentary details but the First Settlement Report of Chanda District, 1869 reveals that Gowaris are a tribal community. Then rules formulated in 1948 in connection with C.P. Brar legislation also recognise the Gowari community as a separate tribal community. There is also a mention of Gowaris as a separate tribal community in the Maharashtra's Vardha district Gazette, 1992. Now it is being said that they will be given the facilities of tribals, but not the status. Cannot this matter be sorted out by the Central and the State Government? A trifle has acquired serious dimensions.

Is there no sense of moral responsibility? Nobody is ready to accept the culpability of having done something wrong somewhere. Nobody is repenting. A judicial enquiry is on. We want all the facts to come to the surface but who will own the moral responsibility? 113 innocent, poor people have died. Now the amount of compensation is being decided. The Government has doled out some money but there is a demand for more compensation. Thus, their lives will be assessed in terms of money. This mishap could have been averted had the officials and the Government of Maharashtra dealt with the situation with some amount of sagacity and sensitivity. Still, nobody has a repentful expression on his face. I am not amused to raise this matter but rather compelled to do so. Steps should be taken to check the recurrence of such incidents. What shall the world say about the manner the whole House, the administration and we are absolving ourselves from the culpability of the matter?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I wish the other hon. Members also express their view-points on this matter. The Central Government is being accused of procrastination. The Government of Maharashtra does not deserve to continue in office.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I personally visited the site of mishap half an hour after it took place. I have been in the Medical College throughout the night. Taking place of such incident, is indeed, very unfortunate. Nobody holds a view contrary to it. It was an unprecedented incident in Nagpur or in Maharashtra. We are all pained by it. Shri Vajpayee who might have visited that place later does not, probably, have the right information. This stampede continued from quarter to six to quarter past six of the clock. At that time, the House was in session and the hon. Chief Minister was out of Nagpur. There were about 30—50 thousand people there since noon and they were peacefully delivering their speeches. The atmosphere remained peaceful for 3-4 hours but at 5.15 some children, women and youth made an advance in

a small procession. They could have sit there peacefully for 2—4 hours, but they wanted that any tribal Minister or some other Minister came there and listened to them. But, it has been a practice there that deputations of such a large procession usually come to talk to some Minister or the Chief Minister. That day there were 13 processions in different areas of Nagpur city.

Sir, just now, Vajpayeeji has said that there were other Morchas also. After a peaceful demonstration for 5-6 hours, the youth among them came forward and made a bid to make advance. The police stopped them there. It did not happen all of a sudden but the trouble started when it was dark..(Interruption)..First listen carefully what I say. I have been elected from there. I stayed there for the whole night. It is not true that nobody went there. It was an unfortunate incident and we all cut a sorry figure for it and hope that such incidents should not recur in future..(Interruptions)

Sir, the authorities had the information of the Morcha being there for 4-5 hours but the trouble erupted within half an hour. The people at the hinder end started pushing others with all their might. In this process, the children were pushed forward and the police stopped them when there was a lathi charge a noise was heard but the miscreants could not be identified. The people thought that firing had taken place and started running helter-skelter.

The death toll was 113. As per the post-mortem report 111 persons died of suffocation. The police first tried to control the mob through lathicharge, but by the time it was darkness all around there and people from behind come forward. For pretty long time police tried to remove them from there and this continued for a long time. Soon we visited there. We reached the medical college after 30 to 45 minutes.... (Interruptions). Shri Deshmukh was there. Had we not visited there, lathicharge could have been made there also because about 4 to 5 thousand people were dawdling around the hall where the dead bodies had been kept. We called all the police officers there and drove out all the people moving there. This prevented another lathicharge and firing. We took precautions. Next day the Chief Minister visited the site to take stock of the situation despite officers' reporting that many people had lost their life due to suffocation and the situation had become tense. We also stayed there till 4 a.m. The Shivsena and B.J.P. men also arrived there. The 'morcha' did not comprise people from the ruling party or from the Opposition. The 'morcha' comprised people of the Gowari community only. There had been 'morchas' consisting of one to two lakh people earlier also, but such an incident never took place. Certain anti-social elements had sneaked into this morcha and caused this tragedy. The Chief Minister has ordered a judicial probe which has also been approved by the Legislative Assembly. Action will be taken against persons found guilty. Whosoever they may be, whether they are police officers or others, will be punished.

The attempts being made by the opposition parties to play politics on the pretext of safeguarding the interests of the Gowari community are not good. We also demand the

recognition of the Gowari community as tribals and the State Government have written in this regard to the Central Government also. In the past also the Gowari community was given all rights to which tribals are entitled, but some tribal people opposed it which resulted in the present crisis. Now the case has been referred to the Central Government and the State Government is ready to abide by its decision.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, barring the Jalianwalabagh massacre, the incident on the 23rd November at Nagpur is the most dreaded and barbaric in the history of India, either during the barbaric rule of the British or in last 47 years since independence which claimed such a large number of lives in a procession or a demonstration. For two days I along with my friends Shri Rajesh Kumar and Mumtaj Ansari visited Nagpur and also Gondia from which tribals had come. We also met the families which had been the victims of the tragedy.

It is a very simple matter. The Gowari community had been enjoying these facilities from 1956 to 1985. Is there any precedence since independence in which facilities given to a particular tribe was withdrawn? There are two such tribes, Mana and Gowari in Maharashtra. I think that this tragic incident could have been averted. If we go through the chronicles of this event we will find that the State Government always maintained that this issue was the look out of the central Government and the former also wrote to the latter in this regard. The hon. Member Shri Vilas Muttemwar also met the hon. Minister of Welfare in this connection. During his Chief Ministership Shri Naik had also written to the central Government in this regard. In the year 1869 Major Smith had recognised the Gowari community as Scheduled Tribes. It shows that the case is very old.

13.00 hrs.

Correspondence continued in this old case, but nobody was there to listen to it and this continued to be deferred. I talked to the people of the Gowari Community. They said that a community called the Gond Gowari has been recognised as Scheduled Tribe. This is my point. A large number of people belonging to the Gowari community had assembled at Nagpur to assert their claim. But it is very disappointing that the name of Gowari community was struck off and replaced by Gond Gowari which does not exist there at all. This is what they had come to say there. (Interruptions) So far as I have information, the Gond Gowari community does not exist there. If anybody knows that such a community exists, then it is all right.

These people have been meeting the central Government and the State Government authorities every year in this regard. Their morcha had come there at 2.30 p.m. and they sat there till 6.00 p.m. They were informed that a five man team from their side has been permitted to meet the Authorities. They insisted to raise this number to 20. There was dispute over this point also. The tribals are kept standing for four hours and waited there in the hope that either they will be called for a meeting or some will come for a dialogue, but no Minister turned up. At about 5 p.m. the Chief Minister left the place by air. He is reported to have said that as to how many morchas should he talk

to? There were 50,000 people in the morcha. Is it a very superfluous and frivolous matter for the representatives of people that they cannot meet people. There are a dozen Ministers. Cannot a Minister be deputed to talk to the people who come to them for the redressal of their grievances? Had 20 persons instead of 5 been allowed for a dialogue, this major accident could have been averted. Any Minister could have done so. It is wrong to say that someone had hurled a bomb. Two tear-gas shells were lobbed. There is no evidence of firing. The barricade was broken when a police jeep with red signal arrived there. The people were under the impression that some Minister had come there. It caused a commotion which turned into a stampede later. The police apprehended that the barricades were being broken whereas the tribal leader Shri Gajave was trying to calm down the mob over the microphone. In the meantime the police resorted to lathicharge in a state of confusion. I do not know whether the lathicharge was mild or severe. But there were two ways on the left side of the morcha. The police station was behind it. The police were standing there. It was just like a chamber. The police resorted to lathicharge to disperse the mob. This was done by the administration. I would like to ask Datta Megheji whether it is incompatible with the responsibility or the administration. This is out and out an act of insensibility with tribal people. The tribal people cannot distinguish between the sound caused by firing of a bullet and bursting of a tear gas shell. They have not heard even the sound of lathicharge. This is their identity of being tribals that they take a three-day old infant to a procession. The Government could have resolved this issue earlier also, but it was not done till date. Those 13 persons who were killed there had also come with high hopes. They became victims of the dispute whether this facility should be provided by the central Government or the State Government. The facility once enjoyed by them has been withdrawn. Has ever any facility been withdrawn from upper class people in the country?

If the quota facility provided in the Constitution is not given to the deserving people, it is but natural that they would agitate. It should be noted that they were not agitated all of a sudden. They kept running from pillar to post for four years. They rushed to Delhi also and met us but nobody entertained them. Shri Vilas Muttemwar is sitting here. They took a deputation and met the Chief Minister and the Minister of Welfare of the State. Had this matter been settled this massacre could have been averted and the tribals would not have been killed. I visited the hospital. Such a major tragedy took place and yet Shri Datta Meghe asks whether I had gone there. I had seen his photograph. He had gone there but he is not in the Government. Shri Sharad Pawar is in the Government. I cannot believe their charges that the tribals would have created disturbances had a Minister gone there. Had the tribals any such intention, they would not have been cornered and killed. This is due to social inequality that they are so backward mentally and that they cannot understand what lathicharge is. They had never seen Nagpur. Had it been a procession of rich people, Babus or labourers, they would have escaped the tragedy. A single blow of a lathi would have made them alert. The tribals

have been put in such a social set up to remain backward. They cannot understand whether it is the sound of a gun or a cracker. As long as they are not treated sympathetically, our country cannot become strong and firm. One Minister had refused to meet them and the Chief Minister becomes stubborn at 5. p.m. Due to the Chief Minister this issue continued to hang in fire for three years. I would like to say that the entire system is guilty for this mishap. The people in the Government deserve punishment because nobody bothered to meet the people who had been waiting for four and half hours. The Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly run in their usual manner, but nobody is concerned for them. It is alleged that there were 13 processions. Does a procession comprise 50,100 or 500 people? As many as 50,000 tribals had come there with their children. They were demanding their rights to get rid of the hell like situation and fulfil their genuine aspirations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at hospital I found that 90 tribals belonging to the Gowari community were lying on the floor. The Government is not prepared to take onus of their plight. It is totally incorrect that some tribals had pelted stones or somebody was likely to create disturbances there. It is very unfortunate that the people in power today are not providing them their rightful dues. I think, poor people will lose their faith in the Government by the callous and negligent attitude adopted by it after this horrible incident. Therefore, I request the Government to restore these facilities to the Gowari society. This incident would not have taken place had the Government done this earlier. Those tribal people were given recognition during British regime. I, therefore, request the Government to accept the responsibility of this incident and make a new announcement in this regard. The fact behind this incident is that police killed the innocent people for the fault of a Minister, who refused to meet them. After this incident Maharashtra Government does not have any moral right to remain in power. This Government must be dismissed and if presently it is not done so, people of Maharashtra will remove them from power in the coming times. Perhaps this will stop recurrence of such incidents. With these words I conclude and thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE (Wardha) Mr. Speaker, sir, 23rd November is known as 'Black day' in the whole of Vidarbha and Maharashtra. According to some people about one lakh people took part in the procession while other say that they were 70 thousand. I would like to say that at least 50 thousand Gowari people took part in the procession and most of them belonged to Vidarbha. Some of them belonged to Parbhani and Bhandara districts and others came from various other districts of Maharashtra. Most of the people came from Bhandara district. Women were in a large number among them. Around 20—25 thousand women were there. Small children and infants were also with them in the front row of the procession. The procession stopped in front of the old Maurice college. There is no way to escape from there except the two-three narrow lanes. A large number of vehicles keep standing there. Police told the people that only five persons were allowed to meet the Minister. But at least 20—25 delegates, at least two from each district wanted to meet the Minister. Police went to

seek permission but only five persons were given permission. Minister of Tribal Development had told that he had seen a number of such processions and he had no time to meet them. This reply by Minister had been published in several newspapers.

The processionists said that if Minister of Tribal Development or Chief Minister is busy then they were ready to meet some other Minister, who could hear and satisfy all the 50 thousand people, but police told that it was not possible.

From 12 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. those people kept sitting in an uncertainty and after that they marched forward to remove the police barricades. Some people say that they felt some kind of shock as they touched the barricade thus police barricades pushed those people back. I do not know that what was there in those barricades. When I met the people of my Constituency they told me that 39 persons of my district had been killed 37 in Bhandara district and amounting to total 112 persons died in that stampede. One person died in Nagpur hospital. Relatives of those people told me that several people were injured. When they went to hospitals to get treatment, civil surgeon told them that he was helpless in giving them treatment without seeking permission from the police as it was medico-legal case. With the help of surgeon & D.C.P. I had made arrangements for treatment of injured persons in Wardha district but at other places people are facing difficulties in getting treatment.

I would like to say that it was not a small but a big procession. As it is told here that there were 12-13 other processions but this was the largest one. These people had come for the first time to take part in any procession. It is said here that the processionists restored to stone pelting but I say that they were unarmed and had only their meal of coarse foodgrain, onion and condiment with them. At 5 or 5.45 p.m. police restored to lathicharge and people were beaten mercilessly. I think that usually police resort to lathicharge only to frighten and drive away the processionists. But here tribals were brutaler lathicharged and with the result people injured seriously. Those people were killed mercilessly. Some of them are still under treatment in the respective districts.

Till now, we have heard about shoot out of innocent people by General Dyer in Jalianwala case, but here 113 persons were killed by lathicharge which is unbelievable. I have several newspapers with me which had published the photographs of that lathicharge. I would not like to go into much detail.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that there were 20—25 thousand women in the procession but there was not a single lady police constable. They would have returned peacefully if had any Minister, even a Minister without any portfolio, or a Secretary listened to them. Police had killed so many people and committed atrocities against them. Several people were injured. They are still in hospitals. Most of the people killed, were belonging to my district. They were not politician and for the very first time took part in any procession. I would like to say that a new brutality is emerging in the country.

Secondly, Maharashtra Government boasts of giving rights to women. This movement was led by women and

children. I would like to know as to whether the Government has given rights to women by killing 113 persons. Jalgaon sex scandal also took place in Maharashtra. In the light of these incidents Maharashtra Government's claim for women's right seems to be a hypocrisy. I would like to say that was it not possible to avoid such a situation. If there were some unsocial elements among them and they had resorted to stone pelting, I would like to know as to whether it was not an easy task for 50 thousand people to kill four or five policemen but they were not even injured. Government claims that policemen were also injured but did not disclose their names because it is not true.

Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to say that this tragic incident could be avoided if any responsible person from the Government side would have gone to hear their grievances. I would like to know where the Minister of Home Affairs of Maharashtra had gone? Chief Minister might be busy that day and gone to Bombay but Home Minister Padma Singh Patil had gone to Tadoba, and Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Manikrao Thakre was there. He said that he did not want to meet them. Madhukar Rao Peechad was also there. He said that he had seen several such agitations. He had no time to meet them. I will not take much time.

Mr. Speaker, sir, the tribals of Gowari society were demanding the facilities available to them earlier as per the facilities meant for scheduled tribals. There was nothing wrong in this demand. Gowari caste was excluded from the list by the G.R. issued on 24th April 1985. People were saying that there may be some caste named 'Gond Gowari'. There may be this collective name for any caste but I have not heard about it so far. I very much live in Vidarbha, their statement is totally wrong. They say that there may be a few people belonging to this caste but there is no such caste having this collective name in whole of the Vidarbha. They were demanding for the withdrawal of black G.R. issued in 1985 and restoration of facilities withdrawn. Gowari is a separate tribal caste. It is always known with the Gond tribals because they used to live with them. Earlier Gowari was a part of Madhya Pradesh and at present also Gowari society is being given facilities in Madhya Pradesh and they are considered as tribals and included in Scheduled Tribes then why not in Maharashtra. People gathered on this issue and took part in the movement.

I would like to make a demand that Ministers, Shri Padma Singh Patil and Manikrao Thakre, who are responsible for this debacle of law and order should give resignation. The Police Commissioner and other police officials involved in this brutality should be suspended and sued under section 302 in Indian Penal Code. I would also like to make a demand that Gowari caste should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and given compensation for this incident.

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, have we are discussing the stampede which occurred on 23 November at Nagpur...(Interruptions) in which 120 tribals were killed...(Interruptions). Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon all the hon. Members that till 1985.

'Gowari' and 'Mana' tribes were enjoying the status of tribals and they were enjoying certain facilities in Maharashtra. It is because of these facilities, many people of their tribes became literate and some of them have now become doctors. However, the dispute started thereafter and now it has resulted in the butchering of 120 people. We all express our concern over this incident. I would like to urge that a decision should be taken immediately on the dispute which is going on between the Union Government and the State Government in this regard to extend the facilities to these people. Secondly, a schism is being created between one tribal group and the other on this issue. There are certain tribal groups whom the State Government is not ready to accept as tribals. Therefore, when the Union Government and certain political parties are committed to give more and more facilities to tribal and backward classes, we would not encourage such a policy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that the barbarity with which 120 people were killed and several others injured, was never reported before in the history of India. Though, our party is ruling there yet it was the responsibility of the police to contain the mob. After this incident, there were speculations about the size of the mob that fifty thousand people had gathered there. When I asked the Commissioner, he told me that as per his report about 5 to 7 thousand people of Gowari Community had come there. It has happened for the first time that so many people were killed. Several of them had come to Nagpur for the first time and they were very poor. Neither they were terrorists nor they had any intention to clash with the police. They had come there only to reiterate their demand. They were hopeful that after meeting the concerned Minister or the Chief Minister, their demand will be fulfilled. The city Police Commissioner, who was unaware till the occurrence of the incident, could not alert the State Administration or the Home Minister or the Hon. Chief Minister about the arrival of fifty thousand people there. These people continued to run from one place to another for four and half hours. It was not a political mob. Now, it is being said that there were some naxalites and terrorists among them who were pelting stones. Nagpur is a peaceful area. Shri. Datta Meghe represents that constituency. Alongwith many others he also knows that the mob remained peaceful in the city. They waited there for four and half hours. They tried to meet either the Hon. Chief Minister or the Tribal Welfare Minister or any other Minister who could listen to them and resolve their demand. However, nobody heeded their request. Ultimately, an order came from the Police Commissioner or some police official that only five people can meet him. These people told him that they had come from nine districts and therefore, at least 15 people should be allowed to meet. But their request was turned down. At 6 O' Clock, the hon. Chief Minister left for Bombay and the House was also adjourned for the day. Soon after that, a car stopped there. These people thought that the hon. Minister had come to meet them. They stood up in zeal. However, the police thought that they are preparing to march towards the Assembly House. Then the police broke the barricades and lathi-charged them. There was only one gate. About 50,000 people were sitting in queue in an area

of 60 feet. There was no other way to go out. The police was caning them. In this way, many people died in the stampede.

This is the first incident of its kind. I am a Member of this House for the last fifteen years. However, neither any constable has been put under suspension nor transferred. On the other hand, it has been stated in the Report of the State Government that due to stone-pelting by mob two DSP, one SP, one Police Commandant, five Sub-Inspectors, one Woman Sub-Inspector and thirty six police personnels were injured. This is the first time when Lok Sabha is being misled by submitting such a statement. It has never happened before. When the hon. Chief Minister made a statement in Maharashtra he did not mention about the number of the injured police personnels. When the hon. Minister of Home Affairs gave a statement, he also did not mention the number of injured police officers. He had only said that sixty police personnels were wounded. Police personnel means constable but not police officer. They are adopting such tactics to make their case strong.

I would like to submit to you that Tribals should not be subjected to such a mockery. In a democracy, every citizen has a right to speech and expression. I know these people personally. Shri Praful Patel, who is sitting behind me, also knows them very well. They had not intention to create disturbance. Despite that, they were treated barbarously. The same people who lathi-charged them and were responsible for the incident, are conducting inquiry. I would like to submit that the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs should be sent there to inquire into the incident so as to give justice to them. I would like to urge on behalf of the Members of Lok Sabha and leaders of all political parties that it is a question of tribals. The Government should look into their genuine demand. Arguments are continuously being advanced whether these people are adivasis or not. They do not look at the records available with them since 1870 onwards. In Maharashtra, the facilities to the adivasis were withdrawn once. It has not happened in any State so far. We always talk of giving justice to adivasis and backward classes in every State but they have been subjected to injustice. The House should take some initiative to give them justice.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the facts have come before the House, you need not repeat them. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have also given notice, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already said that I will give you an opportunity to speak.

[English]

You should understand this, please. ....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the leader of the Opposition has said that this incident, which we are discussing here, is not an issue of party politics. The views being expressed here also testify that all Members are grief-stricken by this incident. Further, all Members agree with the view that the people who had gathered there were poor and tribals. Yesterday, some Members of the treasury benches had said that it was not a procession of Tribals and hence, they should not be referred to as Tribals. Unfortunately, it is also being said that if they are referred to as tribals, they will earn more public sympathy.

Just now, I have come to know that there are some differences and it appears from this fact that the Government of Maharashtra is under pressure whether they should be treated as tribals or not. They had come there because earlier they were enlisted as Tribals but later on excluded from that list. Among them were the poor, sisters, mothers, children, youth and the aged people. Everybody has admitted that they were sitting peacefully for four and half hours and there was not provocation from their side. If Shri Datta Meghe's version that Maharashtra Government has recommended to the Union Government that they should be given the status of tribals is correct then any of the ministers could have told them about this decision...

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): The Government of Maharashtra has withdrawn their status as tribal by issuing a G.O. Therefore, the Maharashtra Government is guilty in this case....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Please listen to me. I am saying that if the Government of Maharashtra had made such a recommendation then any of the hon. Ministers could have pacified the mob. The question is that why were they subjected to ill-treatment? The moot point was that whether the delegation of only 5 people would be allowed to meet the authorities or the delegation of 18 or 20 people would see them. We would lose sensitivity in our democracy. Will the responsible persons holding the posts in the Administration only concentrate on the work whether they are tribals or not? There were about 50 thousand poor people including those aggrieved people who have come a long way from remote corners of Maharashtra alongwith their children for seeking justice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that such an incident could be expected in a big gathering like Kumbh Mela. However, it is shameful that this incident took place in the presence of the Administration, where the whole cabinet of the Government of Maharashtra was attending the Session of the Legislative Assembly. In this incident, atrocities were committed on the poor and aggrieved people and many innocent lives were lost. When such reports appear in the newspapers about the excesses of the Administration, lack of sensitivity, the structure of the system and the treatment meted out to the poor people, such incident lowers the dignity of the nation. I mean to say that it is a matter of great shame for the nation as well as the Government of Maharashtra.

Shri Sharad Pawarji is a young man. I know him. He is well known as an able administrator. Then where was the slackness? When Shri Datta Maghe had gone there

alongwith other ministers, why did Shri Sharad Pawar get swayed by the version of the police officers that if he would go there, the problem of law and order would arise? Therefore, he had to yield to their pressure and did not go there to meet the people. Now who will be held responsible for that? How will Shri Sharad Pawar reply to the countrymen? Was he not in a position to meet them? Instead, he left for Bombay. He could have come back by the Government's plane to meet them and it would have helped to pacify the crowd. However, had he even then made a declaration to the effect that their demand would be considered, they would have gone back with some satisfaction. Further, no action has been taken against the officials found guilty. On that day, the police raided nearby areas and arrested them. There was no way left to escape from their siege. Had they squattered in other lanes, they would have saved their lives. In this regard, we had given a notice of Adjournment Motion. I think it is an issue of censure but our censure Motion has also not been accepted. However, we sincerely accept your order. Further, we were also informed of your decision by the Secretariat. It is the responsibility of the Union Government to think of the welfare of the Tribals. I do not know if any Minister of the Union Government has gone here or not.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): S/Shri Rajesh Pilot and Arvind Netam had gone there.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is good, if they had gone there. We have come to know through the newspapers that the Government of Maharashtra has ordered a judicial inquiry into that incident. The facts should be brought to the fore. I would urge upon the Union Government that these poor people may be brought back in the category of tribals so as to give solace to their sentiments.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary to repeat that point.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: After all why have they come there? They had come there so that their community may be included in the category of Tribals. I would like to submit that the Union Government should accept their demand.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Bhandara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident which took place at Nagpur on 23 November, was a painful and shameful incident for all of us. About 38 people of my district lost their lives. Among them, about 28 women and children belonged to my constituency. The people of Gowari community have been pressing their justified demand for the last few years before the Administration and the representatives of their constituency. Therefore, myself, Shri Muttemwar and Shri Meghe made relentless efforts to find a just solution immediately.

I remember, that the organisation of Gowari Community was making preparations one month before to throng there. The aged people organised meetings in small groups. Wall-painting was done and an effort was made to collect more and more people. The information of the Police is correct that every year, their Morcha of about 5-6

thousand people come there at the time of Nagpur Session. This year too, they made great efforts to create awareness among the society. In this connection, the help of the intelligence agencies and the police should have been sought that whether the Morcha of Gowari Community is coming on a large scale this year? I have visited to the houses of those people who lost their lives. They were not political people. They were neither affiliated to any political party nor they had any political ambition. Then only wanted to know whether Gowari Community exists in the Government's records or the Ministry also have some information in this regard. Further, their intention was to prove the misgivings about our society. That is why, about fifty thousand people had come to Nagpur. They had come there to show the Administration that Gowari Community exists there and therefore, they have come there in large numbers. They reached there only to simply put their views before the Administration and for this purpose, they waited for hours. Everybody will have to accept one thing.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These facts have already come before the House. Please do not repeat them.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: On that day, 14 Morchas were held at Nagpur. It has been the tradition of the Government so far that no Morcha had ever an access to the Minister or the hon. Chief Minister.

However, the system that has been followed is that a few selected representatives of every morcha are allowed to meet the administration. In this case also they were suggested to send their delegation but their demand was that fifty thousand people had gathered there, the hon. Minister should have met them. Their feelings were genuine. I am not taking the matter in a political perspective. Giving respect to their feelings the State Minister of Welfare assured them that either their representatives, might come to him or he would come to them, but only after the business of the State Assembly—which was going on at that time—was over. This accident may be called an accident of chance occurrence anything else, but it did take place. There may be difference of opinion, one such as gory slaying of persons of the indigent Gowari Community had been committed with a pure homicidal instinct. An impartial enquiry should be conducted to ascertain as to what are the underlying factors of it. For this impartial enquiry one man commission, headed by retired High Court Judge, has been appointed and some decisions have also been taken by the State Government in regard to the killings of the persons of the Gowari Community. This does not mean that the loss of human lives can be re-compensated. This matter is lying pending over the years. It was only after the withdrawal of 1985 GR that the people of Gowari Community were enlisted as Adivasi between 1956 to 1985 and given the certificate of Adivasi. They have got the benefit in higher education as well as in the service. These people got this benefit only due to withdrawal of 1985 GR. Now this matter is pending before a committee of Social Welfare Ministry. It is not a question of any party. This is

their justified demand. So decision in this regard should be taken as early as possible. Keeping in view the losses suffered by the Gowari Community during the last ten years, Government should take decision in favour of them so that the people of this community could be benefited.

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumkã): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I myself is an adivasi and I know their conditions very well. Problems cannot be solved by discussing the matter like this. Everyone has his point of view, there is no need of making lengthy statements. Someone says it was stampede, some others say something else but I want to say that it is quite clear that no Government wants to solve the problems of Adivasi Harijan and this incident was pre-planned. Whether Government was not aware of their visit to Nagpur's Vidhan Sabha. It was the plan of Government to kill adivasis like animals so that they may feel cared even by the idea of approaching Vidhan Sabha. We have suffered all this.

Sir, this is not a issue of Nagpur only but of the entire country. Adivasi and Harijans have not got justice anywhere. People shed crocodile tears in the name of adivasis and harijans. They ban our keeping fows saying that we kill people by this. I belong to Jharkhand. There is no rule of law in the Bihar. Some system should be evolved to call the representatives of adivasis and social workers to look into atrocities being committed on them. Seminars should be organised to make them understand things. They have objection why adivasis take their children alongwith them. But I may tell you that adivasis always take their children along with them everywhere, whether it is a place of work, a forest or a fair.....(interruptions).....

Sir, in the end I would like to say that Government is responsible for this and action should be taken against guilty persons and Ministers who are responsible for this should resign.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. It is very important and sensitive question. I want to take part in the discussion because this matter has been sion because this matter has been in air not only in the country, but the world over. The western countries conceptually believe that India still lives in nescience, I would like to city an example.

Sir, unfortunately, tragedies are taking place in Maharashtra one after another. Earthquakes rocked that area and yet the people had not reover from it, another issue surfaced. I fail to understand it. I have always been a admirer of Chief Minister of Maharashtra, but now I will have to change my opinions. Mr. Sharad Pawarji is a sesoned leader, he was present there at 5'o clock but I do not understand why he did not send any Minister there.

[Translation]

.....(Interruptions).....Sir, I would like to ask whether it was necessary to go to Bombay, I would like you to immediately constitute a committee of the House to go deep into the things happened there. I would like to know one thing whether the Central Government cannot declare of its own that they be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. I would like to say that this involves a question of

morality, a question of responsibility and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has himself demanded resignation of one of his Ministers. He should have rather himself offered to resign. It is another thing whether high command may have accepted it or not, but at least the Home Minister should have tendered his resignation immediately.

Just now Datta Megheji was speaking who is an M.P. from Nagpur and is considered to be the right hand of the Chief Minister, but he did not uttered even a single word condemning the inaction on the part of the Maharashtra Government despite such an incident.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit humbly that a delegation of this House must be appointed to go into the details of this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not involve this House in all sorts of investigations like this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, 113 unarmed and helpless persons have been killed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is your suggestion which will be considered.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir I would like to say that at present there are 100 districts in tribal areas from Patna to Andhra Pradesh. In these tribal areas whatever happens during the day time may not be significant but it is a fact that administration even cannot go to these areas during the night time. So the Government should not indulge in such kind of things and it is the responsibility of this House that nothing of this sort should happen which may cause unrest and anarchy in the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: Manikrao ji, you please speak and give facts only and do not repeat the whole things. If you want to add something new, then it is ok otherwise say that you endorse the views expressed by all other members who spoke on this issue.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar): Hon. Speaker, Sir, 113 poor people have been killed in this incident. As has been said just now by an Hon. member that there is no practice of any Minister taking part in such processions, I would like to say that the Tribal Welfare Minister Madhukar Ji, who was busy in Legislative Council, had asked to send a delegation to another Minister. I was present in his Chamber at that time, but no such deputation went there.

While speaking about this procession my colleagues have stated that people of Gowari caste are tribals. I am also a tribal and I know how atrocities are being committee on them. The list of tribals which has been prepared includes 47 castes, but this Gowari caste is not included in it. This list was revised thrice in the Parliament, in 1956, 1960 and 1977, but this caste was never included in this list. Even the Maharashtra Tribal Research Institute in its report in 1981 has stated that Gowari is an upper Hindu caste. Despite this, people of other castes want to come in this caste to get benefits being given to tribals, they want to get place in this list. I have nothing against any caste, I am not against them, but if a non-tribal wants to grab those

facilities, it would be an injustice to the tribals, who would sort it out, it is also a question before Parliament. I would like to say that 38,000 population of Gond-Gowari caste is in Vidarbha and the population of Gowari caste is nearly 2.5 lakhs. Gowari is a caste which has made advancement. Gond-Gowaris rear cows, they are the real tribals and are included in the list. I have proof to this effect. It is given in the documents of the Central Government, all this we have given to them. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of India had appointed a committee on 13.10.93, which had also faced the same question I would like to request my colleagues, that whatever this Committee decides, that should be acceptable it is my demand. M.L.As of all the parties in Maharashtra have opposed inclusion of Gowari caste in the Tribal Caste.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: You people do not allow us to speak. Injustice is being done to us. We are tribals.

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order, let me hear him first.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is that Hon. Member has said that M.L.As of all the parties together had given such sort of assurance.

Therefore I want to say that no member of our party belonging to scheduled tribe has said so. Whatever the hon'ble Member has said is not correct, he has no right to say so.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Scheduled Tribe M.L.As. of all the other parties like B.J.P. and Shiv Sena etc. have said so.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): All M.L.As., cutting across party lines, have said that they are opposing it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is what you are saying; but that is not true.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: The Central Government decided in 1988 that it was a forward caste, I have got a copy of that decision. The people say that they have been expelled from their caste. I want to submit that their caste name has not been deleted from the list, but the benefit they were taking on the name of Gond Gowaris caste, has been withdrawn. We all feel sorry about this tragic incident. It should not have happened. The people of Gowari caste are poor, our Chief Minister has assured in the Legislative Assembly that all arrangements will be made to give all those facilities to these people which are being given to other Scheduled Tribe Castes for education. But those whose names are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes will be not treated as Scheduled Tribes. This is what I have to submit.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, without

repeating anything that has been said so far, I just want to add one or two points for additional information, because I believe the whole matter will now be gone into afresh. I may also mention in passing that on the day when this tragedy occurred I happened to be in Damascus, the capital of Syria. This news was conveyed to me by an official of our Indian embassy who came and told me that they had heard about such an incident taking place. He did not know the details. He simply said that there was a stampede and in this stampede so many people had lost their lives including a large number of women and children. Many people there got to know about this and I may say, Sir, that one just felt like hanging one's head in shame. The people were asking: What is this that is happening? How can such a thing happen?

Anyway, what I want to say now is, that is not only a question of the brutality of the police and all that or the callousness of the Government but this is a case of broken assurances and violated promises and pledges. That aspect should be looked into.

Day before yesterday, two representatives of this community came and met us. They met other parties also. One is Shri Sudhakar Gajbe, President of Adivasi Gowari Samaj Sangathan, Maharashtra and the other is Dr. Ramesh Gajbe, President of Vidharbha Adivasi Mana Jamati Kirti Samiti, Chandrapur. They have given us a factual memorandum. With your permission, I just want to read two paragraphs from it.

14.00 hrs.

It says:

"The Government of Maharashtra has, in fact, thrice recommended to the Central Government by letters dated 5.8.1968 and 26 March, 1979 that Mana and Gowari communities should be shown separately as Scheduled Tribes in the Presidential Order of 1956 under article 342. In spite of this no action was taken.

Thereafter, on 24.7.1993 as well as on 19.8.1994 Shri Sharad Pawar alongwith Mana and Gowari leaders called upon the Union Welfare Minister Shri Sita Ram Kesari and made oral request that these communities be separately shown in the Scheduled Tribe Order. In 1991 General elections Shri Sharad Pawar, then Defence Minister made a statement at the Chimur Election meeting that the Government had prepared the necessary papers for including the proposed Government Resolution for tribal status of Mana and Gowari and that the same would be issued immediately after the elections. This assurance was not fulfilled. At the inauguration of the broad gauge railway line from Vadsa Desai Ganj in Chandrapur District, addressing a mammoth meeting of lakhs of persons on 18.4.1993 Shri Sharad Pawar, in the presence of the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, gave a categorical assurance that the problem of the Mana and Gowari communities had been solved and order would follow. No such orders were issued in spite of this public assurance. In this background it is impossible to understand why our problem cannot be solved."

Sir, what I am trying to point out is, that recommendations had been made, promises had been made, assurances had been given to these people by the Chief Minister once in the presence of the Prime Minister and yet nothing has been done. Therefore, this aspect must be looked into, because it is not something which cannot be solved. It has, deliberately, been avoided, neglected and sidelined and that is responsible ultimately for this tragedy which has taken place. Therefore, when some enquiry committee is going into the whole affair they should kindly go into all these questions of assurances and promises given at the highest level and then they should see as to why they were violated in this callous manner.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first demand is that as I have read in the newspapers that the hon'ble Prime Minister has sent Shri Arvind Netam for conducting an enquiry in this respect so the forthcoming report of that enquiry should be laid on the table of the House.

As it is stated that on the one hand it has been demanded that such type of facilities should be given to Gowari Samaj and the efforts are being made to obtain the permission of Union Government to this effect on the other hand some other M.L.As have demanded that it would be not good to give them so much facilities. Though the Chief Minister always uses to say that he is advocating their side but no order has so far been issued since 1985 which may indicate that facilities are being given to them or their name have been included in the list of State Government, those castes who have been included belong to Bidava.

[English]

In spite of the assurances publically given to the Gowari Samaj.

[Translation]

Why were such orders issued there? Just now Datta Saheb was saying that he had visited the hospital alongwith the hon'ble Minister Shri Rama Rao and they saw many corpses there.

I did not understand why any Minister did not turn up there. If you could go to see the corpses what was the problem to go before the Morcha. You had enough time to see the corpses but you had no time to listen the living ones and you also did not take any action after hearing their demand. This is my third question.

The Government always makes such believe to get control over agitators that suddenly some of them had started pelting stones and there was no other way except the intervention of police so that the agitation may be declared as failure.

I do not understand why the Government of Maharashtra is creating discrimination between man and man. Why the amount of compensation for Gowari aboriginals who died in that stampede is different from the one being paid for deceased in other places. I think that injustice has also been done in this case also. I demand that the amount of compensation should be increased for those people.

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE (Bombay-South Central): Shri

Datta Meghe has just said that here, opposition is playing a politics in it but it is not so. I would like to submit that the 'BANDH' which was organised by the opposition, had the support and consent of the people but the Government of Maharashtra gave them Rs. 1 lakh to keep quiet in bargain. Secondly your party was in majority in the Legislative Assembly and because of that our no-confidence motion was defeated. Shri Sharad Yadavji has asked why such an incident took place but that was inevitable.

Shri Vilas Muttemwar is sitting here. He had stated that there was a 60 feet wide path to move but it was the responsibility of the Government to make such arrangements so that people would have not died of suffocation. How many people died of suffocation and how many saved themselves, it is a different matter. The fact would only be known when the Government will present its report. But when the police started lathi charge and there was a 60 feet wide path whether it was possible that people could run in opposite direction and save themselves. I enquired from the hon'ble Minister at the very moment who told me that he did not know what had happened there. The police had not given them any information. My point is when so many people were killed, the Government of Maharashtra should have resigned immediately. Why is the Government making a deal and negotiating over it now. Sir, I would like to submit through you that opposition did not try to take the advantage of the situation and the BANDH and the feelings of the people. This BANDH was called in view of the feelings of the people of Maharashtra.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, it is, of course, regrettable that this incidence should have taken place, when the Morcha had come, and it had resulted in the death of 113 people.

I would only like to put a very delicate point which is at the bottom of this dispute. A reference has been made by my another colleague, but we are basing this whole debate on the assumption that it is uncontroversial or non-controversial that Gowaris are tribals. I only want to put before you that it is not a non-controversial issue. It is a controversial issue as far as Maharashtra is concerned and as has been stated by my colleague that all tribal MLAs cutting across the party lines... (Interruptions).

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: When it has been denied time and again, why is he mentioning it?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The tribal MLAs have said on this demand of Gowaris to include them in the Scheduled Tribes list, that they will oppose it tooth and nail and that they do not want Gowaris to be included in this list at all.

The disputes started since 1967. There has been correspondence between Maharashtra Government and the Central Government in which this issue was discussed whether they should be included or not. Up to now, the Schedule of our constitution does not include Gowaris as the Scheduled Tribe. Only Gond Gowaris are included in the list, Gowari is not acknowledged as Scheduled Tribe in the Maharashtra list at all. Gond Gowaris are separate from Gowaris. I am basing my arguments on the finding of

an expert committee which has stated like this. The matter was referred to the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune. This Institute replied on 17th July, 1981, explaining the matter with reference to Gowaris:

"There is no evidence..."

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir what is the topic of discussion and what are the hon'ble Members saying? The people have died there. We are raising this point today. 113 people have been killed there. This is the point which we have raised.

[English]

Therefore, I said, "It is a regrettable incident". It said: "There is no evidence..."

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Again I will have to rise to reply this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, one should not misguide the people. Something should be said about the incidents of the deaths.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I am on a point of order.

The issue before the House was about the stampede which took place in Nagpur where 113 people died. We are discussing that issue. The question whether Gowari community to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes or not is not the issue. If that is the issue, then the issue should be open for everybody and we can discuss it.

Mr. Dighe is trying to dilute the main issue by trying to bring in another issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Having made your point, you should sit down so that I can decide the matter.

Mr. Dighe, let us not go into the issue whether Gond Gowaris or Gowaris are in the list. It is because, on both sides, in the House, the arguments have been advanced and promises have been made. So, it becomes very complicated. Why do you go into all this? Please leave it aside. Let us stick to the point only.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I am referring to this point because Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee also opened by saying that the poor tribals when they come only for demands... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: This is really most unfortunate. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you justifying the incident?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I am not justifying it at all. I am only putting some facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be very brief. All the points have come before the House. Our debate should remove

the confusion. It should not add to the confusion. Please be brief.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Let me complete this paragraph.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Digheji, because you have tried to justify your shifting the core of the debate to the question of whether Gowaris should be tribals or not, you would have noticed this.

You would have noticed that Vajpayeeji also said that he did not want to go into all the notifications etc. The core of the debate today is, why was this demonstration of Gowaris so badly mishandled, mismanaged; Why was the Government so unresponsive as to lead to the death of 113 people? That has been the core of the debate. Of course, we have our viewpoint even on the issue of tribals and we can contest what you say. But we are not doing it because today the core of the debate, from all sides, has been different. So, let us not go at a tangent and try to diffuse the debate... (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): If they were declared as Scheduled Tribes, then why was the rally mishandled like that?

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like that; let us be very brief please.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, if you allow me, I will read from this report; otherwise, I would not do that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary because we would not be able to decide whether they can be included, not included, what is this or what is that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Please do not try to mislead the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not misleading; he is trying to lead us. He is putting forth his point of view.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: If you do not want to listen to what the Committee has said, I would not read. But what I say is that, behind this also, there was so much demand from the tribal people that these Gowaris should not be included in the Scheduled Tribes' list. Therefore, from that time of 1967, till today, this issue has remained controversial.... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Therefore, they were lathi charged.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Now, my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has also referred to certain assurances. What I submit is that assurances, no doubt, are given. Maharashtra Government genuinely desires that if possible they should be included. And, therefore, attempts are being made to include them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, who is preventing them?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: But it has not been decided up to now. And, therefore, the Chief Minister has taken the middle line and he has, after this, categorised them as a separate category which will enjoy all the benefits as tribals. Therefore, this issue has been fully solved by the Chief Minister.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: How can that happen?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I will tell you as to how that can happen.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a dialogue between Mr. Dighe and Joshi please.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: In Maharashtra, there are several categories. The nomadic tribes are not mentioned in the Constitution. But in Maharashtra, special categories were created and Gowaris will be coming under one of the categories who will be enjoying hereafter all the privileges as enjoyed by the Scheduled Tribes... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, will you please stop interfering?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, the Constitution will have to be amended, the Schedule will have to be amended. Till that is done, the Maharashtra Government has included them in a separate category whereby they will be able to enjoy all the facilities, educational and service facilities, as enjoyed by the Scheduled Tribes. So, from that point of view, the Maharashtra Government has already tried to solve this problem.

As far as lathi charge incident is concerned, judicial inquiry has been ordered and not only that, as per my information, a High Court Judge has already been named. Justice S. Deni has been named as the Judge who would be enquiring into all these affairs. After this inquiry, if anybody is found guilty, he will be punished and he should be punished. That is also my demand.

So, from this point of view, this matter cannot be taken or used as a weapon in the next Assembly elections which are going to take place in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: People do not have full information about the technical and legal matters. Let us not add to the confusion. Now, you please make the points only on this incident. And moreover, all the facts have come before us. So, it is not necessary to repeat them also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of people were brutally killed on 23rd November; Nagpur ...*(Interruptions)*

If there had been any such incident in Uttar Pradesh suitable action has been taken there...*(Interruptions)*... I also share the sorrow expressed by hon. leaders. If hon. Ministers or officers have wished that incident would have been averted. So many people have been killed because of negligence I agree with the hon. Members that the persons responsible for it should be identified.

The last, but not the least thing that I want to submit is that the demands for which the tribals had assembled there have not been considered as yet. Their demands

were genuine and they must be accepted. The Government of India must think over it.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anybody on behalf of the ruling party as a Minister, who would like to respond?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the incident, the Congress (I) President and the Prime Minister has already sent Shri Arvind Netam to go over there to visit and report back, My colleague has visited the place. We are awaiting for the report from the Hon. Minister Shri Arvind Netamji.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When? He has not yet submitted the report.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: He has submitted the report to the hon. Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

With regard to the incident, every one of us is concerned about it. *(Interruptions)*. We do not want to add anything to what other Members have said.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is regrettable that even after discussing such a serious issue for a pretty long period the reply given by the Government is casual...*(Interruptions)*... We are not ready to listen such kind of reply...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Please listen to me for a moment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Is it a reply to the debate? Home Minister should come and reply to the debate. Where is the Home Minister?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Even a forthright condemnation of the incident is not being made by the Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The matter is being treated in a cavalier manner.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally the Government is supposed to give a suo-motu statement after the occurrence of such a serious incident, Government should have given a statement suo-motu on the Nagpur incident which took place on 23rd November. Instead of that the hon. Members, the leaders of opposition have raised this issue here and expressed their concern over it. And the hon. Minister says that Shri Arvind Netam has submitted the report but it is with the hon. Prime Minister and it is not with him. At least it was expected of him that he would come with report, if the Prime Minister had sent Shri Netam there, and would give reply on that basis. The hon. Minister of Welfare is also not present here. Is it the way to give reply to such a serious matter?...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The Minister is adding to the confusion, contrary to your wishes...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Where is the Prime Minister? The point is that such a serious incident took place and the government is so irresponsible.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balija): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I be allowed to submit one thing? Why are they displeased so much with the hon. Minister?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: We are displeased not with the hon. Minister but with the Government.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Please listen to me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what do you expect from the Government? But according to a report, which has appeared in newspapers, the Congress President had sent one of his colleagues there. The hon. Minister is not aware of the contents of the report of Congress Party. It is known to the Congress President only who also happens to be the Prime Minister. Now it has to be decided whether he wishes to submit the report to Parliament or not. This poor Minister perhaps knows nothing about it. Therefore, there is nothing to be unhappy with him.

If this august House is under the impression that Shri K.V. Thangka Balu has all the information about all the activities of the Congress Party, it is mistaken. We understand that the hon. Prime Minister should reply to the issue raised by the Leader of Opposition. It is not an isolated issue. It is also the issue of Centre-State relations. The Prime Minister himself should explain it. If he is busy, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should give reply. To express displeasure with this poor fellow or interrogate him, is of no use.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): There has to be a sincere expression of sorrow by the Government. What is there? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised an issue. Whatever you want to say or express, you can also do it at the end when he completes his statement. Let him at least say what he has to say.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: He has nothing to add to what everybody has already said.

MR. SPEAKER: You can do the same thing after hearing him also.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very serious about this issue. We are not taking it lightly. Our hon. Prime Minister has already sent my colleague Shri Arvind Netam there to find out the reality. Subsequently, Shri Arvind Netam visited the place and submitted a Report to the hon. Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, everybody wants to hear what he want to say. Please do not carry on your speech. After he completes his statement, if you have any grievance, you can express it.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Knowing the gravity of the situation, the Congress(I) President and the hon. Prime Minister has sent Shri Arvind Netam there. Shri Arvind Netam visited the place and informed as to what had happened there. We are also concerned about the issue like the other hon. Members. At the moment, I would like to inform the House with regard to the status of the community, there is already a Committee which is going into the merits and demerits of the issue. On receipt of the

Report, we will come back to the House. This is one part of the matter.

With regard to the incident, Government will certainly bring to the House the facts as to what happened there. We will be bringing it very soon to the House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I had anticipated that the Government would be ready on this point. You should come before the House with the factual position on the incident and the factual position on this complicated issue, if you can. Otherwise, if something of this nature has happened and if all the Members have very responsibly expressed their views though holding none responsible yet trying to understand what has happened, they are entitled to know from you what has actually happened.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We will oblige you.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has alleged anything against anybody. You should be ready with that. You should have anticipated what had happened there.

14.30 Hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development Act, 1957 and Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHANGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL. (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 748(E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1994 making certain amendment in the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6468/94]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—
  - (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 390 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1994.
  - (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 391 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1994.
  - (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 392 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1994. [Placed in Library See No. LT 6469/94]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 6470/94]

**Notification under Oilfields (Regulations and Development) Act, 1948 and Review on the working of the Annual Report of Cochin Refineries Ltd., Ernakulam for 1993-94.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): On behalf of Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948:—

(i) The Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 686(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1994.

(ii) S.O. 666(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1994 making certain amendments to Schedule to the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and enhancing the rate of royalty on casing-head condensate for the period from the 1st April, 1990 to the 31st March, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6471/94]

(2) A copy each of following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6472/94]

14.30/2

[English]

#### Assent to Bills

**Secretary-General:** Sir, I lay on the Table the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 29th July, 1994:—

(1) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994

(2) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994

(3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1994

(4) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1994

(5) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1994

(6) The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties Power and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994

(7) The Appropriation (Railways ) No. 4 Bill, 1994

(8) The Appropriation (Railways ) No. 5 Bill, 1994

(9) The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1994

(10) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1994

(11) The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Bill 1994

(ii) I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following 4 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Eleventh Session of Tenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President.

(1) The Airports Authority of India Bill, 1994

(2) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission system) Bill, 1994

(3) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1994

(4) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

1433 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty-five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

(Shri Tara Singh in the Chair)

Matters Under Rule 377

(i) Need to take steps for forestation of Hilly regions of the country

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, Soil erosion is taking place in Hilly areas of the country like Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunchal Pradesh, Tripura and Negaland due to excessive rains, caused by deforestation. Landslide has also been caused by the deforestation on large scale which in turn is adversely affecting the irrigation and hydro electric projects. Thousands of acres of fertile land of farmers is damaged every year due to this soil erosion. I request the Government to allow farmers to plant fruit trees and other trees in the hilly areas on the Government land devoid of any trees. It will increase the number of trees as well as improve the economic condition of the people living there. Keeping in mind the fact that state Governments have scarcity of funds, Central Government should take initiatives to protect the environment of hill areas. It is possible only if the Central Government discusses this issue at national and international level, Financial assistance from those countries which have concern for environment should be sought for promoting afforestation in hilly areas.

(ii) Need to Make B.Sc. (Forestry) As Essential Qualification for Indian Forest Service Examination

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): As per the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture 1976 on Forestry Education, many Agricultural Universities were started with four year B.Sc. degree course in Forestry during the last decade.

The students of the College of Forestry undergo a course that is quite useful in that field, as the other professional courses are in their respective fields. During the period of four years the students of forestry study the courses like Silviculture, Harvesting of Wood, Forest Management, Wildlife Management, Nursery Techniques, Tree Breeding, Wood Science and Technology, Forest Industries, Forest Inventory, Social Forestry, Forest Pathology, Forest Utilization, Forest Administration, etc. along with other subjects like Geology and Soil, Soil Science, Forest Soil, Microbiology, Forest Engineering, etc. in addition, the students are undergoing Forest Range Training, Weapon Training etc. also.

The National Forest Policy 1988 clearly points out that the manpower needs of the State Forest Service and Indian Forest Service can be met from the professionals of Forestry Graduates qualified from Agricultural Universities. I therefore, urge upon the Union Government to give direction to make B.Sc. Forestry as the qualification for competing in the Indian Forest Services (I.F.S.) as in the case of Indian Medical Service, Engineering Service etc.

(iii) Need to Formulate a Comprehensive Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ (Jorhat): The

World Disabled Day was observed on the 3rd December this year throughout the world. Yet the disabled in our country are still awaiting suitable legislation, not by way of charity, but as a matter of right.

The Disabled Persons (Security and Rehabilitation) Bill, 1981 failed to be enacted into law. The report of the Baharul Islam Committee constituted in 1987, on Legislation for the handicapped recommended *inter alia* free and universal elementary education, reservation of jobs in Government and the private sectors, accessibility to buildings through amendment to the building bye-laws and assessment of the extent and prevalence of disability in the census. The report submitted in 1988 has not yet been implemented.

Our efforts in rehabilitating the disabled shows our society in poor light. I urge the Union Government to take immediate steps not only for legislating on the right of the disabled, but formulating comprehensive schemes for their rehabilitation.

(iv) *Need for Early Setting Up of Growth Centre at Cannanore in Kerala*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Cannanore) Mr. Chairman, Sir, Cannanore was one of the two districts in Kerala chosen for setting up of industrial growth centres. People of Cannanore are deeply concerned about the inordinate delay in commencing work on setting up of the industrial growth centre there. If the work is further delayed, the very purpose of the scheme will be defeated and the project will suffer because of cost escalation, etc.

I therefore, request the Government to ensure that immediate steps are taken to set up and commission the growth centre at Cannanore.

(v) *Need to include Bhojpur and Buxar Districts of Bihar under Integrated Rural Development Programme and to provide adequate funds for development of these districts*

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, sir the Government of India has made provision in 1993-94 Budget to link villages with main roads by constructing pucca roads and funds therefor will be given by the central Government. No, funds have been provided for construction of roads for linking villages with main roads in my area. Even the main roads are in a bad condition whether it is Chausa to Dhansai Road, Buxar to Dinara road, Vasdeva to Soncharia road, Bohia Chaurasta to Gora Bazar Road or Bohia-Chaurasta to Peero Road. The condition of all these roads is not good. Kachcha roads are better than these roads. The farmers are suffering losses due to these roads as they have to sell their produce at cheaper rates.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to bring the village in Buxar and Bhojpur districts under Integrated Rural Development Programme for airrounds development of these villages and to link the roads of the villages with main roads. Funds should be provided for this purpose at the earliest.

(vi) *Need for construction of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar hostel at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh for the Welfare of SC and Backward class students*

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : My Parliament constituency Hapur has a population of 29 lakh and out of it 8 lakh people belong to backward classes.

The students coming from villages who belong to Scheduled Castes and backward classes have to discontinue their studies due to higher travelling expenses and higher house rents in cities. Thus the promising students of scheduled castes and backward classes are deprived of the educational opportunities. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes are demanding to set up a Dr. Ambedkar hostel in Ghaziabad which would provide boarding facilities to students belonging to Dalits and backward classes coming from villages. But so far the Government has not paid any attention to it.

Sir, through you, I would like to make a demand from the hon. Minister to accord his approval for opening of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Hostel in Ghaziabad keeping in view the boarding and lodging problems of the students belonging to Harijan and backward classes so that promising students could continue their studies who are otherwise compelled to discontinue in the midway.

(vii) *Need to Provide Central Assistance to West Bengal Government for Overall Development of Sunderban Region.*

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar) : Sunderben area in West Bengal has the poorest population. A single crop, that is, fishing felling trees in the forests or collecting honey have been the livelihood of the Sunderban inhabitants for decades.

Sunderban Development Board was created by the State Government in 1973 for the formulation and execution of integrated programme for development of the backward Sunderban region on the basis of assessment of the resources, endowment and the quality and coverage of the existing infrastructural facilities. Over the last two decades, the Sunderban Development Board had formulated some schemes and programmes in this behalf. Since State funds were not adequate to tackle the basic problems of the Sunderban region, the possibility of getting external assistance was explored and in collaboration with the World Bank sponsored International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a development plan with the object of bringing about substantial improvement in the economic conditions of the people, particularly for the small and marginal farmers, was launched. This project resulted in improvement of agricultural production potential through establishing irrigational facilities. The IFA assisted project expired in June, 1989.

To keep up the tempo of development, the Sunderban Development Plan Phase-II covering a period of five years and involving a capital outlay of Rs. 67.5 crores had been forwarded by the Government of West Bengal to the Government of India last year for exploring the possibility of having external assistance, as the resources of the State Government were not sufficient to meet any part of the Plan expenditure.

Sir, I therefore, request the Central Government to consider the development of this most backward area by allocating special fund for the purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we move on to the next item on the agenda.

15.52 hrs.

**Motion Re: Consideration of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Reports of the Erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes — Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya was on his legs. He may continue his speech now.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this motion we are debating an important issue, which has been moved by Shri Thangka Balu. The reports presented by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being discussed here. We raise several slogans and chalk-out several programmes and express our concern for the welfare of Scheduled Caste people but practically it does not seem to be so. It seems to be just a formality. We discuss this issue but its outcome is nil. While presenting the report for the year 1986-87 the Commissioner for SC/ST has said that he was presenting the report in regard to the compliance of constitutional provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has said this thing in the Introduction of the report. The post of the Commissioner remained vacant from 24.11.1981 to 10.2.1986, thus the report could be prepared after about seven years. This shows our concern for the welfare of scheduled castes. We are discussing this report after 12 years. It means that what we discuss here and what we want to do has no effect at all. It is never put in practice. It has been mentioned in our Constitution that it envisages the establishment of an egalitarian society in which there will be no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex, etc. where there will be justice for all classes, irrespective of colour and creed and everybody will have an equal status in the society. The main objective behind the framing of our constitution is equality of justice. The constitution further states that we, the people of India resolve to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure justice to all its citizens. But what does our mentality show in its implementation? It seems that our precept does not match with our practice. It seems as if:

"Man Ki asha lekin jeewan Ka vishwas na badla  
Kya badla jab manavta ki peeda ka itihaas na  
badla gaya hai kuchh logon ka jeewan,  
lekin aansoon peene walon ka pariwar wahi hai,  
kewal bandhan badle, karagaar wahi hain.

If in view of all these things we want to do something we find it difficult to bring about a change in this social order. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. We are finding it difficult to understand this helplessness.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes constitutes one-fourth of the total population of our country. Some provisions have

been made in our constitution for them and there are rules and regulation for implementing them. These programmes include removal of untouchability, checking excesses against them, programme regarding land, agricultural housing programme and educational programme etc. These can lead to their economic development. We are concerned about the progress of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. We would like to take up the programme to remove their poverty, we want to give them even representation in all the services even in Parliament, Assemblies and from political point of view but it is not put in practice and when it is not put in practice we make hue and cry about it. But when he cries, nobody understands his unhappiness and consoles him. It need to be done with a strong resolution. If we had started it with a strong resolutions we could have benefited this class but the present situation is something like—

Kishtiyan Jiski hamne banin, manihj bankar Patwar chalai,  
we hi ab hamari kishtiyan jalakar chilla rahe hain, bachao,  
bachao.

Making hue and cry will not improve things, if we need to save them we will have to go along with them and share their grief. How a change can be effective in regard to rural agricultural labourers against whom injustice is being done, is a matter of great concern. That is why we have to make several provisions and take general measures. We have done a lot but a it still do be done. It is not known as to what did we do to our utmost capacity. The impossible will have to be made possible by a resolute will-power. The need of the hour is to bring about a change in all these unless all these points are viewed in the context of justice, equality in the modern field of economic system we can not have any pleasant change in the society. The economic system based on inequality and mandate not only continues to prevail in our society but is getting stronger also. It is ironical that today we have reached such a pass where we are forced to talk about injustice in society in economic system of our country. Though we are considering protection of their rights which were made to strengthen the concept of equality. We aimed for such an objective but are not being able to achieve this objective. That is why, several programmes, tribal sub-plans, schemes for ensuring a special share of scheduled castes can definitely prove to be important towards development in the financial provisions for their development can be increased substantially but it is not being implemented and even if it is being implemented at some places, it is not satisfactory. If their pace and functioning is not satisfactory, their outcome can also not be satisfactory.

Sir, you are aware that provisions have been made in the 11th Session of 20 point-programme. Its objectives make a good reading but the provisions made in the constitution will have to be fulfilled. It has been said that tracts of Land would be distributed to them but these tracts of land are kept 'benami' e.g. in the name of a poor man or a down-trodden person. They take the benefit at the time of standing crops. Unless these poor people are given their share in the production they will remain exploited and that is why it is my submission that

it is essential to revive all those programmes made to improve their condition. Besides providing education facilities they need to be helped through implementing programmes.

16.00 hrs.

How this help is reaching them? We have got hostels constructed so that students from far-off places may come and get education. But the condition of these hostels is very deplorable. At least 50 people live in a single room of 20×10 dimension. How can you expect that students will be able to study in such an atmosphere? They have their boarding and lodging in those hostels. The condition becomes worse when there is monsoon. Are we making a hostel or a prison? We have to take measures to protect them from winters also as these students live here separated from their parents. We have to make arrangements to ensure that they get proper meals. These are all basic requirements and amenities. There is no proper light facilities for them to study. They have to make do with a single bulb. There is no electricity at night, the water and toilet facilities are not there. There is no arrangement for them to have their bath. We bring them to hostels from their villages assuring them of a better life but several students have to face difficulties due to bad arrangements in hostels. So, if you have bonafide intentions to something for them then proper help should be given otherwise a mere draft of programmes would not suffice. The programme and their policies and principles are good but implementing them effectively becomes a real challenge. That is why I would like to tell Mr. Pilot that the programmes should fetch results also. If these programmes do not yield results then all the programmes and policies become ineffective.

I am reading out from 20-point programme. A proper direction should be given to special component plans and adequate funds should be provided with a view to improve the standard of education. When we formulated special component plans we thought of making available sufficient funds. We said that their population constituted one fourth of the total population and developmental works need to be taken up for them. The education facilities are to be improved and their sources of income are also to be increased. An outlay of Rs. 30,684.87 lakh has been earmarked in the Annual Plan of the State for the year 1992-93. An amount to the tune of Rs. 3090.36 lakh i.e. 10 per cent is the share of the special component of the plan outlay. It should have been 25 per cent but they have earmarked 10 per cent only but in fact it is less than that. The special component plan has certain objectives also but these objectives are not achieved.

Now, we come to the launching of programmes which envisage the quality of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with other classes. It is a good step but have any such programmes been launched? You as well as I visit throughout the country. Are there any programmes of having get togethers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with people belonging to high classes? There are several opportunities for having such functions in cities. Nobody is concerned to know who attends which function. But Pilotji is aware. You also have a rural background and

we feel that you have been relentlessly working for the welfare of farmers. But what is the condition of a rural person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Whenever he passes by the house of a rich person he has to take off his shoes and hold in his hands. The places having drinking water facilities meant for public are not meant for him. They are not allowed to use toilets made for public. Even the cremation grounds are not open for them which otherwise are meant for public. On what basis you claim to have taken just steps for ensuring equality in the country?

The rehabilitation of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes was also referred to but it requires a bonafide intention to do that. When people living in far-flung villages need as simple a thing as salt they are required to barter it with the same quantity of their forest produce. On one side it is salt and on the other it is a forest produce. If on one side it is toil, will there be some other valuable thing on the other side? But what can we do to change this practice.

At the most, we can only express our anguish by speaking here. But the Government is sitting here. They should do something to remedy the situation.

The seventh point makes a provision for making arrangements to provide drinking water to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but in fact their condition is so bad that they are forced to drink filthy water because the pure drinking water is yet to be arranged for them. We spend 10 to 12 rupees to buy a bottle of drinking water but the people in villages are forced to drink filthy water. Still they are alive even after drinking such filthy water and it is only because of their strong will-power to live.

We have not been able to provide them drinking water till date.

Sir, the plight of people belonging to scheduled castes in Jhabua is very pitiable. They collect pieces of wood after scanning the whole forest, putting in hard labour but when they are transporting those pieces of wood by trains or other means of transport they are stopped by forest Guard who takes away the whole lot. The hard labour of those people goes waste and the forest guard makes money through selling that wood and those workers are helpless. Such excesses should be checked. Is the freedom meant only for us and not for them? Does the word freedom mean such a life to him?

"Karane  
anusoochit jati janjati ka Uthan  
Bharat Ka Sanvidhan  
Antragat Vidhi Vidhan  
Kiye gaye hain pravdhan  
Kintu koi hamein  
yah samjhay in sabke hote hue  
kyon asmat izzat lutati hai  
daliton ki?  
Anyay atyachar se kab mukti hogi  
anusoe chit logon ki?"

Kya roti, kapada aur makaan  
aur samman mil payega  
In longon ko?  
Bebas, lachari kab mit payegi  
In longon ki?  
Ya phir  
Anusoochit jati janjati ke log  
Kewal voton ki ginati hai?  
Sabanubhooti aur Samvedna  
Kewal dikhawa aur chhalawa hai  
Insaaniyat manavata jisko kahate hain  
yeh shabdjal ka  
Bhool-bhulayya aur bhulawa hai."

If it is so, then what kind of India we want to build? What kind of laws we want to enact? I feel that in view of this report and other several points, a definite change needs to be brought about.

Is parivesh main parivartan ki chah liye-  
utho ki ab nai aandhiyan chhalao  
Armaanon ke machalte toophan uthao  
Kranti Parivartan ki chingari angaar banege  
Jo rokenge raston ko we nahin bachenge.

Sir, we must absorb the good points and work for their upliftment and for their welfare. We must definitely strive towards the progress and development of the people of our country and make them good citizens.

With these words, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion that this House do consider the Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-89, laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988 respectively.

Sir, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people live in our country but they face different problems. The Scheduled Caste people are scattered throughout the country in almost equal proportion whereas the Scheduled Tribe people are concentrated in certain forests and inaccessible areas. The stigma of untouchability is the main problem facing the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are faced with the problem of exploitation. The Government of India and also the State Governments have enacted a number of laws for the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For example, the PCR Act, 1955 was enacted to protect the Scheduled Castes from the stigma of untouchability. The Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989 was enacted for the protection of both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Regarding the provisions contained in the Prevention of Atrocities Act, I would like to submit that since its

inception a number of cases have been taken to the court but the result is not up to the mark. Mostly, people do not like to give evidence against the culprits of the PCR Act. The investigation officers are also partly responsible for this. As a result of this more than 80-90 per cent cases and in acquittal and only a very few cases end in conviction. Most of the cases that are pending are with the court and with the police. So, I would suggest that on the line of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, where there is a provision to implicate the investigating officers who is guilty of covering the accused or supporting the accused, the officer concerned should be made liable for the offence committed by the accused. If we can amend this PCR Act in line with the provision of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, I think the investigation can be improved and more number of persons can be convicted.

I now come to the question of reservation. When Late Rajivji came to power in 1985, he put an end to the dereservation policy. Hitherto, most of the posts were dereserved on the ground that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people were not available to fill up the reserved vacancies. When this policy to fill up the vacancies within the scheduled time was taken up as a time bound programme, most of the vacancies were filled up in the Central Government. From 1984 onwards I find that in all the Central Government services, IAS, IFS, and IPS, cent per cent vacancies were filled up except in one or two cases but, in Class III, Class IV and Class II categories this was not the case.

The reason for this is, some of the posts were reserved for technical graduates and some posts like clerks, peons etc., were not filled due to faulty policy. The National Commission also reported about this. We should have different policies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As these people are living in remote and forest areas in distant places in a concentrated way they, should be given more representation there. In this 50 per cent formula, I think, the Supreme Court also have to be approached that in remote areas there should be relaxation to some extent for these Scheduled Tribes people. If this district reservation formula is not formulated, I do not think, Sir, that these Class III and Class IV posts can be filled properly, specially in the State Governments which are the biggest employers in our country. We find that these Class III and Class IV posts which are District cadre posts are appointed in the District and they serve throughout their life in the District and retire in the District. Why should they be appointed at the State Headquarters at the dictates of some bureaucrats, some Ministers or some political leaders? They should be recruited at the District level and more reservation should be provided at the District level in Class III and Class IV categories.

Then, Sir, I was saying that exploitation was the main problem of the tribals. The money-lenders and the excise contractors are the main exploiters of the tribal people. For money-lending, money-lenders Act is there but, I have never seen any person punished for any offence against the tribals. It is on paper only. Regarding liquor vendors, there are guidelines given by the Government of India, as reported by Dhebar Commission in 1961, that country liquor should totally be banned in tribal and scheduled

areas and their home-brew which is manufactured out of their foodgrains should be allowed to be used by them only during festival occasions and not for commercial purposes. But, it is a surprise that some States like my own State have given freedom to tribals to manufacture and have 1.5 litres to 5 litres of country liquor in their possession. Instead of banning the manufacture of this liquor, they have given freedom to every family to manufacture it and use it. When I asked the representatives of the State Government they said that that was the decision of the Tribal Advisory Committee and thereby they go by that and they do not fully implement the policy given by the Government. I think, Sir, it is high time that the Government of India through the Welfare Ministry issued a directive under para 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution to stop this. In default, you are aware of the fact, the State Government is liable for dismissal under Article 365. But, after 45 years of our independence we find that not even a single directive has been issued so far for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled areas. I have been drawing attention of the Welfare Minister and also of the Prime Minister; I do not know how far they have gone but no directive has been issued so far.

Then, Sir, regarding the economic development of these tribals. I have already mentioned that due to the exploitation of these people even though we have spent thousands of crores of rupees for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they have not been able to strike any balance.

As per the Government Report, poverty is increasing day by day instead of going down. Debt is also increasing. That is why, unless the Government of India takes a very strict attitude for the tribals, I do not think the position of these tribals can improve to our expectation.

Then, Sir, I would like to say something about their education. Education is the most important item for the development of these people. We find the tribal people are the least educated in our country. That is the reason why everybody exploits them. Therefore, it is most important that they should be properly educated and utmost importance should be attached for the education of these scheduled tribes.

According to Government's policy, Sir, the residential schools should be introduced everywhere in the tribal areas. If they could give them boarding, lodging and education and bring them to the level of the general people in this country, it would be very useful. A lot of money is being released by the Welfare Ministry but unfortunately the State Governments are not properly utilising that money.

Therefore, I would request the Welfare Ministry again to see that the money allotted by the Central Government should be properly utilised for the education of these people in this country.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Behrampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard many valuable speeches in this House on this subject. I do not want to offer any more lengthy speech on the same subject. But I beg to rise to support the Motion for the reservation of seats for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both

in Government and in non-Government centres of education and employment. Sir, it is my feeling that we could not fulfil our constitutional commitment to the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the last forty-seven years. It is very painful to remind all these failures.

Sir, today, it is my feeling that we should be more careful to keep in view that social and national integration depends largely upon the emotional integration of the backward children. So, adequate steps should immediately be taken to bring the backward children to the mainstream of the society. So, provision for education and employment should be immediately made for them.

Sir, I beg to mention another point. We are living in a capitalistic society. In capitalism, there is process of embourgeoisement and in this process the growth or the rise of middle class is an admitted fact. It is a socio-economic phenomenon. In this phenomenon, it has been viewed that the growth of middle class among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community is also an admitted fact.

We should be very careful to see that the Constitutional facility should actually go to the poor, the unfortunate and neglected children of the society and not to the privileged class.

Again, Sir, I beg to mention another point which is a very relevant observation that in many parts of the country brown sugar or such things are easily available. The easy availability of these drugs has already made the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children polluted. Their culture is being polluted. Their social standard and their natural spontaneity is being exploited. So, Sir, I request the Government, through your goodself, to impose immediate and severe restrictions upon the easy availability of the drugs. I think the bureaucratic approach or funding through the bureaucracy cannot solve the problems of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. Human approach is necessary for the solution of these problems. This is what I beg to submit to you, Sir.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Whenever any measure is brought to uplift the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of our country, we should remember our forefathers who have taken care of these downtrodden people of our country. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had called these people as Harijans and Adivasis. 'Harijan' means the people of the God and 'Adivasi' means the first settler. He knew that without the cooperation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of our country, the freedom movement cannot be successful. That is why he took the cooperation from those downtrodden people. Subsequently, after independence the Father of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar and other members of the Constituent Assembly had also taken care of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of our society. But nothing can be done if it remains only a slogan. Our Government is very much sincere. That is why the Motion has been brought by our hon. Minister Thankabaluji, on behalf of Sitaram Kesriji, the hon. Minister of Welfare.

Though the Reports were to be submitted earlier, there was a delay in bringing these Reports before the House. The Reports mentioned in the Motion had been brought to the House on 23rd August, 1994. This House did consider the 28th and 29th Reports of the then Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990 respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 laid on the Table of the House of 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988.

All these Reports were pending for consideration of this House. Now, we are to consider what sort of recommendations have been contained in those Reports. As far as my knowledge goes, since the time of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the architect of modern India, till the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, till the time of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, they were not considered. Now our Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, is taking steps for the upliftment of down-trodden and SC&ST people. That is why, we should consider the recommendations contained in those Reports in this House.

The House is very much aware of the various welfare and protective measures taken by the Government in this regard and what is going on in the country. I have listened to the valuable speeches of my hon. colleagues. We are not very much sincere about them; we are only keeping them in slogans and in our mind. In my constituency of my State, several times, the people who were of that caste which was synonymous to the caste of SC&ST are now rotting. We have seen what happened in Nagpur in Maharashtra. The people demanded that their case regarding their caste to be included in the list of SC&ST should be considered, but that was not done. Our State Government sent 13 castes to be included in the list of SC&ST of the Government of India. So far, that has not been done. Those castes are synonymous to that of SC&ST. They have got matrimonial relation; they have got blood relation. Father is one. There are two brothers. One is Khadai and the other is Kosuria, if one is Nian then the other is Dewar; if one is Kuduma the other is Kondra. Like that, several times, representations had been made for their consideration, but so far nothing has been done because of the attitude of bureaucracy.

With heavy heart, I am putting forth before this House that this should be considered.

I wrote a letter on 15th December, 1993 to the hon. President of India and the hon. Minister of Welfare requesting them to bring forward a Bill in the House for inclusion of those castes which were left so far. Since one or two decades, they have been rotting. I can quote the example of one of my boys Shri Surendra Nath Jena. He had filed a case which was inquired into in the High Court of Orissa. The hon. High Court of Orissa gave a judgement for an enquiry about his OAC.

Subsequently, it was found that his certificate, which was produced by him, was not genuine. That is why he was about to be removed from the service and he took the shelter of the High Court of Orissa. The High Court gave the verdict that this should be enquired into. An enquiry was made and the Tehsildar gave the report. The Tehsildar of Baste and Jaleswar were also to enquire. They have also given their reports in which they have mentioned that they have got matrimonial and blood relations. Only for record in Khatia they were debarred from getting all sorts of privileges which were available for the Scheduled Caste people.

I want to submit here that even the hon. High Court categorically mentioned, "that in our opinion, the Petitioner is entitled to be issued with a Scheduled Caste certificate as he belongs to 'Niary' community which is a sub-caste of 'Keuta', which has already been declared as synonym of 'Dewar' pronounced in 45(1980) CLT 47 Supreme Court Judgement."

I want to submit here that the Government of Orissa recommended cases of 13 castes for inclusion in the list of SC/ST schedule. These are Radhi, Niary, Tula Bhina/Bhinas, Kuduma, Ghani, Poundra/Pad, Khatia, Khajuria, Kesuri, Mangli, Mirgans, Buna Bauri/Dasia Bauri and Jayantara Pano. This is the case of Orissa. These are several demands from various States for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want that that should be considered by this House and the hon. Minister should come forward with the list and should declare when this Bill could be placed before this august House and will be passed, so that the people who are rotting now should get some relief.

Earlier the students were getting stipends, the unemployed youth were getting service under reservation. But subsequently, all these facilities have been withdrawn because they were not issued Scheduled Castes certificates. That is why they are rotting now. Any sort of development in any part of society could not be fulfilled upliftment of the society if anyone is deprived of anything.

Sir, I am grateful to you, to the hon. Minister and to my colleagues who have participated in this debate. I am not putting forth the grievances of my State only but of all the States and of all the Castes who are eager to be included in the Schedule. That is why I am submitting again and I shall be very much grateful if it could be done. It could be a greater benefit to all the people who are rotting because of non-inclusion in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes List.

SHRI SYAM LAL KAMAL (Basti): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

In December, 1985 we had discussed reports of 9 years which included 5 reports of the commissioner and 4 of the Commission. Today we are discussing the Commission's reports of 7 years. Reports of last 4 years are yet to come which will be discussed perhaps after 5-6 years.

Sir, for assessing the condition of SCs and STs, these reports are discussed after 7-8 or 10 years, then

how their condition will improve? It reflects how much we are interested to improve their lot. After so many years of independence, the people belonging to SCs and STs have still realised that there is none to look after their interests or to take care of them. The people belonging to SCs and STs are also participating in the development of the country like those from other sections of the society. Their population is so large that their backwardness has weakened the very roots of country. So it is our responsibility to see that this weakness should in no way stand in the development of our country. Today these Dalit people are constrained to feel whether or not they will at all be given a piece of land in this country for their cremation. Today despite all Acts these people are being dispossessed or their land holdings. Even today situation is the same as it was during British Rule. The post of the Commissioner was weakened by constituting the Non-Statutory Commission. Statutory Commission was set up in March, 1992. Despite such provisions in the Constitution this matter was delayed. It shows how serious or Government is towards the problems of the persons belonging to SCs and STs and what our Government is doing for their upliftment. Constitutional safeguards provided to them in the form of Right over means of production Resources are the first thing to make them feel that they have equal share in the development of the Country. But today they are landless. They have been allotted land but it is on papers only. Despite all rules and regulations they are yet to get actual possession of land. Reports and Action Taken Reports are tabled but they are just eye wash and there is nothing in the planning. But the special attention of the Planning Commission which they require, is not being given to them. There should be one separate chapter on SCs/STs in the planning detailing what is to be done further but there is no mention of this. The department of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is brought under the Ministry of Welfare while this ministry has no powers. Earlier this department was under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Personnel was also included in it. Now, Ministry of Welfare does not get any report from the Ministry of Personnel. The ministry is unaware as to how many posts are vacant and how many have been filled up. This year some Members of Parliament have conducted a study and found that more than 1200 posts have not been filled up by the U.P.S.C because those candidates belonging to SC/ST were included in reservation quota who were in the merit and those candidates who obtained less marks, were denied jobs. After writing so many letters it was stated that they will try to fill up these vacancies. If any officer does not fill up such posts, an entry is made in his personal report that he is not interested in filling up these posts with SCs/STs. But this is not done. If this trend continues then, these people will drift away from the national mainstream, and then what will happen, that you can well imagine.

Sir, the right of dignity of a person is very important in an independent country. Poor people also want respect, honour, education, post, money and cultural recognition. so many things are talked about but nothing is done in reality. Today, we have to see whether a mere report on papers will solve the purpose. We cannot strengthen our nation

like this. We have to see and make sure that our machinery is effective in implementing the principles, laws, rules and regulations and also proposals made in the constitution and if our administrative machinery is not doing this, what are the reasons behind it. We have to obviate them. The Government should submit an Action Taken Report thereon. To make a country strong it is necessary that each individual, each child feels concerned about the nation. But I know this is not going to happen as we are not concerned about them and are not helping them to develop their reasoning.

When Lord Rama fought against Ravana, he conquered this battle only with the help of these SC/ST people. Lord Krishna Killed Kansa only with help of his peasantry and poor people. Unless we take the help of these people, we will not make progress.

I would like to tell something about the affairs of the commission. There has been tremendous change in regard to the concept of bonded labour and untouchability and I want to congratulate the government for this. To some extent the Government have been successful in removing the child labour for which it certainly requires commendations but still the condition of child labourers is worse. Due to poverty these child labourers are working in adverse conditions.

The position regarding the possession of the land transferred given to them on lease is not satisfactory. I urge upon the Government to formulate a scheme or set up some organisation which ensures actual transfer of land to them and also provides resources alongwith the land so that they can do farming and take pride being the citizen of this country.

Much has been said about education by my several colleagues. I will not say much on this. The students belonging to SCs/STs cannot get admission in the technical institutions as no reservation has been provided for them in these Institutions and another reason for their backwardness is that they are very poor. Due to this reason they are not able to join the national mainstream. I want that they should be given reservation in these technical institutions also and instructions in this regard should be carried out.

So far as money landing is concerned, legally it has been abolished. But there is a provision that the people belonging to SCs/STs will get rebate on interest for the loan they are getting from banks. There was provision to give them half percent rebate on the loan given to them by financial corporation but that is not being implemented. No rebate is given to them by the banks. My submission is that the rate of interest charged from these sections, which are also financially weak, should be the same as is on savings banks account. Government should look into it and try to give instructions in this regard.

Reservation in promotion has been discontinued following the orders of the Supreme Court of India. So justice cannot be done to the employees belonging to SCs/STs. Adverse entries are made in their reports on very trivial matters which affect their promotional avenues. If no reservation is provided for them a void will be created. My submission is that reservation quota should be

fulfilled and special efforts should be made for providing reservation in promotion.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI HERCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important issue. 47 years back we became independent and 47 years ago when an Indian Government was formed there were two hon. Ministers Shri Jagjivan Ram and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in that Government. Whenever we happened to come over here from the Princely State both of them used to hear our grievance patiently and at that very moment, they used to ring up the Chief Minister of the State and sought explanation for anti Harijan happenings. That time Harijans were subjected to forced labour in Princely States. Dr. Ambedkar asked Shri Jagjivan Ram promptly to look into the matter because he was busy in framing the Constitution at that time and further added that the Prime Minister had asked him that the Constitution would have to be got passed within two months and I am very busy in this task. So Dr. Ambedkar asked Shri Jagjivan Ram to seek explanation from the Government of Patiala regarding the forced labour from Harijans. At his instance Babu Jagjivan Ram took Sirdar Gyan Singh Rodwale to task over telephone and told him that if this practice would continue there his Government would be dismissed. This forced them to abolish the practice of forced labour. Moreover, he started giving six rupees scholarship to each and every Harijan student from class 1st. There were eight Princely States in Patiala and PEPSU was one of them. At that time it was presumed that 1500 Harijan students were studying. Within two years of introducing the stipend facility, the number of Harijan students increased. As regards child education, I would like to state that the population of my State of Punjab is two crores. Out of them the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are fifty lac. Now I have found that eight lac Harijan children are being given stipend. How many children were getting admission in schools earlier and why their stipends were being delayed. The Government of Punjab is providing stipends as per its promise. Moreover, the Union Government have instructed the State Governments to do something for Harijans. We demand that the instructions should be implemented.

Secondly, the Government of Punjab has announced to waive off the loans up to Rs. five thousand. Now the hon. Prime Minister should sit and discuss that such loans should be waived off. The officers of the Banks are reluctant to sanction loans to the Scheduled Castes.

I would like to point out one thing more that there is no Scheduled Caste Minister of Cabinet rank. When Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, he made Babu Jagjivan Ram and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar his cabinet Ministers. During the rule of Shrimati Indira Gandhi we also had cabinet rank Harijan Ministers. But there has been no Cabinet rank Minister since then. According to our percentage there should be 5 or 7 Harijan Ministers in the Cabinet. As regards Shri Ram Lal Rahi, he is a Deputy Minister and nobody takes him seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the Government should provide lands to those Harijans who cannot purchase land. The Government should provide houses to those Harijans who do not have any. There was provision to provide loans for house-building in Patiala district of Punjab but the Harijans never took such loans. Col. Raghuraj Singh, the then Chief Minister of PEPSU had distributed 50 thousand acres of land among Harijans and Shri Pratap Singh Kairon had distributed one lakh acres of land among the Harijans. If there is any such land now, it should be distributed among them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government have provided some gas agencies and petrol pumps for Harijans and stated that these are reserved for them only.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is praise worthy. This has happened for the first time. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for constituting a Board to send it therefor providing these facilities to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. But it is very disappointing that no expert from Punjab has been included in the Board. Therefor, a Bania picks up any villager of his choice, takes him to the office where the latter is presented as a Scheduled Caste. The Bania enters into a deal and asks the officials to issue a gas or petrol pump agency in the name of that poor fellow after getting bribes. I would like to ask the Government to examine the irregularities being committed in the allotment of these agencies to the Harijans. It must prevent this mal-practice. The Union Government should pay a visit there and examine it. It should also pay a visit to the towns and villages also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir there are many points to be raised here, but the time is short. I therefore, submit that the decisions made by the Government should be implemented. The most important issue is reservation in jobs. The President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was the President of Congress and Giyani Zail Singh was the Chief Minister of Punjab at that time. The then congress president instructed the Chief Minister to enforce the policy of reservation in promotions. Zail Singh told that it was not possible. Dr. Sharma warned him that he would like to replace him if he could not comply with his instructions. And the Chief Minister accordingly. For this I would like to congratulate Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. But today there are 150 lawyers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab but there is not a single judge from them in the High Court. A child begins its education at the age of four or five and becomes a lawyers at the age of twenty or twenty five but there is not a single judge belonging to these castes in the High Court today. Today the situation is such that the President, the Prime Minister and even the Chief Justice of India are Brahmins. I would like to warn the pleaders of the Congress sitting over here to land their ears to me seriously. Mr. Chairman Sir, you please donot ring the bells.

17.03 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I do not speak here every day. I am speaking here for the first time. The condition of the Scheduled Castes who count 50 lakh out of the total population of 2 crore in Punjab, has become so miserable that the Congress cannot get even a single vote if elections are held there.

The Ministers sitting over here should be cautious and improve the condition there.

I would like to submit that the Harijans are in great trouble in Punjab. The Union Government must provide help to them. They have been getting votes from Harijan for the last 42 years but why no Scheduled Caste Chief Minister has been appointed there so far? Similarly, 150 advocates are working there, but why no Scheduled Caste has been appointed there as judge till date? The Jats never cast a single vote to the congress but a Jat is sitting as Chief Minister there. There were 12 Cabinet Ministers. In the wake of election of Shri Umrao Singh as a Member of Parliament the number of Cabinet Ministers now has been reduced from 12 to 11. Out of 11, there are 7 Jat Ministers, 3 Hindu Ministers and only one Harijan Minister. Is it the testimony of the performance of the Government for the Welfare of Harijans.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, it is Governments concern. The Scheduled Castes should be given jobs, their economic condition should be improved and they should be given due help. The Government is doing a lot for them. It have also done some commendable works. But some politicians belonging to this category should be given full-fledged independent port-portfolio in the council of Ministers. I demand that five or seven persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be made Ministers. If the Congress do not have well-educated MPs then why did it give tickets to such ineligible candidates? You should only provide tickets to efficient, wise, honest and good working persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir you never advise the hon. Prime Minister to induct Minister belonging to this category. You also being the relative of the President should do something in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Shri Sukh Ram): The President and the Prime Minister have come here through elections and not by nomination.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: I know that they have been elected. I also had voted for them. So, why did they not induct any Minister belonging to Scheduled Castes? They are not Pakistani nationals, they are also Indians. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to induct Ministers belonging to the Scheduled Castes. also. It will benefit the Congress also. The electorate belonging to Scheduled Castes will ask us as to who are their Ministers for to whom they have voted. The Congress therefore, must induct Harijans also into their Cabinet. It will blow over all the crises. The Government may make any Harijan at least the Cabinet Minister of Labour. When Shri Jagjivan Ram became the Minister of Railways, lakhs of youths had got

jobs. When he became the Minister of Defence, he taught a lesson to Pakistan in a very short time. For which work a Harijan is misfit? In my opinion they are the fittest and par-excellence.

Lastly, I would like to submit only this much that Harijans should also be inducted in the Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this discussion is six hours, but we have already consumed eight hours. So, the time at our disposal is very limited. Kindly speak very briefly on relevant points.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): It is a very important issue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This subject is very important and that is why we have been able to extend the time by two hours. Now, each Member will get five minutes. Most of the points have already been covered. So, Mr. Yaima Singh, please speak only on those points which have not already been covered.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): This report is being discussed after twelve years. The Scheduled Castes constitute one-fourth of the population of the country. They are the most unhappy lot and yet you are allowing only six hours for discussion.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I am prepared to appreciate the efforts made by the Ministry of Welfare for the promotion of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country. I am also prepared to agree with the Ministry in taking up special programmes for uplifting the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

Sir, I appreciate that this discussion has come up although it is very late but the spirit is-better late than never. Hence I am participating in the debate. In short, we can mention that so much relaxation has been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of rules, age and others. But in spite of so many efforts we understand that there is a lot to be done by the Government for the upliftment of SCs and STs in this country. Because they are so much down trodden, it will take time to uplift them to the level of advanced people. So, in that spirit I urge the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other committees immediately. Since the time allotted is very short I do not want to elaborate other points.

Sir, in my State almost 33 per cent of the total population belong to STs and a little more than 2% of the population is of SCs. For the upliftment of SCs, the Government has been trying to do a lot in that area. But the unfortunate part of it is that while the Central Government is trying to take up programmes for the

batterment of SCs of Manipur, the State Government is delaying these programmes. The projects and programmes which we propose to the Central Government, they take a long time to approve them. Some time it takes more than one year to reach Manipur. For example, I have proposed one project for self-employment in Manipur in my constituency which is the only Scheduled Castes village. But it has not been finalised. It requires a particular notice of the Ministry of Welfare.

Sir, it is unfortunate that there have been clashes between *Kukies* and *Nagas*. They are killing each other and are trying to eliminate each other. So much tragic things are happening in Manipur.

*Kukis* are killing *Nagas* and *Nagas* are killing *Kukis*. They kill in whatever way, by chopping heads, by daggers, by shooting or by throwing children and women to the fire. Hundreds of houses have been burnt down; so many hundreds of innocent persons, not sparing even women and children, have been killed. It is unfortunate. We are unfortunate onlookers. Though I shall raise it in another form, here I am mentioning only because there are a lot of tribal people who are homeless because of this clash.

I want to urge upon the Government in the Ministry of Welfare to take up certain programmes for rehabilitating these very unfortunate people.

I have heard some hon. Members also on this point. We have been taking up a Bill so that the tribals who are left at the initial stage might be included in the Schedule of Tribes in the Constitution of India. I have been putting up a Private Member bill for inclusion of two tribes—one is *Poumei* and the other is 'ANY Kuki' from any area. They were excluded in the list as a result of which they are so much frustrated. In Manipur, we have been facing so many troubles on account of the prevailing law and order situation. So, let us not add fuel to the fire or let us not create problems which make frustration in the minds of the tribal youths and Scheduled Castes.

Although, I have so many points to be discussed, I shall conclude by urging the Minister that for the State of Manipur please give special consideration for finalisation of those programmes to be taken up for the welfare and upliftment of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Manipur.

[Translation]

**SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA** (Salambar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the report of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes commission is being discussed here today. I thank you for allowing me to speak on this issue.

It is a fact that we are discussing the Commissioner's report after about eight years. All the Members have given their suggestions in this regard and I hope that the Government will pay attention towards it.

I come from that tribal area of Rajasthan which is inhabited by eighty percent tribals. I have read the report of the Commissioner. Some suggestions have been made in this report. The Government should pay attention toward these suggestions, if the Government is really interested in speeding up the pace of development in tribal areas and

improve their economic condition. It has been suggested to formulate a master plan regarding mobilisation of irrigation resources. I have also read in this report that some States have sent the Master plan to the Central Government but others have not sent any plan. Most of the tribal areas are in hilly region and water of these areas flow down from those areas. According to this proposed master plan this water should be stored. It will provide irrigation facilities to small fields belonging to tribal people and they will be able to earn their livelihood. It will also reduce deforestation. Irrigation facility will promote afforestation in these areas and tribals will also get some occupation. If they get good crops, it will be easy for them to earn their livelihood.

The Government launch several schemes and programmes for the welfare of tribal and do a lot of work for them but these schemes are not implemented properly. I come from tribals area and fully aware of their economic Condition. But our suggestions are never recorded. I would like to say that suggestions may be invited from the representatives of these areas and people belonging to schedule tribes and these may be implemented. Schemes are formulated here and tribals remain ignorant about all those schemes. Private Committee are set up to impart training to them but they swallow the money in the name of tribals and no training is imparted to them. I would like to say that scheme prepared for them, should be implemented properly.

In respect of the ownership of land, I would like to say that it is not allotted in their names. Mostly tribals live in hilly region and their population has also increased during the last few years. They have encroached some land for cultivation and they work hard to make it cultivable. But this land is under occupation of Revenue Department or Forest Department. The land which has been under their occupation for the last 15 to 20 years, should be given to them. They have built their houses and wells on this land and cultivating it since long but it has not been allotted in their names. Officials of Forest Department harass them and impose penalty on them. The same condition is with the Revenue department. How long this will go I urge upon the Government that land under their occupation for the last 10-15 years should be allotted to them and uncertainty prevailing in their mind should be removed. It will improve their economic condition.

They are given facility under reservation policy in the matter of employment. The backlog of vacancies under reservation policy should be cleared. At the time of interview they are told that they are incompetent and unfit and in these circumstances other people get chance. In place of tribal, a person from affluent class is selected who might have got good division and studied in private or central schools. Children of poor farmers, who have passed higher secondary or matriculation in third division are not given chance. Tribal people get employment but only those who are affluent. Poor people are not given chance. I would like to say that it may kindly be looked into.

Sir, as you have asked me repeatedly to be brief, I would not take much time. I would like to make a couple of submission. The first issue is regarding scholarship. Earlier it was Rs. 150/-, perhaps at present it has been raised to

Rs. 250. I am very sorry to mention that whenever we attend any party given by some minister, official or any member of mafia, per plate of food served in these parties costs about Rs. 150 and sometimes it is Rs. 200. Take it Rs. 150 per plate. It means scholarship being provided to them is equal to the cost of one plate of food. You can well imagine how a person can progress with this meagre amount. How will we be able to improve their economic condition? How could he be strengthened morally? He is weak and will remain weak.

I have mentioned two or three points. I would like to mention another point. Thousands of people have encroached land throughout the country. That land should be get vacated from them and allotted to tribals. I am very sorry to say that there is no factory in my constituency. Government has invited private sector to set up factories in these areas and with the result factories are being set up. But all these factories are being set up near cities where the required material is available but no factory has been set up in my area so far. They do not find material in tribal areas. There are mines of soft stone and marble in my area. Lead, zink and phosphate are also found there. People working in marble factories are very poor and live in miserable condition. I have mentioned earlier also that these factory owners arrange lavish parties but do not give wages to these people. In case any inspector goes to inquire into any matter, either he is bribed or forced to go back. If any brave labourer goes to register his complaint, he finds the owner and the inspector sitting in front of the final authority so he fails to lodge his complaint. In fact he is paid Rs. 15, 16 or 17 but record shows that he is paid Rs. 25-30 or 50. The same situation is prevailing in our mines. We know that the Government intends to provide benefits to them but in fact these people are getting nothing. Our country has so many poor people and we should make sure that benefits of these schemes should reach the actual needy if we wish to alleviate poverty.

Sir, through you I would like to mention one more point. The Government gives funds as grant to provide assistance to them for buying cow, oxen or installing pumps. But this grant of 50 percent given to them through Panchayat committee becomes useless because the thing where cost is Rs. 8000 in the market is given at a cost of Rs. 14,000 through Panchayat Committee. I would like to say that the Government should pay attention towards this increasing corruption.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me a chance to express my views.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I will speak on a single point. My intention of participating in this debate is to invite your attention, the attention of the House and, through the House, the attention of the people at large outside to the unhappy trend which has been revealed in the Report. I mean that the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was accepted by the makers of the Constitution on the ground that there should be protective discrimination for a large section of our population. It is so because those people have been the subjects or victims of social, economic, political and

cultural oppression and repression. Originally, it was conceived that the reservation would continue only for ten years. But it has not been so. It has been extended on several occasions. I think it will continue till 1999, if I am not incorrect.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): In respect of service, there is no time limit.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Whatever might be, the reservation will continue till those backward communities or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are brought to the level of development of the general community of our country.

Sir, I have gone through the Report with much interest. What has really pained me to see is that the disparities between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the general community are not decreasing, not diminishing but increasing as the year passes by. I will just give you one example because I have got no time to make enough study or enough elaboration. The disparity in respect of education between the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the other section of people, in 1971, was 33.80 per cent. In 1981, it increased to 41.30 per cent. So far as literacy is concerned, it was 14.16 per cent in 1971 and it has increased to 21.38 per cent. In this way, the disparities between the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the other general segment of people have been increasing instead of decreasing. This is so in relation to women's education and education as a whole. This is so in relation to University Education. This is so in relation to employment also.

Now, I want to put a question to the hon. Minister. I do not accuse him. I would like to know by which time we will be able to bring the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people on par with other sections of society because that was the constitutional objective. If these measures are not adequate to bring them up to the level of development of the general population, is it not time for us to think that there should be other methods also, there should be other special programmes also to see that they are brought to the general level of development of other sections of the society? At least, this was the letter and spirit of the Constitution of our country. I accuse the Government that the Government has dismally failed to implement the constitutional obligation. I want that this should be fulfilled by the Government.

My second point is and it is an expression of my resentment against the cavalier manner in which these subjects are being treated by the Government. The Report has been prepared and the Report is being discussed after eight years. During these eight years, there has been many changes social, economic and political. Is not the Parliament entitled to take this into account and discuss the changes that have taken place? Why is this delay? Why is this inordinate delay? Does this inordinate delay not indicate that the Government treats this segment of the society in a cavalier manner? Therefore, by treating this weaker sections of society in this way, the Government has not implemented the constitutional obligation. There is no end to my argument. Therefore, in what manner will the Government equip itself to fulfil the constitutional obligations? I charge the Government that the Government

has failed and failed dismally to fulfil the constitutional commitment and obligation. I take it that the Government will rise to the occasion to fulfil this.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing these Reports of SC/ST Commissioner after the gap of 12 years. As far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, this august House made several legislation and also we had discussed several issues related to the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But what is the total condition of the SC/ST persons in the country? I may tell the hon. House that their life is day-to-day becoming very difficult. In these circumstances, the Government of India had appointed the SC/ST Commission to study various issues and problems of SC/STs in the country. The Government of India decided in 1978 to set up a high level commission consisting of persons of eminence and status in public life. The Special Officer is appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution and entrusted with the duty of investigating into matters relating to constitutional safeguards of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This would include a review of the manner in which reservations in public service for SCs and STs are in practice, implemented. He is appointed to study the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 with particular reference to the objective of removal of untouchability and invidious discrimination. He is appointed to ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances as also to enquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to any person claiming to belong to SC/ST community.

During 1982-83, the Commission visited various States in the country to study the SC/ST programmes and the implementation of related schemes. Some States are not utilising the Special Component Plan Fund for development of SC/ST. Tribal sub-Plan is also facing the problem of ignorance as also low level of literacy, relative isolation and ignorance. At the same time, the recommendations of the Commission are not implemented properly. The SC/ST Commission have been taking several measures to solve the problem of SC/ST problem. But the bureaucracy has not taken any steps in this regard. We have a number of Commissions and legislations for the development of the SC/ST in the country. Every year the States and Central Government allocate funds for the upliftment of SCs and STs.

What is the result? The result is not satisfactory. The funds allocated for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not utilised properly. The Commission found out various irregularities, corruption and misutilisation of funds. The Commission has rightly pointed out that the Special Component Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not properly implemented for lack of funds. A number of schemes are not implemented. Funds are not utilised under the Special Component Programme. This is the situation all over the country. Every year, the Government of India gives huge amount to all the State Governments under the SC/ST Scheme. But, the Central Government has not found out how they are utilising. The Government of India do not

have any monitoring agencies. The poor SC/ST people do not get any facilities from SCP. Therefore, Sir, may I request the hon. Government to make sure that SC/ST Scheme is implemented properly so that the SC/ST people could get the benefits?

Sir, we have discussed several times for the allotment of surplus land to SC/ST people. But, so far several States have not implemented. The distribution of surplus land to the SC/ST people should be undertaken immediately.

Sir, the SC/ST workers are not getting even the minimum wages. The Commission also found thousands of poor SC/ST workers working for a very meagre wage. The landlords are not giving minimum wages to SC/ST agricultural workers. This is a very serious matter and a major challenge before the Welfare Ministry.

Regarding the educational facilities for SC/ST, the Government of India should set up more technical educational institutions for SC/ST students. In the SC/ST areas Government should run the ITIs and polytechnics and other technical institutions.

Today, our country is developing in all fields. We have provided new technology for the productive and other sectors. But SC/ST youths are not getting benefits out of this. Therefore, Sir, the Government of India should seriously consider and encourage the SC/ST students for coming up in this higher educational scenario.

Regarding employment of SC/STs they are quite unhappy. The Central and State Governments do not take any initiative for appointing SC/ST candidates.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You kindly close it....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** For want of time, we are not in a position to accommodate all the hon. Members...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** I once again support this Motion.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Professor Saheb please excuse me. Time allotted was six hours...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Very relevant, important and heart touching points are being made by every hon. Member who has participated in the debate. So, therefore, kindly excuse....

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. members want to speak on this issue, therefore, we request your goodself to extend the time. Secondly the report has come after a gap of 12 years, the hon. Members would like to speak on it, so please extend the time.

*[English]*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Those who are expected to participate, they have fully participated, digged out very relevant points and loopholes. Therefore,

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, I would like to say something in nut-shell on the report presented here. First of all, some provisions have been made in our Constitution to improve the conditions of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in the social set up of our country. Provisions have been made in our Constitution to remove the basic disparities like the economic and the educational ones.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shastri Ji, the permission to read it out in the House can not be granted. Please speak, whatever your have to speak.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, first of all it is necessary that the agricultural labourers to whom the land has been distributed should be given the possession of that land. Besides it, the ceiling limit should be reduced and in this way the surplus land should be distributed among them.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Scheduled Tribe people who used to live in the jungles and enjoy natural rights on jungle land, should again be given those rights. Likewise, the minimum wages law should be enacted for the agricultural labourers and it should be ensured that they get the minimum wages. Schools should be set-up on the Ashram pattern to provide more opportunities of education to the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe people. Steps should be taken to curb the atrocities on them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier this department was under the Home Ministry but now it has been transferred to the social welfare Ministry. My submission is that the District Social Welfare Officers of this departments do not have even the facility of car. They can not arrange a car for the Minister of their department, They lack resources.

With these words, I conclude and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, it is going to be 6 O' clock. I would like to know whether the Minister's reply will be today or tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today only.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Ajamgarh): Sir, no Members are present here. It is a very important topic. It should be replied tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is not proper to extend the House beyond 6 P.M. today. Many hon. Members are also not present in the House. Therefore, the House is of the view that those hon. Members who want to speak, should be given an opportunity to speak and the hon. Minister should reply to the Debate tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, let us see.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The reply will be given tomorrow. The Minister can also gather information about Tamil Nadu also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow we have got a lot of business. If we do not do it today, tomorrow there is a huge agenda.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you: for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject.

The Government is doing very good work for the development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I have already mentioned the most important points that I would like to mention here, to the hon. Minister in the Consultative Committee Meetings.

The residential schools for Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls should be started at the taluk and district levels. Even in the other communities there are so many poor people. We have to encourage them also. So, I would recommend that in these schools 75 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and 25 per cent for the economically weaker sections from the other communities. By doing this, the stigma of belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community will also be removed. So, these residential schools like the Navodaya schools should be established in the taluk and district levels.

The other important point is about the educated unemployed students. In every taluk and district, the industrial infrastructure should be developed and industrial sheds should be constructed by the Government of India to provide suitable jobs and to allot sheds to the educated unemployed. These industrial sheds should be run by the educated unemployed, the technical graduates and the technical diploma holders.

The third thing is that training institutes for IAS and IPS should be started at the district level. This would make the students to come up easily in the IAS and IPS.

Another important thing is that in the labour areas also it is necessary to start the residential schools. As they do not have any land for cultivation, they have no other livelihood. So, establishment of these schools will prove helpful.

In the farming community, more importance should be given to the Scheduled Castes. They are very small land owners. They have to be given proper irrigation facilities. I request the hon. Deputy Speaker to direct the State Governments to provide more facilities for irrigation purposes to the Scheduled Caste farmers who have got small holdings of half to two acres.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But the community irrigation facilities are there though they are not properly functioning.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: That is why I am mentioning that individual benefits should be given. The community irrigation facilities are not working properly. So, I request that individual benefits like borewells and pumpsets should be given to the farmers. What the Government is giving is not sufficient. They have given these benefits to only 10 per cent of the population of the Scheduled Castes. The remaining 90 per cent are still suffering without these facilities.

In the small scale industries and also the village and cottage industries people belonging to Scheduled Castes should be given more employment. There is no other livelihood for them. They have no land of their own. They have to go as labourers and serve the landlords. Though they have studied upto SSLC and have done their diplomas, they cannot earn their own bread and butter. That is why they have to be provided suitable jobs and given industrial loans. If industrial sheds are provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they can come up and stand on their own legs.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity....  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rawat will speak after Shri Hossain. First Shri Hossain will speak; then, afterwards, hon. Member Professor Rasa Singh Rawat will speak, Professor, not now.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this discussion has been going on for the last session but at first it should be decided as to who are the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people. Whose welfare will be done and for whom this report is meant for? The Scheduled of the Scheduled Caste in each State is not the same. The incident that took place in Nagpur was due to this reason. This part is close to Madhya Pradesh and the people of this caste living in this part are enlisted as Scheduled Caste at present. They had also been recognised as of Scheduled Caste in Maharashtra since 1985 but now this recognition has been withdrawn. Such a big tragedy happened due to this reasons only. In west Bengal also some people want the status of Scheduled Caste. Their names are included in the list of Bihar but not in the list of West Bengal. The Central Government first of all should correct its list. Unless there is a uniform list such sort of trouble will continue to crop up.

Secondly, you want to work for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and want to educate them. It is good but do not you want to give them the equal status? They need the equal status very much. The people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have not so far been given equal status anywhere in the country. The Nagpur incident is an example of it. Had that procession been taken out by the upper class people, the hon. Minister would have definitely gone to meet them. Since they were the poor people, so the hon. Minister did not speak to them. There is a tension in all the tribal areas in the country right from North Eastern region to Kashmir. Nowhere the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people are not getting equal rights. Be it Ultrakhand issue or the Bodo-land issue, the Central Government has its own policy. Wherever there is hue and cry, divide the State into two parts to avoid any complication. Assam was divided into seven parts but still there is the question of Bodoland.

The Jharkhand issue is there in Bihar. Although I do not agree with the way the Jharkhand movement is going on but their demand is genuine to some extent. If you do not look into their problems and do not try to find out the root cause of their problems the tension will go

on mounting and both the States and the country will be divided.

Now I take up the issue of Land reforms. Everywhere there is a ceiling law but Bengal is the only state where 50 percent of the waste land is given on lease to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Can a law be enacted that in each State 50 per cent of the waste land will be given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? If the poor farmer does not have land, money and the other facilities all these reports will merely remain scrap of papers. In an agricultural country like India, the major problem is of land reforms. Has the Government taken a stern step to allot land to the poor people? Do you have a political will in this regard? Whatever incident takes place outside, you simply say it should be taken up in the House in nonpartisan manner. You shed crocodile tears. The problem will not be solved unless there is a political will. Therefore, my submission is that attention should be paid towards all these things. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall we extend the sitting of the House by half-an-hour?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, Sir. We can continue the discussion tomorrow. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, The Minister will reply tomorrow. Let us discuss it today itself and complete it.

We will extend it for another half-an-hour.

18.00 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: All right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the time is extended up to 6.30 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I am concluding. A quota has been fixed for the education of the wards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Will the purpose be solved by it? Those who have nothing to eat and nothing to put on, will they be seeking admission merely by having the quota? Will it make them self reliant? What the Government has thought in this regard? Why the free hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes student have not been constructed in each district? We extend the reservation after every ten years. The Constitution had provided reservation for these people for ten years but unfortunately we have to extend it even now after every 10 years. How long we will continue to do like this? It is wrong and we will have to stop this practice. If we have the political will and if we have to function properly then we have to stop reservation during the next ten years. If we do not bring an end to reservation within the next 10 years, the people of other communities will take it otherwise. They are angry with the reservation. People think that everything is being done for them while nothing is being done for them in reality and none is making progress. We are talking about the backlog of the reserved vacancies only. If we talk about their way of living then even today they are living outside the village, on the banks of rivers, in the remote areas and they do not get even tube-well water to drink. There are so many laws an

our country and many new laws are enacted every year but we do not see whether these are being implemented. We will have to see as to whether the implementing agencies should be pressed for proper implementation. Keeping all these things in view if we are to make progress. If we do not take care of all these things, then the tension mounting up in the country will prove dangerous for the country in the coming days.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

The main aim of our Constitution makers in providing a provision for reservation in our constitution was that the backward classes, oppressed and depressed people, who have remained socially, economically and educationally backward for centuries together, could be uplifted, a social harmony and social equality could be created and the evil of untouchability could be eradicated, so that all sections of the society could go ahead on the path of development and make the country strong. But if we think over this objective we would find that no headway could have been made till now. It is true that in the name of reservation vote banks of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes have been created. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that political exploitation of these classes has definitely been made.

Many social reformers like Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati the founder of Arya Samaj, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Jyotibha Phoolle, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar etc. had understood these social evils. They worked for the upliftment of these oppressed classes, eradication of untouchability and bringing about equality in the society. As a result of their endeavours, the institutions, which came into existence, be it Arya Samaj, Schools and Gurukuls of Arya Samaj or be it any Ashram set up by other great reformers, worked in this direction. There was such an arrangement in these institutions that no distinction could be made on the basis of caste whether someone was a Harijan, Brahmin or a Kshatriya. There was an atmosphere of complete uniformity. Many learned persons were produced by these institutions who later on established their own identity in the society. This was their motive behind setting up such institutions. The organised big special feasts. They worked among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and understood them and created goodwill among them. They awakened their confidence and self-respect. They created similar atmosphere for them. The high caste people used to atone for their misdeeds.

We are discussing here in this August House the 28th and 29th reports for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 which were laid on the table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990 respectively. Similarly 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th reports of the National Commission for SC/ST for the year 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 were laid on the table of the House on 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988 respectively. These are being discussed in the House after a lapse of 6 years. It indicates the

insentiveness on the part of the Government towards these reports. The Government merely follow the traditions. I was also the member of 9th Lok Sabha and now these things are being discussed in the 10th Lok Sabha. Sir you should direct the Government to make such an arrangement for future that any report of the Commission regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be discussed immediately on the presentation of it in the House so that their burning problems could be solved. There is a great difference between the today's problems and the problems of six years back. I have to say it with regret that atrocities are being committed on the weaker sections of the society in those states where your party is in power. We have not forgotten the incident of Aligarh where 17 Harijan women were raped. In Maharashtra, people of Gowari Samaj, who were assembled for demanding their rights, were lathi-charged as a result of which 113 persons were killed and now the Government is shedding crocodile tears for them. Who was responsible for creating such situation there?

Indira Awas Yojana was launched for the Scheduled Castes. But if you go to see the houses constructed for them you will find that they are lying vacant and their walls are on the verge of collapse. SC and ST people are not prepared to live in these houses. Some other people are getting benefits in the name of Scheduled Castes.

I hail from Rajasthan. Just now Shri Bheru Lal Meena was speaking here. The Bhils of Mewar stood shoulder to shoulder with Maharana Pratap and demonstrated their patriotism and self respect. With a view to rehabilitate them our first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru went to Chittorgarh and said to the Bhils and Gadiya carpenter that they had faced a lot of hardships for protecting our motherland. What is their condition today? How much reservation and other facilities have been provided to them? Only some handful forward classes are getting benefit of it and other people are still leading their lives on pavements. They are still reeling under the same conditions. Similarly, how many Harijans have reached the high posts? there are some handful people who are getting most of these facilities and rests are still facing the situation of negligence. He the time not ripe even after 47 years of independence to review the reservation policy of the Government? Had it been reviewed it would have become clear as to how many persons have got employment, how many posts are lying vacant and what are the reasons for not filling up these vacancies. It would have also become clear as to what extent this policy has brought about uniformity and good will in the society.

Sir, it is very difficult to unite the society but easy to break it. Today the wind of casteism is blowing all over the country and attempts are being made to divide the society in the name of casteism. The provision of reservation was made by our Constitution makers with a view to uplift the weaker section of the society so that they may get a status of equality in the society but that objective has not been achieved. The evil of untouchability is still there. Somewhere they are not allowed to enter temples and somewhere they are not allowed to fetch water. So many commissions have been

constituted and many reports have been received but they are all gathering dust. It is needless to say that we are discussing about those people who are still living a miserable life.

I have to say it with regret that some of the people of these classes who are well educated and got high posts have constituted their own class and they do not like to mix up with other people of their community. They do not work among them to awaken their self respect and to make them realise that they also belong to them and inspire them that they can also rise like them. No efforts are being made to create such feeling among them. It seems that a new class is being created and reservation is being made a permanent feature. Reservation has been increased several times for 10-10 years, but how long we will continue to increase it. Therefore, Sir, I would like to say, through you, that such reports should be discussed immediately in the House as and when they are submitted and it should also be determined as to how long this reservation policy would continue. It should also be looked into whether the objectives for which reservation was provided by our Constitution makers, are being achieved or not. Many schools have been opened for them and scholarships are also being given but in spite of all these, their population is rapidly increasing. Population is increasing rapidly in slum areas. Most of these people are illiterate. Multinationals are coming to our country and there will be no job illusion and decreasing job opportunities have resulted into the growth of unemployment by leaps and bounds. Today they are not getting any work to do and they are not leading respectable life. We have to think over the objectives for which reservation was provided by our constitution makers. A system was made in our society on the basis of division of labour but with a passage of time it became a caste system by birth as a result of which our society got divided into thousands of castes. It is a stigma on our country. This casteism should be abolished and weaker sections of the society should be brought up. A sense of self respect should be created among them.

Sir, one thing I would like to say through you that this commission should be made competent, strong and effective. At present it is like a toothless tiger. This commission cannot take any action. Whenever any incident of atrocity is occurred and news are read in the newspapers, the Chairman of the Commission or Minister goes there to get information. But the inhuman act that has been committed cannot be done undone and later on matter is hushed up and no action is taken. The exploitation and oppression which is being done of these classes should be checked. That is why I would say that the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be strengthened and it should be empowered to accomplish the task with which it has been entrusted.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this subject. In the first place let me

congratulate our Government and the Minister for having brought this subject before this House for discussion.

Sir, we are completing nearly five decades of our Independence in this country and it was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi that we should bring up this section of our people.

A lot has been done but there is still a lot to be done for this section of people. I do agree with most of our Members that we should have a review of what has happened in these years and find out how much more we have to do for this section of people. I would like to give one or two suggestions in this regard.

It was our policy that whatever surplus land is there it should be first given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This programme has to be accelerated and whatever surplus land is there should be given to these people.

Secondly, a large number of educated youngsters are not able to get employment. In case we do not have Government land, even wasteland should be acquired and given to these educated youngsters so that they may take to farming and in this way the unemployment problem is also solved.

The two main things that are required for bringing up these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are education and employment. Within the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we have one more section which has to be taken care of, that is the physically handicapped persons. They are the worst sufferers. We do not have any special programme for these people. I think our attention has to be focused towards this section of physically handicapped people so that they are also rehabilitated.

I would like to place before the House the one achievement of the Karnataka Government so that we may take it up in other States. We have given reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in political positions like the Panchayat Pradhans. This is a big achievement which I feel should be taken up in other States. When 25 per cent or even 33 per cent of our women and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are able to run the Panchayat, they will be able to extend the benefit to these people and they can see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not denied of the benefits that are being made available by the Central Government as well as the State Government.

These are my main points. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I would like to make three submissions. My first submission is that the hon. Minister, who has expressed his views on this subject has said that the Government has enhanced the prestige of Scheduled Castes. He has also mentioned one thing about Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar that the Government is celebrating his birth centenary with pomp and show. But I would like to say that great disgrace and disrespect is being brought to Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. The villages, which have been selected as Ambedkar villages in

Uttar Pradesh, are mainly Scheduled Caste dominated villages and there was a proposal for their electrification but till now no development work has been undertaken there. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government has allocated any fund for electrification. The scheme is becoming a laughing stock.

Sir, there was a proposal to set up Ambedkar University at Lucknow but till now it has not been set up. Similar is the condition of Dr. Ambedkar Institute at Agra. My second submission is that besides Baba Saheb Ambedkar, other great leaders of Scheduled Castes should also be honoured. There is a Jhalakari Bai of Kosi Samaj without whom the history of Rani Laxmi Bai and the history of first battle of our independence 1857 cannot be completed. The story of her sacrifices is unparalleled but when her birth anniversary is celebrated, the Government do not release even postal stamp in her commemoration and no national holiday is declared on that day. What I want to say is that the Commission has been creating many situations of rift among different castes but it is essential for the Government to properly honour the great men of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes to create equality in the society. Their personalities should be honoured in the society and their bravery, great deeds and their contribution should be perpetuated so that people from all walks of life may get inspiration from them.

Secondly, I would like to say that even after so many years of independence the people of these classes are becoming victims of atrocities. What one of my friends was saying just now I would like to substantiate that point. An incident of mass rape has occurred at Nagalaparesi place in Aligarh in which 15 SC women, 13 Jatav women, 2 Balmiki and 2 Muslim women were fallen victims of this inhuman act. After the incident the ruling party in connivance with the Police tried to destroy the evidences, their report was not registered, no medical check up was done and no other assistance has been given to the victims. Only some officials have been transferred and few have been suspended in this case and efforts are being made to save the real culprits of the incident. If you really want to review the working of the Commission, it should be allowed to investigate this case in impartial manner and no political protection should be given to the culprits. The police party, which was on a round there had not come to the rescue of the victims. Properties of the culprit have not so far been attached and they are moving scot free. What I want to say is that a CBI inquiry should be conducted into it so that there may not be any political interference from the State Government to save the real culprits. The Government has failed in awakening self respect among these people. In the centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar, no developmental works are being carried out for them. Similarly Jhalakari Bai has not been honoured. Birth day of Jhalakari Bai should also be declared a national holiday and a postal stamp should also be released.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so long as the steps are not taken to improve the economic conditions of these classes, our country cannot make any progress. Most of the workers working in cottage industries are from these classes but due to the entry of multinational companies to India these cottage industries would face closure and

condition of these classes would worsen further. A target has been fixed in the Eighth Five Year Plan that the practice of carrying night soil on head would be abolished but till now it has not been done. Therefore, I would like to say that some concrete steps should be taken to improve social and economic condition of Balmiki Samaj and more and more employment and development opportunities should be provided to them.

I also would like to say one more thing that it should also be reviewed whether the benefits of reservation have reached these classes or not. Except some particular groups among 1-2 castes, no other Scheduled Caste people could get benefits of this reservation policy. We have to think over the bottlenecks existed in the policy and then a new policy should be formulated so that all people belonging to Scheduled Castes could be benefited. It is very essential and hence it should be reviewed at once, and a comprehensive strategy should be formulated for their development.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject. Today, a very important matter is being discussed. In spite of all provisions made in the Constitution, the Government have not taken any effective step for the betterment of the downtrodden. The main reason behind it is that though the policy is there but the intention is *maifide*. That is why, after so many years of independence, the Government is still unable to find out a suitable way for implementing the provisions made in the Constitution, whereas everything depends upon the implementation of provisions made therein.

Therefore, it all depends upon the method of implementation and implementing authority, since their intention is not good so it is not being implemented. There may be defective Constitution but if the intention of implementing authority is fair even then poor people can be benefited. The very reasons behind it are the traditions, mal-practices, disparity between man and man, enmity and disharmony for the thousand years because the history of the land, wealth, education and culture of this country remained in the hands of a few people. What is the reason behind it that according to the data of the last census, this class is not provided about 25% reservation fully so far, whereas Constitution provides it. But it is being observed that the Government are not going to take any positive initiative in this direction in this Session also. It is true that correct report is being prepared. But these reports will also remain as wonder-Caskets in cold storage and suppressed class will be not benefited from it. This is what I feel. If a good report is prepared but not implemented. Then it is of no use. Unless these 25% people are brought educationally, socially, politically into the national mainstream, till then the country can never develop completely. This class produces foodgrains for us, this very class produces various leather and wooden articles. This is the only class which could not be brought into the national mainstream so far. Today, we see that person who does not work hard is considered to be a honourable man because the person, who is financially sound, is known as an honourable person in the society.

"Bare Aadmi Ki Kya Pahichan—

Jo git pit Bole aur Kare Na Kam  
Chhote Aadami Ki Kya Pahichan—  
Kare Kam Aur Pawe Aapman.”

So long as we would not change this definition we can not follow the provisions of Constitutions made there in by Baba Saheb Ambedkar in letter and spirit. So, this definition has to be changed and it should be 'do work and get honoured'. For this, the society must be prepared and we have to be liberal and be ready to give respect to our brothers of weaker sections of the society. Today fundamentals and people of feudal mentality have their own views, due to which these people do not get respect at any level, be it on educational level or political level. It is true that today honourable members of Lok Sabha like Shri Chhedi Paswan or Shri Ram Vilas Paswan are accepted by everyone. It is so because they are Members of Parliament. They are holding high positions in the society. It is the mentality of our society, that if somebody from suppressed class gets higher position, then he is acceptable to us, we don't hesitate in giving respect to him. But those who are poor, be they Paswans, 'Chamars' and 'Kamera' community do not get respect in the Society. Our social set up is like that we do not respect them. We have to change our thinking. Unless they are brought into national mainstream, this country will remain backward in the eyes of the world. That is why I have mentioned it. Whether it is a question of providing reservation to them in jobs or promotions.

Why so much time is being taken, why these things remain only on papers and why positive aspect is not adopted in this regard because we are not mentally prepared for its. Why these people are denied of their rights? It is evident for the history that this problem is continuing from time immemorial. The battle of 'Haldighati' was fought 400 years ago in which 375 Bheels were killed then and the hero of that battle Maharana Pratap under whose leadership they fought was held in high esteem. But after that the 'Bheel' community was not mentioned in history. I would rather say that our historians were prejudiced.

Even Scheduled Caste, Suppressed and downtrodden people have been deceived. Therefore, while creating history this inequality has to be eradicated in order to created equal opportunities and to establish an egalitarian society otherwise future would be dark.

Honourable Deputy Speaker, Sir, it used to happen in the ancient days that only a single big man used to sit on the elephant but today people belonging to a few classes are availing these facilities and they constitute only 2 per cent which include MP's and statesman, but people of the lower started are not getting justice and the so called big people of today are flying high at 35,000 feet. If it is not economic in inequality, then what is it? What I want to ask is that why this gulf between the rich and the poor is increasing? That is why a violant situation is being developed here, A.K. 47 is being used. Unless this inequality is removed peace and harmony cannot be restored in such a situation of turmoil and violence. A poor man, who is living a hellish life would definitely be violent.

When he would not get his share peacefully he would adopt the path of violence. If he is not provided his rightful dues by constitutional or democratic means the violence would increase. Therefore, it is my submission that in order to calm down the violent situation and to remove this disparity, these people must be provided their rights.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude with these words that action should be taken against all those officers, they should be penalised and put behind bars if they commit any irregularity in the matter of reservations and do not fill up the backlog of vacancies and do not implement the laid down policies in this regard. This matter has to be decided once for all. It is necessary to fix responsibility in case where there is any procrastination negligence and for not providing reservation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to give an example of Bihar where poor people are constructing houses under Indira Awas Yojana. If the house has not been properly them it gets damaged in rain and storm but I invite honourable members to see it themselves as to how these concrete houses withstand rains or storm for which the Chief Minister has provided a sum of Rupees Fourteen thousand and five hundred as loan to the poor people there. These loans have been given to the landless and homeless persons. Nobody goes there to inspect these houses even then they are constructed so strong such homes are being constructed for 2 lakh people. I want that this should not only be implemented in Bihar but in the entire country for successful implementation of the Indira Awas Yojana, the downtrodden would be benefited by this scheme. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): At the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on these Reports and give some suggestions on them. I also congratulate the Government for having brought this subject for discussion in this august House. It has provided an opportunity for a detailed discussion on the conditons, on the sufferings of the weaker-sections of the country in various ways and causing an anxiety to the Government and to public servants, social workers including Members of Parliament and Legislators.

While starting this discussion, I would also like to pay a glowing tribute to the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji. His contribution in this field, ameliorating the sufferings of the dalits, the untouchables, is not only commendable, but there is no parallel about it not only in India but also in the whole world. There is an attempt, I painfully observe, by vested interests in the country, to denounce Gandhiji, to underplay his contribution. I do not mind appreciating, praising others. So many people have tried in different ways for improving the whole lot of the weaker-sections. Dr. Ambedkar is also a great figure, a legendary figure. He was the main person who had drafted the Constitution of India, a great legal luminary, social reformer; he himself was a dalit. He had suffered inch by inch, bit by bit since his birth, the agony of untouchables. But, at the same time, it is really a crime to denounce, to underplay the immense contribution of Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation.

I give one instance here. Gandhiji visited Puri, the seat of Lord Jagannath in Orissa in the late 1920s together with his wife, Kasturba Gandhi. He started from there his *pad yatra*. He had also gone there for Harijan *pad yatra*. Several times, he had gone to Orissa. Once, while in Puri for a religious lady like Kasturba Gandhi, it was difficult on her part to resist the temptation of paying a visit to the Jagannath Temple and had a *darshan* of Lord Jagannath. He sought the permission of Gandhiji. Gandhiji said, "No." He did not allow her to have the *darshan* of Lord Jagannath. The reason was that since Harijans were not allowed inside the Jagannath Temple, why should she go there? We would not go inside the temple.

In spite of that mother Kasturba could not resist the temptation and she cultivated guts within herself to go without the knowledge or permission of Gandhiji. The attraction of Lord Jagannath was so much that on that occasion she defied Gandhiji and she went there together with a Sevadai worker. But Gandhiji could know about it. The consequence of that was so disastrous that husband and wife used to talk to each other about that for several years. This glorified example indicates in volumes the sympathy, the feelings, the heart Gandhiji had for the dalits.

Today our objective naturally is growth with social justice. We have to achieve in our economic development and at the same time we have to pursue such policy that it would ensure social justice, i.e. balance in the society. Increasing imbalance has got to be curbed, that trend has got to be arrested so that the people belonging to different sections, that means poorest of the poor also get the benefit of the freedom, get the benefit of the economic achievement that we are having since independence. In that direction our policy has got to be formulated and implemented in right earnest.

In this regard we have taken a number of steps. We have provided reservation and we are having so many programmes or schemes. It is not that they are not giving us the result but a lot more is yet to be done. Here I want to say that the increase in population at galloping speed also creates problems for us.

Here the most important thing is education. If right type of education is provided, it goes a long way in eradicating the problem of untouchability. If somebody is highly educated, he gets a good Government job. Even the boys of 'swarna' category or belonging to the higher caste or Brahmin boys come and serve in the kitchen of Harijan officers. As IAS officer has Brahmin boys as his cooks.

So it is education which destroys or demolishes this barrier of untouchability, this difference between touchable and untouchable. Looking at the poor conditions of the weaker sections of the society, along with education other facilities like food, clothing, books, etc. should also be made available to them.

Coming to the economic side, as this is an agricultural country, our people are laborious, they do menial work and in the absence of job opportunities in their native places, they have to travel far off places in search of livelihood.

Anna Chinta Chamatkara, there is a problem of

food and anything may happen any time. A hungry man is an angry man and a youth who is angry hungry may do anything or even commit any crime also. Even today we find that when educated boys of good families, of highly placed officers, do not find jobs they also commit crimes.

Increasingly this is happening today. So, job opportunities have got to be provided.

Our country is basically an agricultural country. There is concentration of land. Although we are implementing land reforms in different States, there is no sincerity on the part of several State Governments in implementing the provisions of land reforms in right earnest, in letter and spirit. So, this concentration of land has also got to be broken and land reforms should be implemented in a proper way. Also the surplus land should be distributed to these people. Something needs to be done. When we distribute the land which is not suitable for growing any cereals, that does not really mean anything in terms of fighting out poverty. We have to apply our mind to that aspect also. And in such land, there should be collective forestry, social forestry on a cooperative basis. Something like that has to be done and that could be taken on a commercial basis.

I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind on one other point also. On record, we find many places, a large chunk of land is occupied by Adivasis near jungles, in the periphery of reserved jungles but these places are shown in the map as reserved forest land. Indeed there is no trace of any forest there. But on record they are forest lands and thus lakhs of tribal people all over the country are continuing as encroachers and they are being exploited by the revenue officials. Potash is not given to them. Let us have a practical approach. You cannot drive them away, you cannot get them evicted because for decades they are continuing there and on record, it has been recorded as forest land. In Arovar, there is a bar and they are being disturbed very often. And when they pay something, when they grease the palm of the officials, then they can continue there. It is a nuisance, which is going on regularly. It is a continuous nuisance. I would request the hon. Minister to take it up before the Cabinet and also in the appropriate forums and apply the Government's mind to have a permanent solution once for all from a practical stand point. This is one suggestion.

About agricultural land, some allied irrigation benefits should be arranged.

As regards power, Sir, you know, particularly the people in Harijan *bastis* are untouchables from time immemorial and they are outside the main *basti*. Under the Rural Electrification Programme, when we supply power to the main village, in many cases we leave these Harijan *bastis*, which are slightly away from the main *basti*. We have some schemes on priority such as one bulb scheme's or 'Harijan *basti* scheme'. But looking at the magnitude of this problem, what we have done is very little, insignificant and, therefore, this also has to be done. When we visit these people—Sir, this must be your experience also during elections or otherwise also, they are telling that though power and bulbs are there in their main village, they still remain in the dark.

Sir, this is something which is agitating their mind. And for everything, these days, you know Sir, power i.e. electricity, holds the key to development. Power has a hold in any thing like handloom, handicraft. If electricity is there, we can provide improved instruments. Yes, if power is there, Sir, in DRDA scheme, this scheme and that scheme, there will be a difference. There will be a remarkable difference.

Sir, I am closing. I have given a word also that I will not take much time.

Sir, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, I have found that professionwise, next to agriculture and land, handloom comes to picture. A large chunk of people engaged in this handloom weaving are from Harijans. They belong to Scheduled Castes. Sir, now handloom sector is neglected. There is a problem. These people are suffering because of imitations etc. Something has got to be done there also as to how we can provide, improve and modernise this handloom sector. If it needs to be modernised, the other benefits should be given to the people who are depending on weaving for livelihood. They are being disappointed now. They are becoming jobless. They are turning to other jobs like agricultural labour which they cannot cope up. Throughout life they are doing something else because of this handloom sector.

Sir, lastly, so many schemes like anti-poverty schemes which are being implemented and are meant to benefit the SCs and the poor section of people, are not properly implemented. The purpose is getting defeated.

Another thing I would like to mention is about drinking water. Sir, even you do not find drinking water in some areas, but there is no dearth of country liquor and liquor *mouli*. There is no dearth of that. Even, Sir, in hot summer, in the drought hit areas, there are serious complaints of scarcity of water. There are complaints of acute water shortage. But on the other side, some people do work where relief work will be going on. By relief work or some projects, they get some wages. They straight away go to the liquorwala and liquor shops. On the one hand, we give them something and on the other hand, through this

process, we take it out. Sir, what does happen ultimately? It is that poor woman in the house waiting for the gentleman to come with some wage, instead of getting money from her husband, gets threatened. She is assaulted and inhuman treatment is meted out her. And on the other hand, whatever she earns out of doing some domestic work here and there, she has to manage the household. This is the situation in regard to so many families everywhere. So liquor is the enemy of weaker sections and poor classes.

Sir, Gandhiji once said that drinking of liquor is a crime much more heinous than prostitution. Gandhiji in his own words said in his writings in the *Harijan* and other publications that drinking habit, *madhyaburna* etc. is a more heinous crime than prostitution. Sir, in today's context also, this is relevant. And when we talk of different schemes for the batterment of these down-tordden *dalits*, let us see to it that prohibition is there and not only in namesake but in real terms. Now in certain States, there is no prohibition. But starting from the Minister to the officials, nobody is sincere. They are concerned with their own money that they get from this illicit business etc. That is why even in areas, where prohibition has been declared, this sort of spurious liquor claims a large number of lives.

Therefore, in right earnest, prohibition should be implemented in the country, particularly in the tribal dominated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas.

With these few suggestions, I thank you once again for having given me this opportunity to participate in the Debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The discussion on this subject is over today and the reply will be made by the hon. Minister tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

1856 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 9, 1994/Agrahayana 18, 1916 (Saka).*