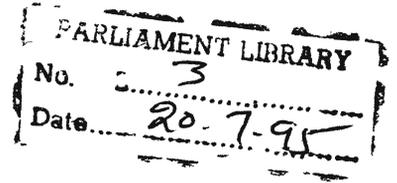


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price . Rs .50 00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED
IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 12, 1994/Agrahayana 21, 1916
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Outbreak of Plague

+61. †PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have instituted any inquiry for finding out the reasons for the outbreak of plague in Surat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons affected and the number of persons left dead by this disease in each State;

(d) whether the Union Government have provided special assistance to the State Governments where plague epidemic broke out;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of plague in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b): The Government constituted a Technical Advisory Committee on Plague to elucidate factors responsible for the current outbreak of Plague and its spread; to advise on strategies, policies and programmes to control it and to recommend steps for prevention of such outbreaks in future.

(c) The total number of presumptive cases were 876 (Maharashtra: 596 Gujarat: 151; Delhi 68; Karnataka: 50; Uttar Pradesh: 10 and Madhya Pradesh: 1). The total number of deaths were 54 (Gujarat: 52, Delhi: 1; Karnataka: 1).

(d) and (e): 2360 MTs of BHC and 372 lakh capsules of Tetracycline were allotted to the States alongwith Dhoopan Samagri (Ayurvedic and Unani fumigation material) to facilitate air purification.

(f) Close surveillance and preventive measures are continuing. Strengthening of laboratory facilities is also envisaged.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in a country of 940 million

people, the presumptive cases of plague reported were 876 and the number of deaths was 54. Unfortunately, the news on plague spread in such a manner that it created havoc both in the country and outside.

One of the reasons is the Health Ministry at the Centre as well as the State Governments could not give a clear picture about plague like how many people died had been affected by plague, how many people had died out of plague.

My question to the Government is, what steps the Government has formulated, what machinery the Government has got so that in future if some epidemic occurs, the Government can give exact happenings in the States and how the news would be given to the people through the media.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): Sir, plague used to be a killer disease and it used to kill thousands and millions of people in the past. People knew that when the plague had been sounded, the people had panicked. But plague today is like any other disease which can be prevented, which can be treated, which can be cured. Therefore, in the present context, with the modern medicines available, plague is not as dangerous as we used to feel before.

Now this unfortunate thing has happened. The plague has occurred after the gap of so many years and, therefore, on the part of the medical professionals also, the facilities are not adequate.

But having gone through this now, a Technical Advisory Committee has been established and this Committee will go into all the details as to what had happened, what steps should be taken by the Government in future and so on. The Committee was established on the 11th of October, and the report will be submitted after six months from the date of the establishment of this Committee.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Emakulam): My question has not been answered. The number of affected people was so small compared to the total population, but the Central Government failed completely to get a clear picture about this plague in different States and give that news to the people. This has created havoc throughout the country. So, the Government should have a machinery to find out as to what is happening in different States if a similar situation arises. This was my question which was not answered.

Coming back to my second Supplementary, at that time, when this plague news came out, it was reported in the newspapers that the essential medicines to curb plague were not available in the States and the Government did not supply important materials like BHC and other things to prevent the plague. So, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any action so that essential medicines are available with the different State Health Ministries and also enough materials like

BHC and DDT are supplied to the States because it is the Central Government which supplies BHC and DDT to the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: If you put such long questions, you do not get any reply.

PROF K.V. THOMAS: I just want to know whether the Government has made any arrangements in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to know whether the Government has made any arrangement to supply the necessary medicines. This is the small question.

DR. C. SILVERA Sir, as soon as the case of plague was reported, the Government took immediate action and that is why, the death toll, fortunately, has come down to such level. The Government had supplied all that is necessary to the States concerned and all the States were alerted to be vigilant about the plague cases. There was no dearth of money and medicines like BHC in the whole country. There was no dearth of medicines like BHC or whatever was required, and the Government was fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this epidemic broke out, it was first reported from Surat, to be a disease like Plague. After some days some scientists expressed their opinion that it was not plague. Now I would like to know from the Government whether they have come to a conclusion that this epidemic was indeed plague and what was it as per the reports made by the scientists to the Government.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, in regard to this, there are so many contradictory reports and contradictory opinions expressed by the scientists as to whether it was a plague or not. But as on today, the scientific research report which we have received is indicative that it is plague. The expert committee from the WHO also visited that place. They examined some of the cases there and according to their report also it is plague. As my senior colleague has already mentioned, for a detailed scientific analysis, we have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of DR. V. Ramlingaswamy the renowned Medical Scientist of our country, and there are other Medical Scientists in that Committee. They will go into the details as to what type of plague it is and what bacillus is there etc. This Committee was constituted for a detailed scientific study. But as on today, it is plague only.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Has the Committee given its report?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: We have given six months time and within that six months time they will be coming out with their report.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUMDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, I thought of speaking in English when I stand up, but now I will speak in Hindi. In this august House, we are discussing about plague and the concerned Minister's reply.

[Translation]

Just now the hon'ble Minister stated that he had provided medicines to all the states but he was sorry to say that even then medicines were not available in hospital

visited by him. I had been health Minister in Orissa for about four years and I know what type of medicines people used to get and where the money goes. I want to tell you about Orissa. Medicines are not available there. From where our adivasi people will get the medicines. Will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the quantity of medicines supplied to each state and particularly to Orissa?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think you should be sympathetic to him.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Fortunately, there was no plague in or around Orissa. So, the question of supply of medicines to that State does not arise. We have already supplied the medicines wherever they are required.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that a loss of 400 crore has been suffered due to plague. I would like to ask two questions from the Government. My first question is in regard to the preventive steps. In this era no one can think that plague can revive again. It created a bad impression about India in the world, and caused a set back to our trades. I would like to know from the Government as to what steps they have taken to prevent recurrence of plague in the country? and whether any scheme has been chalked out by them to thwart the possibilities of its recurrence.

My second question is about the dearth of medicines. Recently we had been to Chicago and Los-Angeles. Indian Doctors settled there wants to send a huge quantity of tetracycline to India. But they can not afford to pay custom duty. Whether Government has formulated any scheme to get free supply of medicines from outside the country.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: It is not true that there was no plague.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is what preventive steps are you going to take.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: According to the medical science, we go by the rat fall in the country. We count the rat fall and by that, we get the plague incidence in the country. We have strengthened the surveillance machinery and we have alerted the State Governments to put sufficient staff in that surveillance machinery so that they can properly monitor the rat fall in the country and when it comes to an abnormal level, they take immediate steps and they inform us also.

There is sufficient stock of medicines in our own country. There is no shortage of medicines. So, the question of bringing medicines from outside the country does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had a very pointed question. Plague spread in Surat due to poor sanitary conditions there. When I talk of preventive measures, I do not mean to ask you how many dead rats were found each day. It is not a preventive measure. Please tell us the details of the measures taken by the Government. Whether

they propose to waive off custom's duty on medicines which are supplied free from foreign countries.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered the second question. The first question relates to the municipalities and the States Governments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the preventive measures?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are making surveillance.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The hon'ble Minister has stated that this epidemic can be eradicated. It was also stated by the hon'ble Minister that they have sufficient quantity of medicines. I would like to ask if you have sufficient quantity of medicine and if it is curable then why more than 800 people died in such a short period. Whether Government is not responsible for these deaths? What efforts are being made to prevent its recurrence.

[English]

DR. C. SILVERA: There was no death of 800 and odd persons. The number of persons died, unfortunately, was about 54.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Please see part (c) of your answer. It has been stated that the total number of presumptive cases was 876 (Maharashtra: 596 etc.)...(Interruptions)

DR. C. SILVERA: The total number of deaths is different. It has been given separately. The number of cases was given. But initially what happened was that when there was plague, the Medical Department in Surat was not very sure. As soon as the plague was established, proper treatment was given. Because of this treatment, the death rate has come down tremendously.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: I belong to Gujarat, I may be given an opportunity to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Why did not you ask it earlier?

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: I was requesting for the same but I did not get the opportunity.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should have asked that question yourself.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The world Health Organisation has categorically stated that Government is responsible for spread this epidemic and the deaths caused by it. This epidemic spread due to the negligence of the Government. The actual number of declared is much more than what has been stated. It was also stated that supply of tetracycline capsules did not reach in time. The reply given by the hon'ble Minister that proper treatment was given to the affected persons, is not true. In adequate treatment facilities helped in the spread of plague. This disease was spread due to lack of timely action and the death toll reach to a

high number. It created a had impression about India in the world.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out with the question now.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: When the technical committee constituted by you will present its report?

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been stated that it will give its report within six months.

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Public Health Department is being run by the Government. An action committee was constituted earlier and what action was taken by the department to control this disease before its outbreak.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: It is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer very briefly. All the question have already been answered.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The hon. Member attributed some statement to WHO which is not true. Dr. Nakajima, the Director General of WHO, had visited that place. He was satisfied with the step taken by the Government. As soon as we got the report, we sent the medicine there. My senior colleagues Shri B. Shankaranand ji and Dr. C., Silvera ji also visited that place and personally monitored the team. Which had gone there. Our expert had gone there. We have taken all possible steps from the Central Government. There was no negligence from our side. We have taken all prompt action possible from our side.

[Translation]

Polio Patients

+62. †SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether the number of persons affected by Polio has been constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of children given Polio Vaccine on 2nd October and 4th December, 1994, respectively under "Pulse Polio Operation"; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon and the details of programmes launched for the total eradication of this disease in the country?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) About 11.3 lakh children each were covered in Delhi under "Pulse Polio Operation" on 2nd October, 1994 and 4th December, 1994.

(c) Rs. 274.17 lakhs were spent on the Pulse Polio Operation in Delhi. The programmes launched for eradication of polio in the country aim at sustaining over 80% immunization coverage of infants, carrying out additional activities in "high risk" pockets and outbreak

containment measures.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Sir, I am happy to know from the Minister's reply that there has not been increase in the number of polio cases. But through you I would like to know from the Government the basis on which it has stated. Whether any survey was conducted in this regard? I would like to know the statewise details of the last three years in regard to the increase in the number of polio cases in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim and Goa.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, as far as Central Bureau of Health Intelligence is concerned, the case of poliomyelitis has come down in the country. It was 38090 in 1981 and it is 7,576 in 1993. So, there is a significant reduction in the polio cases in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give the State-wise break-up now? Or you can send it.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I will send it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is a fact that 25 percent children were affected with the polio even after taking the polio vaccine. Whether the vaccine was of sub-standard quality or whether required temperature is not maintained while transporting the vaccine from one place to another or is there any lacuna in the storing of vaccine in the hilly areas. Whether Government are going to make some arrangements to ensure maintenance of temperature while the drug is transported from one place to another as semen meant for artificial insemination of cow and buffaloes is kept in liquid nitrogen.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Dr. C. Silvera): Sir, polio vaccine is available throughout the country irrespective of whether it is urban village or hill area. This is the universal immunisation programme.

MR. SPEAKER: The short question is, because of the fluctuation in temperature, the medicine becomes ineffective. Do you have any arrangement to provide containers and all that?

DR. C. SILVERA: All arrangement is there. Containers are provided; everything is provided throughout the country. And the fact that this is effective is evident because the polio cases have come down tremendously during the past ten or fifteen years. And if this polio vaccine is taken properly, usually the people who have followed the regime of the polio vaccine, are free from polio. And by 2000 A.D., we are hoping to make the country polio-free. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very technical and good question.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I will try to reply that. There is a strict instruction from our side to maintain

the cold-chain in the country. Hon Member is right. Polio vaccine has to be kept at a certain degree of temperature, it is upto eight degrees celcius. And for that we have provided ice line refrigerator, deep freezer to all the PHC through the State Government for storing the vaccines and preparing ice bags.

MR. SPEAKER: Right, you have replied.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has fixed a target for 80 percent immunization. What are they going to do to make it 100 percent? As per official data. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh 40 percent newly born babies are suffering from polio and 74 percent out of them are suffering from this ailment in the absence of tetanus injections. Since there are large scale polio cases in these four states what has been done for these states? The World Health Organisation has undertaken some works to eradicate polio by the year 2,000- what is proposed by our Government to completely root out this disease? Secondly, there is no arrangement for administering polio vaccines in villages as these areas do not have refrigerators. The adivasi areas also do not have this facility but the urban areas certainly have it. By when this facility could be provided in adivasi areas and villages?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already stated about the cold chain. We have also given a small container to dispensaries and PHCs in the rural areas to keep the polio vaccine. It is true that some of the States are not performing well as far as universal immunization programme is concerned. We have taken some special steps in this regard. To achieve success in the universal immunization programme we are trying to monitor and interact with the State Governments so that we can save our children from all these diseases.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know that though we have been continuously trying for universal immunization of polio for the last 15 years yet we have not been able to achieve desired results. There are three factors to be reckoned-adequate dose, potency of the drug and the correct age. If all these three are taken care of then the efforts made by us till date could have completely eradicated polio. the hon. Minister has just said that a cold chain is maintained. But I feel that if the cold chain is maintained then how is it that this drug stays intact in PHC, in shops and even in the transportation process? It is my experience that the minimum break up of the cold chain is 50 per cent and the children who are administered polio-dose have 35 percent rate of recurrence in them. When they get afflicted by Polio even after taking three polio doses then it is really bad for them. How serious is government about it and what is being proposed by the Government to implement all the said three steps? What is the correct step? You keep issuing guidelines but do they create any impact? I would like to know as to what is being done by the Government in regard to 35 percent cases of recurrence of Polio?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I have already stated that we have taken special steps in regard to those States which are not performing well under the universal immunization programme.

MR. SPEAKER: The main gist of the question is that the requisite temperature is not maintained when the medicine goes out to the patient.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The hon. Member knows that we have already provided under our scheme the refrigerator and the cold container. We are in constant touch with the State Government to provide cold chain and cold container in the rural areas. We are also pursuing with them. The cold chain must be maintained so that the efficacy of the polio vaccine can be maintained.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: I know more about the cold chain which the hon. Minister is talking about but why it is not being maintained? I am sure it is not being maintained.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, polio is a horrible disease and it is incapacitating the whole humanity. In view of the seriousness of this problem the Government launched a polio eradication programme and under that programme on 2nd October, on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday it was started in two phases in Delhi.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a speech, this is a question.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: 11.3 lakh children were given polio immunization dose under this programme in two phases. Sir, from the whole programme it looked as if only the Delhi Government has taken it seriously because the number of 11.3 lakh children....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not come to the proper question. I will disallow.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Through you I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that the way the Delhi Government administered polio dose to 11.3 lakh children in two phases to encourage this programme whether it is proposed to give a Commendation Letter to the Delhi Government to inspire other also?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Is it correct that the largest number of polio-patients in the world is in India. Is this also correct that several headquarters like Chatra, Gadwa, Daltenganj etc. in Chhota Nagpur of Bihar do not have the facility of polio drug?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not expect the Minister to know it. But, if he has the information, he can give it. Or he can send it to him in writing.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The same scheme is operating all over the country. It is up to the State Governments to perform.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: In Part (c) of the answer the Minister has said that the programme launched for eradication of polio in the country aims at sustaining over 80 per cent immunization coverage of influence. The fact of the matter is that the target that was set was to cover 85 per cent by 1990. My question relates to the utilisation of funds, particularly the foreign assistance that is available, and the percentage of achievement. What I want to ask is, what is the rate of utilisation and what is the amount of unutilised fund in so far as foreign assistance in this programme is concerned—that is part (a).

Part (b) of the same question is whether the achievement of the percentage of the proposed target is decreased by 6.8 per cent in 1991-92 and whether in 1992-93 in spite of recovery in this rate, only 78 per cent of the proposed target could be covered. The question is whether the rate of achievement in this programme is gradually decreasing. This is in accordance with the Government's report on the Performance Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Two simple questions—have you utilised the aid given to you by the foreign countries in this respect; and whether the rate of providing this facility is declining.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I do not have the details of the money we have received from foreign countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Please send it in writing.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I will pass it on to the hon. Member. About the Performance Budget, I have already stated that all the....

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Only 50 to 60 per cent has been utilised.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: In respect of the non-performing States, we are taking more steps. We are sending our officials, we are interacting with the State Government to update their performance also in comparison to the other States.

[Translation]

Kashmir Issue

+63. †DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan raised/tried to raise Kashmir issue at various international fora including the UN and its agencies during 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof, forumwise;

(c) the counter steps taken;

(d) the results achieved by the Government in each of these fora; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

1. 50th Session of Commission on Human Rights, Geneva 31.1.94 to 11.3.94

The Pakistani Prime Minister raised Kashmir issue in her Plenary address. Kashmir was also raised by the Pakistani delegation, Pakistan NGOs and Pakistan backed NGOs, under several agenda items. The Indian delegation blocked Pakistan efforts to orchestrate a sustained focus on Kashmir by exercising our rights of reply and refuting allegations appropriately, as well as getting them ruled out on points of order.

Pakistan tabled a resolution on Kashmir issue against India in 50th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The Resolution expressed grave concern about alleged human rights violations in J&K and requested the UN Commission on Human Rights to send a fact-finding mission to J&K to investigate and report on the human rights situation there. India took effective steps to counter Pakistani move. Failing to muster enough support for her move, Pakistan voluntarily and unconditionally withdrew the resolution.

2. Consultative Meeting of NAM Foreign Ministers, Jakarta 10.2.1994

The Pakistani Foreign Minister tried to raise the Kashmir issue. However, the Chairman had categorically ruled on a point of order, raised by India, that the Pakistani Minister should not raise its bilateral problems with India, in the NAM forum.

3. 38th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women 8.3.94

In a statement by Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, Pakistan alleged widespread incidents of rape and violence against women in Kashmir. We rebutted the allegations.

4. 38th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women 15.3.94

The question of Kashmir was raised a second time in the Commission under the item: Priority Themes. A parallel was drawn between the human rights in Bosnia & Herzegovina and "Indian occupied Kashmir". We rebutted the allegations.

5. Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations 5.4.94

Pakistan referred to UNMOGIP in its statement on peace-keeping operations.

6. NAM Ministerial Meeting in Cairo: 3.6.1994

Pakistani Foreign Minister raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir in the Plenary meeting. MOS(RLB) replied.

7. International Labour Conference, Geneva 7-24 June, 1994

The Labour Secretary of Pakistan raised the Kashmir issue in the Plenary. He referred to the economic conditions of the workers in Kashmir were hampered by forced displacement of labour, and arbitrary arrests and torture. Indian delegation exercised the right of reply and refuted the allegations appropriately. Our delegation also refuted any call for a fact finding mission or inclusion of this subject in any future agenda of the Conference.

8. Asian Group Meeting: 14.7.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir in the form of a question to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. We raised a point of order. The Chairman ruled that substantive issues should not be discussed in the Asian Group.

9. ECOSOC: 15.7.94

Pakistan asked the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights a question on Jammu and Kashmir and we raised a counter question in reply.

10. Third Asia-Pacific Workshop on Human Rights Issues, Seoul 18-20 July, 1994

The Pakistani delegate tried to raise the Kashmir issue. Immediately, the Indian delegation raised a point of order and questioned the relevance of the Pakistani delegation's remarks in the context of the workshop and requested the Chairman to advise the Pakistani delegate not to make contentious and politically motivated statements. The Chairman advised the Pak delegate accordingly and the Pakistani delegate could not refer to Kashmir in his statement.

11. ECOSOC: 22.7.94

Pakistan referred to Jammu & Kashmir under the Agenda Item: Human Rights Questions and we exercised our rights of reply.

12. Sub-Commission Working Group on Indigenous Populations 25-29 July 1994

The Pakistani delegate made a reference to J&K alleging denial of the right of self-determination to the majority community in Kashmir and human rights violations

in J&K. Our delegation raised a point of order and the Pakistani delegation was not allowed by the Chairman to raise the matter.

13. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: 1-26 August, 1994

Kashmir featured in the Sub-Commission's debates under a number of Agenda items. The strategy of Pakistan was to describe J&K as a disputed territory and to raise the question of self-determination in their formal statements. Sharp rights of reply were engaged and our delegation rebutted all the Pakistani arguments and exposed Pakistan's political & territorial ambitions.

14. UN Security Council: 11.8.94

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan wrote a letter to the President of the Security Council expressing concern over the human rights violations and increased military activity in Jammu and Kashmir. A similar letter was addressed to the Secretary General also on the same day. No action has been taken on the letters.

15. International Conference on Population & Development, Cairo: 5-13 September, 1994

The Pakistani Prime Minister made a brief reference to Kashmir in her address at the inaugural function. These were ignored by the Indian delegation.

16. UN Security Council: 3.10.1994

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan wrote a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting (i) to augment the strength of UNMOGIP, (ii) to ask India to allow UNMOGIP to patrol on both sides of the Line of Control and (iii) to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Kashmir. No action has been taken on this letter.

17. General Debate of the UN General Assembly: 4.10.94

Pakistan Foreign Minister raised the question of Jammu & Kashmir in the General Debate. We exercised our right of reply.

18. Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly: 12.10.94

Pakistan raised the question of self-determination under the item on the Report of the Charter Committee. We exercised our right of reply.

19. Third Committee of the UN General Assembly: 17.10.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu & Kashmir under the Agenda Item: Right of Peoples to Self-Determination. We stated our position in our statement on the same day. Rights of reply were also exercised.

20. Plenary of the UN General Assembly: 19.10.94

Pakistan referred to Kashmir in its statement on follow-up to the International Year of the Family.

21. Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly: 20.10.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir under the Agenda Item: International Terrorism.

22. First Committee of the UN General Assembly: 24.10.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir in the General Debate. We exercised our right of reply.

An OIC Contact Group comprising of Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Niger circulated a draft resolution urging India and Pakistan to continue their bilateral dialogue in a spirit of genuine reconciliation and peace for a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution also invited the Secretary General to exert every possible effort to facilitate the search for lasting peace in South Asia. For tactical reasons, Pakistan did not append her name to the draft resolution, though it was entirely a Pakistani move. India took effective counter steps. Failing to find enough support for the move.

The OIC Contact Group announced that it would not table the resolution.

23. Plenary of the UN General Assembly: 27.10.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir in its statement under the Agenda Item: Report of the Secretary General on the Work of the Organisation. We exercised our right of reply.

24. Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly: 31.10.94

Pakistan referred to Jammu and Kashmir in their statement relating to information.

25. Third Committee of the UN General Assembly: 1.11.94

Pakistan made a passing reference to Jammu and Kashmir in its statement on Social Development.

26. Third Committee of the UN General Assembly: 11.11.94

Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir under the Agenda Item: UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

27. Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly: 17.11.94

Pakistan referred to UNMOGIP in its statement on Peace-keeping Operations.

28. Third Committee of the UN General Assembly: 30.11.94

Maulana Fazlur Rahman of Pakistan spoke at length on Jammu & Kashmir in his statement under the Agenda Item: Human Rights Situations. A rebuttal was given in our statement as well as in the form of rights of reply.

29. As part of a continuous exercise, we keep member-States of the UN apprised of our perspective on Kashmir issue in India and through our Missions abroad.

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed answer to my question which shows that Pakistan has never let an opportunity go waste to raise the issue of Kashmir at any international forum. But India has always been on the defensive. By

raising Kashmir imbroglio at every international foray Pakistan is trying to make it more disputed I would like to ask whether by doing so Pakistan is not diminishing the solemnity of Shimla Agreement and whether only India is bound with Shimla agreement?

My other supplementary question related to this is whether India's diplomatic relations with the Member countries of the Organisation of Islamic conference, such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Niger, Albania, Azerbaijan and Bosnia are very sour? If so, whether any measures have been taken on behalf of India to improve the relations or describe the factual position in Kashmir?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that Pakistan has raised this issue at all international fora of the world but as you must have observed that due to all our efforts they could not succeed. It is alright that despite everything it has been their effort to raise this issue wherever possible, be it, UN General Assembly or Security Council or Human Rights Commission or Non Aligned Nation's Jakarta or Cairo conferences, but as I just said, we have briefed other countries on the actual position in Kashmir. After that they did not succeed anywhere.

So far as the other countries like Nigeria and Turkey are concerned which wanted to sponsor the resolution of OIC. It is not that India does not have good relations with them. We have been successful in making all the Member countries of OIC aware of the actual conditions prevailing in Kashmir and the attitude of India and that the Kashmir imbroglio will not be solved merely by passing such resolutions. That is how we could thwart the attempts of Pakistan to get their resolution sponsored at various international fora including the Geneva meet and UN General Assembly. This is the reason as to why Pakistan could not stress its resolution. Our relations with these other countries are good. Even then we are trying our utmost to impress our side on those countries who wanted to side with Pakistan or who wanted to sponsor their resolution.

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan has been making the situation in Kashmir more sensitive by unabatedly infiltrating trained militants in India especially in Jammu and Kashmir and we have been unsuccessful in checking that infiltration, as the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has also admitted in a reply to a question. That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether Pakistan would continue to make the situation in Kashmir more sensitive and go on raising the Kashmir issue at the international fora? Whether India is taking any effective step to foil Pakistan's attempts to the Kashmir issue at international fora and whether Pakistan and India are willing to enter any agreement on the lines of Simla Agreement? The Secretary-General of the UN has said that the tension has mounted in Kashmir. In this statement not promoting Pakistan to raise this issue at the international fora?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said that though Pakistan has been trying to raise this issue at all international fora yet they have not been successful. The reason behind it has been the efforts made by India to brief all the countries and international

organisations about the actual situation in Kashmir. They are propagating their exaggerated version of the situation in Kashmir. They are trying to show that the situation in Kashmir is worse through it is not so. Our forces have normalised the situation in Kashmir and they are still doing it and as a result thereof the situation is changing for the better. We had invited the ambassadors of foreign countries to view the situation in Kashmir themselves. We allowed transparency and also allowed the media to visit the place. This is how the world has come to know of the actual situation in Kashmir. So, the efforts made by Pakistan to raise this issue at various international fora by projecting the prevalent situation in Kashmir, as being very bad, have not been fruitful as the other countries have not believed it.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the October visit of the US Assistant Secretary of State, Madam Robin Raphel to New Delhi, Government impressed upon her to bring pressure on Pakistan not to continue their proxy war against India by pumping in trained militants, including foreign mercenaries across the border into Jammu and Kashmir; if so, in what precise manner and terms and what was Pakistan's response thereto.

I would also like to know whether she had expressed the view that elections in the State could not be held in the context of the present ground realities.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Sir, during Madam Robin Raphel's discussion with me here in Delhi, I explained to her the exact situation as to what is happening in Kashmir now. We also gave details of the improvements that are taking place there, of our attempts to bring normalisation, and also of the process that we adopted there. I think, she agreed with me; but she had expressed a personal opinion as to whether it would be possible for us to hold elections there. I said, "The normalisation process is going on; people are responding and I hope, we will be able to hold elections there."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first part of the question was this: Whether Pakistan raised or tried to raise Kashmir issue at various international fora including the UN and its agencies. I find in the hon. Minister's reply that details of all the United Nation's agencies and fora have been given; but the details about other international fora have been omitted. Perhaps, the answer is not complete, particularly in respect of OIC which is also an international forum.

Secondly, I would like to point this out to the hon. Minister. In item no. 21 of his reply, it is stated that in the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly, Pakistan raised the question of Jammu and Kashmir under the Agenda Item, 'International Terrorism'. Why is it so? It is ironical that Pakistan raised the issue and we did not. It is, in fact, we who should have raised the issue of 'International Terrorism' and placed Pakistan in the dock. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, why he omitted to do so, if he did.

My general feeling is that while the hon. Minister

claims success in all the international fora, I do not know whether he should pat himself on the back and consider that this failure on the part of Pakistan is only because of the quality of our endeavour. I would also like to know from him whether it is not due to a sense of fatigue, in fact, in international responses to Pakistan's consistent endeavour to raise the same issue again and again.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the last part of the question involve 'opinion'?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: It is not true that we have not raised the question of terrorism. We are always bringing to the notice of the international community at all levels, about what Pakistan is doing in Kashmir. They are sponsoring terrorism and this fact is now known all over the world.

With regard to the hon. Member's question as to why OIC was not mentioned, I would say that the position is the same. When I say that they did it in the international fora, Pakistan raised this question there also. They formed a Committee to take this up in the United Nations General Assembly. But as you see, even in the OIC countries, they were not able to muster necessary strength to bring forward that Resolution. Since that Resolution has not been brought forward, I thought that I may not necessarily mention it in the reply. Their effort even at OIC has failed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, the answer was incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked him to answer on 'opinion'.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I asked, "Is it an omission that OIC was not mentioned?" Has the Minister admitted it? He should have included it.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I have replied to his question. I said that even at OIC, they did raise this question, but they miserably failed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have first-hand information of Government's success in handling this issue at the ongoing Session of the United Nations General Assembly. While I compliment the Government for its success in thwarting Pakistan's reckless endeavour to internationalise the Kashmir issue, I have a feeling that the very fact that Pakistan has shown its propensity to raise this issue at every conceivable fora including the one on Population and Development, on Women, on Social and Economic Development, in a way, our manoeuvrability and our role in the international arena has been reduced and our vulnerability seems to have increased.

We are good members of the United Nations. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to have a discussion with the leaders of the Opposition to go to the people of the country to point out that we really could not care less if a resolution like this were to be brought by Pakistan, because of the simple fact that a resolution is coming, we have been sought to be brought at par with Pakistan. I would like to know what role we are playing in that regard.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Well, we are constantly in touch

with our leaders of the Opposition so much so that Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the leader in Geneva. All this foreign policy is based on the consensus of the House. This is what we are doing.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that he had admitted during the last session that an American private agency had been engaged to put forth our side. So, the success achieved by us should be attributed to our own diplomatic efforts or the performance of the private agency engaged by us and what has been its contribution in it. Are you still availing its services?

Part 'b' of my question is that we have always been defensive in our replies whenever Pakistan raises this issue. Sir, a resolution had been moved by you and got unanimously passed as to the only problem in Kashmir is how to annex the 1/3 part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. What steps are being taken by us to annex that part?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am disallowing the second part.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, also that we took numerous measures to inform the World about this. You have mentioned one out of them, that is about availing the services of an agency which was engaged by us. Our Minister of External Affairs wrote letters to the Foreign Ministers of all the countries informing them of the latest actual situation in Kashmir. Our foreign Missions are also briefing the respective Governments about the actual position and they put forth our stance.

Thirdly, we have our Permanent Representatives in United Nations and they are also briefing the other Governments about our stance on this issue. Similarly, this agency is also required to enlighten the Senators on it. That is why Pakistan has not been able to muster support for its resolution.

[English]

National Telecom Policy

*64. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joshi Committee set up in May, 1994 by the Department of Telecommunications to frame guidelines for implementation of the National Telecom Policy has recently submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented;

(e) whether some experts in the telecommunications

field have recently expressed their apprehensions about certain recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government which will be finalised shortly.

(e) and (f) This Ministry has not received any communication in writing from experts expressing apprehension regarding any recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part 'b' of my question related to the main recommendations of the Joshi Committee which had been formed in May, 1994 to frame guidelines for implementation of the National Telecom Policy...

MR. SPEAKER: He has just said that it is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: But he did not tell...

MR. SPEAKER: He will not tell that until their consideration is over

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: I wanted that...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not so. It is told after considering it thoroughly.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the newly formed Telecom Policy is in favour of its privatisation and it is proposed to be run through multinationals. The hon. Minister was on a foreign tour recently and he has also given such statements after returning from that foreign tour. The Department of Telecommunications is incurring heavy losses due to certain irregularities being committed in the Department and especially due to a large number of overseas calls made from here. What action is proposed to be taken by the hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has just said that telecom policy is being privatised. This august House is aware that our density is even less than one percent whereas Pakistan, China, and other developing countries have for more density. We have not been able to progress for want of funds and technology. The hon. Members are also always complaining about telephone services. That is why the private sector has been included in the telecom policy. It has been envisaged in the telecom policy that by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, i.e. 1997 we would liquidate the whole waiting list and provide telephone facilities in villages. It required an amount of Rs. 23,000 crore. We do not have enough resources to mobilise such a big amount. That is why it was required to include the private sector. The foreign investment is also imminent. So far as the making of overseas calls is concerned, I have also come to know of it. We have taken some steps for it. We are taking action through vigilance since it is spread over

a vast area. So, we are deciding on the appropriate technology.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the far-flung areas of our country would be provided with the proper telecommunications during the next one year with the help of this Telecom Policy?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are making efforts and we have fixed a target also that by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan all the villages of the country would be provided with the telephone facility. But for that funds are required. That is why the Private Sector is being invited. The programme would be completed only after deciding all points.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Telecom Policy, it is estimated that by the end of the Eighth Plan, 10 million lines are to be given. As things stand today, the total waiting list by the end of the Eighth Plan is likely to be only 7.5 million which will reduce the resource crunch to the extent of Rs. 11,000 crore. Already, you are able to mop up nearly Rs. 7,000 crores through leasing finance

Keeping all these aspects in view, instead of allowing the MNCs, will the Government take necessary steps to strengthen the DOT and the Indian companies which have been set up with technology from C-Dot and also evolve plans for restructuring the DOT? Instead of keeping it as a single monolithic organisation, will the Government take steps to split it into corporations to improve the quality of basic services?

SHRI SUKHRAM: Telecommunications is a highly technological and capital intensive subject. In order to achieve the objective of 7.5 million lines, which is the target in the Eighth Five Year Plan, we need Rs. 40,555 crore. Against this amount, our internal resource generation is hardly Rs. 33,733 crore. There is a shortfall of around Rs. 8,000 crore, and we need Rs. 4,000 crore for connectivity to the villages alone to ensure that all the villages are given this facility by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Then, in order to ensure liquidation of the entire waiting list, we need additional 2.5 million lines which will require around eleven to twelve thousand crores of rupees. So, the total requirement is around Rs. 23,000 crore. Now, the hon. Member can well imagine whether this entire amount can be raised within the country. This is the first aspect. Secondly, we are not getting any budgetary support from the Government.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: You can issue shares to the public.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am coming to that. We are now trying to raise funds on leasing basis for purchase of equipment. We invited tenders a few months ago and we received very enthusiastic response and we could get about Rs. seven hundred crore of fee. This is a new experiment and we wanted the expert opinion on this issue. We have already got that also. All these consumed some time and we are already late for this year. The benefits may go to the next year. Even then, it is not

possible to provide connectivity to the entire country with this amount. So, there has to be capital flow from abroad and there has to be technology flow from abroad. Without these two things, you cannot succeed in providing the telecom facilities to the people of this country.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: There is a dispute about the estimate of the requirement of tele-communications for the next two years. The employees themselves have contradicted it and the actual requirement of money is much less. Apart from this, if private people enter the field of basic telephone services, the security of our country will also be at stake. So, this Telecom Policy itself will have to be discussed in Parliament. Since all these aspects cannot be covered through just one question in the Question Hour, will the Government be prepared to have a detailed discussion on this Telecom Policy in Parliament? A detailed discussion is all the more important because we are aware of the espionage activities in the ISRO. And there are other things too because of which, the security of our country itself is in peril. So, we should have a proper discussion on the Telecom Policy in Parliament. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must allow some time for a discussion on this vital subject.

MR. SPEAKER: And you must give me time for that!

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: The Minister should be prepared for a discussion. He promised this to us in the meeting of the Consultative Committee also.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Yes Madam, I still stand by that promise. I would like to submit here that while formulating the National Telecom Policy, the aspect of national security has been taken into consideration. That is our priority number one. I am prepared for a discussion. When I placed this document on the Table of House, I did make this point. The hon. Member has every right and we can

have a discussion, of course, with the approval of the hon. Speaker. I am prepared for a discussion on the Telecom Policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Rural Electrification

*65. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:**
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance provided for rural electrification during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto December, 1994, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages electrified during the last three years under Rural Electrification Programme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any time bound scheme/programme for electrification of all villages;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE):

(a) State-wise details of the financial assistance provided by Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification work during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto September, 1994 is given in *Statement-I*

(b) State-wise details of number of villages electrified during the last three years under rural electrification programme is given in *Statement-II*.

(c) to (e). Rural Electrification is a continuing process. The targets for rural Electrification Programme are fixed by the Planning Commission on an Annual basis in consultation with State Electricity Boards, keeping in view the overall availability of resources and the proposals received from the State Electricity Boards concerned.

Statement-I

STATEWISE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BY REC DURING 1993-94 AND 1994-95 (Upto September 1994)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	Financial assistance provided during			
		1993-94		1994-95	
		Allocation	Disbursement	Allocation	Disbursement (Upto Sept. 1994)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Abdhra Pradesh	49.00	104.93	73.73	53.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.25	5.25	5.50	0.00
3.	Bihar	9.25	2.89	4.75	0.00
4.	Gujarat	34.00	36.58	43.82	15.50
5.	Haryana	13.50	18.25	14.16	6.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	4.81	6.00	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	4.04	4.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	19.00	35.12	15.00	9.00
9.	Kerala	7.00	14.31	8.00	4.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54.00	122.21	53.00	12.51
11.	Maharashtra	46.50	56.47	62.54	34.80
12.	Manipur	11.75	9.43	10.40	0.00
13.	Meghalaya	6.00	2.10	6.25	0.00
14.	Mizoram	9.50	12.27	7.70	3.04
15.	Nagaland	1.50	2.12	1.50	0.00
16.	Orissa	30.00	23.63	25.00	5.00
17.	Punjab	11.00	15.92	14.00	4.00
18.	Rajasthan	61.00	72.21	64.93	9.50
19.	Sikkim	2.00	3.17	1.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	40.00	49.52	52.82	20.00
21.	Tripura	10.75	7.93	11.25	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	75.00	71.29	108.00	0.00
23.	West Bengal	18.50	17.53	21.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	1.00	8.88
25.	Assam	7.25	0.00	7.25	0.00
26.	Goa	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00
27.	MMHRE Coop. OECF	70.00	**	82.00	0.00
Total		600.00	691.98	704.85	178.46

*The financial assistance released upto the Quarter ending 9/94 has been indicated as the releases upto quarter ending Dec. 94 would be available after the close of the Quarter.

**Disbursement included in States.

Statement-II

Villages electrified* in the Country in the last three years viz. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 under rural electrification programme

S.No.	States	Villages electrified during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	130	134	80
2.	Assam	120	17	14
3.	Bihar	517	258	205
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	5	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1856	605	751
6.	Manipur	150	60	85
7.	Meghalaya	44	69	23
8.	Mizoram	60	50	50
9.	Orissa	1011	200	226
10.	Rajasthan	754	689	711
11.	Tamil Nadu	7		
12.	Tripura	200	200	200
13.	Uttar Pradesh	744	947	650
14.	West Bengal	436	435	351
Total (States)		6046	3669	3352

*Including State Plan.

[English]

Road Projects

*66. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road projects are progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if not, the details thereof; and corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to activate the National Highway Authority of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the World Bank has cancelled its loan for slow or non-implementation of road projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Constitutionally, the Central Government is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country and all other roads are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. National highway projects are generally progressing satisfactorily, subject to availability of funds. However, there have been cases of slow implementation mainly on account of delays in land acquisition and shifting of utilities by State PWDs and failure of contractors. The Ministry has taken a number of corrective steps including the following:

(i) Monitoring of projects including work-wise review, twice in a year.

(ii) Completion of land acquisition and shifting of utilities, prior to sanction of works.

(iii) Prequalification of contractors for major works.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Appointment of full-time Chairman and two Members is under active consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f). The World Bank cancelled an amount of US \$ 96.6 million from the loan of US \$ 200 million, for the First National Highway Project, due to slow implementation mainly on account of delays in land acquisition and shifting of utilities by State PWDs, litigation and failure of contractors.

International Conference on Population and Development

*67. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether India had participated in the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in September, 1994;

(b) if so, the broad features of the action plan drawn up at this Conference for the next two decades; and

(c) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development envisages in the main:

(i) Integration of population and development strategies;

(ii) Empowerment of women;

(iii) Development of policies and laws supportive of the family with regard to its role, rights, composition and structure;

(iv) Improvement in the quality of life in the process of demographic transition;

(v) Action on reproductive rights & health;

(vi) Action on population information and communication, technology, research and development;

(vii) International Co-operation in furtherance of the Programme of Action; and

(viii) Partnership with Non-Government Sector;

(c) The Programme of Action is generally consistent with Indian's development priorities and on going programmes. Important programmes in this regard are child survival and safe Motherhood, strengthening primary health care system, integrated child development services, promotion of gender equality, universal access to voluntary family planning services and greater involvement of NGOs.

Breast Milk banks

+68. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

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

(a) whether there is a large scope to set up breast milk banks in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such banks functioning in the country and the details of their operations;

(c) whether there are plans to establish and promote more such banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A breastmilk bank is functioning at the Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Hospital, Bombay since 1989.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Talks with Pakistan

*69. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to have fresh talks with Pakistan to establish better Indo-Pak relations and to resolve Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of

Pakistan thereto:

(c) whether Pakistan put forward some conditions to hold talks with India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b). Government are convinced that all outstanding issues with Pakistan could be resolved peacefully and through negotiations. Government have, in this spirit, repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan in the recent period our readiness to hold talks, formally or informally. We are disappointed that a positive response is not available so far from Pakistan. We would pursue our proposal of a constructive dialogue with Pakistan at every opportunity.

(c) and (d). Pakistan has raised at various times certain conditions and preconditions pertaining to the ground situation in J&K and the two non-papers handed over in January 1994 for the holding of talks with India. **Setting of conditions or preconditions for such talks does not, in view, constitute a positive approach.**

[Translation]

Permanent Membership In the UN Security Council

*70. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has formally staked its claim in the United National General Assembly for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the other member countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) The Commerce Minister, as leader of the Indian delegation to the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly, stated in his speech in the Plenary meeting that given any criteria-population, size of the economy or future potential, contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and to peace-keeping-India deserves to be a permanent member of the Security Council.

(c) The General Assembly's working Group on the "Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Permanent Membership of the Security Council" is not discussing individual candidatures, but the principles and criteria that should govern an expansion, and member-States have not therefore been required to take a stand on the candidatures of any country.

[English]

Basic Telecom Services

*71. SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of the basic telecom services adopted by the Government;

(b) the projected resource requirements to fulfil the Eighth Plan target of providing basic telecom services to people;

(c) the projected shortfall in meeting such resource requirements through the budgetary support;

(d) whether the alternative of going public with issues floated in the market is being considered by the Government to meet these requirements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Following are generally considered as basic telecom services:

(i) telephone Service: Local and Long Distance

(ii) Telegraphy

(iii) Telex

(iv) Real Time Switched Data Communication

(v) Leased Line Service

(b) The projected resources requirement is Rs. 40,555 crores.

(c) The approved 8th Plan outlay is Rs. 23,946 crores. At the mid-term review stage, this has been proposed to be raised to Rs. 33,733 crores. The balance is planned to be funded through alternative modes of financing like leasing etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mineral Exploration

*72. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have conducted a survey of Mineral reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity and value of metallic and nonmetallic minerals extracted during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the programmes being implemented to encourage private sector participation in mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India has conducted survey for locating mineral resources in different places of

the country and have established the following reserves of major ores/minerals:

Name of the Mineral Ores	Total Reserves (in million tonnes)
Hematitic Iron ore	11939.53
Magnetitic Iron Ore	4896.04
Manganese Ore	369.78
Chromite	104.13
Lead-Zinc Ore	215.02
Copper Ore	422.21
Tin Ore	28.9(13643 tonnes metal)
Tungsten Ore	30.18(117743 tonnes WO ₃)
Rock Phosphate	160.91
Apatite	13.28
Asbestos	11.82
Bauxite	3037.49

Name of the Mineral Ores	Total Reserves (in million tonnes)
Dolomite	6509.86
Graphite	10.21
Gypsum	321.58
Limestone	100760.39
Magnesite	344.71
Kyanite	5.67
Sillimanite	54.19
Diamond	1196154 carats
Gold ore	17.052m.t.(with grade ranging from 1.22 gm/t. to 4.60 gm/t.)

(c) The total quantity and value of metallic and non-metallic minerals extracted during the last three years is given below:—

Mineral of	Unit of Qty.	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
METALLIC MINERALS							
Bauxite	Th. T	5013.0	70.09	5103.0	74.51	5028.5	74.04
Chromite	-do-	1082.1	205.69	1060.6	204.88	1094.1	207.36
Copper ore	-do-	5207.0	218.09	5210.8	221.36	5224.3	209.75
Gold	Kg.	2041.0	84.97	1850.0	81.35	1938.0	85.87
Iron ore	Th.t.	58534.0	725.03	55818.0	713.52	56380.0	777.23
Lead Conc.	Tonne	53255.0	41.22	60704.0	49.30	61426.0	44.62
Manganese Ore	Th.T.	1639.7	103.86	1870.4	138.80	1781.1	153.72
Silver	Kg.	3556.0	25.59	46560.0	31.27	49910.0	33.35
Zinc Conc.	Tonne	252540.0	133.37	301437.0	208.70	325022.0	164.11
NON-METALLIC MINERALS							
Apatite	Th.T.	17.0	0.40	16.8	0.61	14.2	0.64
Phosphorite	-do-	585.9	59.12	617.4	61.07	727.8	80.53
Asbestos	Tonne	39440.0	2.00	43708.0	2.00	46961.0	2.02
Barytes	Th.T.	635.1	22.78	372.1	10.36	531.5	18.66
Diamond	Carat	10213.0	10.79	18752.0	8.38	19607.0	9.10
Dolomite	Th.T.	2931.9	33.64	3051.3	37.49	3469.0	47.79
Fire Clay	-do-	531.5	3.94	438.7	3.22	464.6	3.70
Fluorite (Graded)	Tonne	3694.0	0.85	2819.0	0.78	5635.0	1.20
Fluorite	-do-	2354.0	11.11	19598.0	9.58	19215.0	6.46
Gypsum	TH.T.	1582.2	16.33	1626.2	1998	1878.1	24.28
Kaolin	-do-	799.2	18.20	649.1	26.45	659.3	25.76
Kyanite	Tonne	19908.0	1.69	9191.0	0.70	5940.0	0.35
Sillimanite	-do-	13677.0	2.30	20227.0	2.75	12050.0	1.73
Limestone	Th.T.	77375.0	380.77	76617.0	396.27	83866.00	444.45
Limekankar	-do-	125.2	0.53	59.3	0.29	98.4	0.38
Limeshell	-do-	119.1	1.76	100.0	1.79	88.3	1.84
Calcareous Sand	-do-	121.2	0.84	83.1	0.58	268.1	1.88
Magnesite	-do-	530.6	31.77	569.9	34.20	417.5	24.87
Mica (crude)	Tonne	3593.0	3.04	2507.0	1.97	2242.0	1.89
Pyrites	Th.T.	130.7	5.68	130.3	5.67	141.2	6.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Steatite Th.t	451.9	12.93	381.7	11.16	359.8	10.66
Other Major Minerals (value)		42.33				
Minor Minerals (value)		1319.97		35.54	1319.97	38.44
						1319.97

(d) With a view to encourage private sector participation in mining, the National Mineral Policy 1993, did away with reservation of 13 minerals for exclusive exploitation by the public sector. Any company registered in India is eligible for grant of prospecting licence/mining lease in respect of non-fuel and non atomic minerals. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules 1960 have been amended incorporating provisions which would facilitate investment in the mineral sector.

Power Plants

*73. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed capacity of the power plants in Kawas, Gandhar, Farakka and talcher is not being utilised fully;

(b) if so, the respective installed capacity thereof and percentage of utilisation during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have also ascertained the reasons for the non-utilisation of the installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE):
(a) and (b): The desired information in respect of the 4 NTPC plants in question is as follows:—

(1). KAWAS (645 MW): The capacity utilisation in terms of PLF in the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 (upto November, 1994) has been 52.68%, 42.89% and 39.01% respectively

(2) GANDHAR (648 MW). Out of 648 MW, 393 MW has been commissioned, but has not yet been declared commercial. Therefore, its utilisation is not measured in terms of PLF. The energy generated from this station was 1.95 MU in 1993-94, and 151 MU in 1994-95 (upto November, 1994). Steam turbine units of 255 MW will be commissioned as per schedule in 1995-96.

(3). FARAKKA STAGE-I (600 MW) is operating satisfactorily according to grid requirements. Its PLF in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto November, 1994) has been 70.26%, 68.02% and 77.12% respectively.

FARAKKA STAGE-II (2×500 MW): The Units have not yet been declared commercial, therefore, their utilisation is not measured in terms of PLF. The energy generated by these Units was 290 MU in 1993-94 and 183 MU in 1994-95 (upto November, 1994).

4. TALCHER (2×500 MW): These units are scheduled to be commissioned in 1994-95 (February, 1995) and 1995-96.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Capacity utilisation of Kawas and Gandhar gas power plants has been adversely affected due to inadequate availability of gas. Efforts are being made to increase the supply of gas.

In Farakka Stage-II, units 4 and 5 were affected due to an unfortunate accident in Electro-Static Precipitator (ESP) to structure in January, 1994. This has necessitated strengthening of ESP structures. The unit 5 has been pressed into regular service with effect from September, 1994 and unit 4 is expected to be pressed into service from January, 1995.

[English]

Modernisation of IISCO

*74. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for the modernisation of IISCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds to be invested in this regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to take external assistance also for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). Since IISCO became a sick industrial company in terms of the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985 (as amended in February, 1994), a reference was made by the Board of Directors of IISCO to BIFR on 22nd June, 1994, as required under Section 15 of the Act for determination of measures to be adopted with respect to the company.

Any scheme to be taken up for modernisation of IISCO will, therefore, have to be in accordance with the orders of the BIFR in this regard.

Investment in Systems of Medicines

*75. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

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

(a) the sector-wise investment made for research and development in allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurved, Unani and other indigenous systems of medicine in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have evolved any projection for such investments in the next three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether possibilities have been explored for off-setting the adverse impact on the drug prices in the country, in the post-GATT scenario, by further promoting the indigenous systems of medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The sector-wise investment made for Research and Development in Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurved, Unani, Naturopathy and Siddha in the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Allopathy (ICMR)	2797.72	3227.95	3453.29
Homoeopathy	232.58	271.09	303.32
Ayurveda & Siddha	771.57	839.90	889.84
Unani	342.29	456.78	438.65
Yoga & Naturopathy	68.78	57.37	67.58
ICMR (ISM)	85.00	87.94	94.90

The Government have decided to promote research in each of the indigenous systems of medicine in the next three years primarily through the setting up of a new Department of ISM in the country. Greater emphasis by increased allocation of resources for research is proposed in the coming years by upgrading the research institutions for ISM like CCRAS, CCRUM, CCRYN and CCRH. Research would also be based on cooperative effort between bodies like ICMR, NIMHANS and ISM&H research bodies.

(d) and (e). While promotion of indigenous systems of medicine and availability of drugs under this system are going to be given a boost in the coming years it is not expected that there would be an adverse impact on the prices of drugs which are currently in the market in the context of GATT.

Visit of Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Germany

*76. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Germany visited India recently for bilateral talks between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Klaus Kinkel, paid an official visit to India from 27-29 July, 1994 at the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs. Dr. Kinkel called on the President, the Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He

held talks with EAM, Finance Minister and Home Minister. A 24-Member high level business delegation accompanying Dr. Kinkel was jointly addressed by him and the Finance Minister, interacted extensively with Indian counterparts, and was also briefed on our economic liberalisation programme by a panel of senior officials.

The principal subjects covered in talks with Dr. Kinkel included the promotion of bilateral trade and investment, the situation in Bosnia, Indo-Pak relations and bilateral cooperation on global issues, particularly at the UN. Our concerns related to cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir were conveyed to Dr. Kinkel. The German Minister underlined the central position occupied by India in terms of Germany's Asia Concept Policy and stressed the importance attached by them to developing closer relations with India on the basis of partnership in political, economic and cultural fields. Dr. Kinkel reaffirmed German support for the resolution of Indo-Pak issues through bilateral dialogue and welcomed India's policy of transparency on human rights. He indicated Germany's strong interest in permanent membership of the UN Security Council and expressed support for a permanent seat for India in that UN body.

During Dr. Kinkel's visit, a Bilateral Financial Assistance Agreement was concluded providing for a total of DM 460 million in assistance for India during 1994-95. German assistance is to be utilised for mutually identified developmental projects.

The German business delegation accompanying Dr. Kinkel was urged to explore more actively prospects for investments in the areas of power, energy, coal, telecommunications, environment-friendly technologies, modernisation of roads and ports and agroprocessing. The German business delegation evinced keen interest in increasing their presence in the Indian market through investments, particularly in the fields of power, chemicals and the entire range of transportation infrastructure.

Visit of Prime Minister to Singapore and Vietnam

*77. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Singapore and Vietnam recently;

(b) if so, the issues which figured in his talks with the leaders;

(c) whether any agreements and protocols were signed to strengthen the bilateral economic, trade, cultural and diplomatic relations;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof;

(e) the total quantum of investments expected with these countries as a result of the visit; and

(f) the extent of impact on this investment due to ceiling on foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir from 5 - 9 September, 1994.

(b) Issues of bilateral, regional and international significance were discussed with Singapore and Vietnamese leaders.

(c) & (d) The following Agreements were signed during the visit.

Singapore:

Memorandum of Understanding on Consultations between the two Foreign Offices, providing for periodic discussions on all issues of importance.

Vietnam:

- i) Memorandum of Understanding on Consultations between the two Foreign Offices, providing for periodic discussions on all issues of importance;
- ii) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation
- iii) Agreement on Travel Facilities for Citizens of the two countries.
- iv) Protocol on Defence Cooperation

Several corporate agreements were also signed, as per statement attached.

(e) The Prime Minister's visit is expected to stimulate investment activity vis-a-vis Singapore. It is not, however, possible to put a specific figure. Vietnam is not a capital surplus country.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Singapore

The following MOU/Agreements were signed, at corporate level, during Prime Minister's visit in September 1994:

1. Aquafarm: Joint Venture between blue Bay marine Foods Ltd. Madras, and Asia Pacific Seafoods Pte. Ltd. Singapore.
2. Third Country Trade and Investment: Collaboration Agreement between Greaves Ltd., Bombay and Pacific Greaves Pte. Ltd., Singapore.
3. Ship-Breaking: Joint Venture between m/s. Ganpatrai Jaigopal, Bombay and Thakral Investments Holdings Pte Ltd., Singapore and Natsteel Trade International Pte. Ltd., Singapore.
4. LPG Terminal: Joint Development Agreement between the Western India Group and M/s Sembawang Engineering, Singapore.
5. Private Bank: Joint Venture between 20th Century Finance Corporation and Kephinace Investment Pte Ltd., Singapore.
6. Mini Township: Agreement between Growth Techno Projects, New Delhi and Construction Technology, Singapore.
7. Warehousing: Joint Venture between Newsprint Trading & Sales Corporation, Delhi and CWT Distribution Ltd. Led Singapore Consortium.
8. Restaurant: Joint Venture between Pamnai Foods Pte. Ltd. and Inno-Pacific Holdings, Singapore.
9. Value-added Network Services: Joint Venture between M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra and Singapore Network Services.
10. Office Complex: Joint Venture between M/s. Unitech and a Singapore consortium.
11. Bakery: Joint Venture between Kwality Ice Cream Group, India and QAF Ltd., Singapore.
12. Telecommunication Equipment: Agreement between ITI Communications and Comedge Communications.

Vietnam

The following Agreements were signed, at corporate level, with Vietnam during Prime Minister's visit in September 1994:

- (i) Agreement to set up a sugar factory in Long An province at an approximate cost of about US\$ 18 million with 100% foreign investment by Nagarjuna Fertilisers Ltd.
- (ii) US\$ 5 million joint venture for manufacturing sugar machinery signed between Vietnam General Sugar Corp. and KCP Ltd., Facilities to be located near Ho Chi Minh City.
- (iii) A waste treatment plant under B.O.T. terms in Ho Chi Minh city by M/s. Western Paques. Agreement signed with Ho Chi Minh City Department of Public Works.
- (iv) Agreement between M/s. RITES and Vietnam National Railway for fabrication of railway coaches.
- (v) Agreement between KEC International and Compha Engineering Company for a joint venture to manufacture transmission towers near Hai Phong.
- (vi) Agreement for setting up a waste treatment plant in Hanoi between Western Paques and Hanoi People's Committee.

Coal and Gas Supply to Power Houses

*78. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total requirement of coal and gas in the power houses in each State;
- (b) the quantity supplied during the last three years;
- (c) whether there is any shortage in the supply of coal and gas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE):

(a) The total requirement of coal during the current year is 177 Million Tonnes (MT) for coal based stations and 20.33 MCMD of gas for gas based stations. State-wise break-up of these figures is indicated in the statement I & II attached.

(b) and (c) The quantity of coal and gas received during the last three years as against the requirement/ allocation is as under:—

COAL

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Requirement	Receipt	Shortfall	%
1991-92	137	130.07	6.93	5
1992-93	150	142.62	7.40	4.9
1993-94	160	158.30	1.70	1.1

GAS

(Figures in M.C.M.D.)

Year	Allocation	Supplies	Shortfall	%
1991-92	20.33	11.87	8.46	41.6
1992-93	20.33	13.53	6.80	33.4
1993-94	20.33	12.96	7.37	36.2

(d) The position of coal and gas supply to all the thermal power stations in the country is kept under review including at the high level inter-departmental weekly meeting, and remedial actions are taken from time to time. Steps taken to increase the availability of gas include the development of new fields, additional development of some existing fields, construction of trunk pipelines and expansion in the handling capacity of gas terminals.

Statement I

State-wise Coal Requirement for the Year 1994-95

Name of the State	Total Coal Requirement ('000 tonnes)
1	2
1. State Sector	
Northern Region	
Delhi	1840
Haryana	3250
Punjab	7500
Rajasthan	3570
Uttar Pradesh	13880
Total Northern Region	30040

1	2
Western Region	
Gujarat	11850
	12440
Madhya Pradesh	25220
Maharashtra	49510
Total Western Region	
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	9990
Tamil Nadu	9930
Karnataka	2870
Total Southern Region	22790
Eastern Region	
Bihar	3740
Orissa	1860
West Bengal	7210
Total Eastern Region	12610
North-Eastern Region	
Assam	370
Total North-Eastern Region	370
Total State Sector	115520
2. Central Sector	51350
3. DVC	5630
4. Private Sector	4500
Grand Total	177000

Statement-II

Requirement of Gas for Thermal Power Stations State-wise

State	Requirement
Andhra Pradesh	0.40
Assam	1.38
Delhi	0.60
Gujarat	6.05
Maharashtra	4.50
Rajasthan	1.75
Tamilnadu	0.06
Tripura	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	5.25
Total	20.33

National Nutrition Policy

*79. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted a study on malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiency Disorders (MDDs);

(b) if so, the facts and findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any National Nutrition policy for control of malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) According to ICMR study (1988-90) on Pre-school children, the extent of severe malnutrition was 8.7% of the population studies. The micronutrient deficiency has been estimated to be:—

- (i) Iron deficiency enameia: 50-70% pre-school children in 1989.
- (ii) Vitamin A deficiency 6.01% of the 0.6 years age group children in 1986-89.
- (iii) Iodine deficiency disorders: About 63 million people are estimated to suffer from Goitre/Iodine deficiency disorders in 1993.
- (c) and (d) The National Nutrition Policy, 1993, inter alia aims at tackling malnutrition/undernutrition problems through fortification of essential foods, popularization of low cost nutritious foods and control of micronutrient deficiencies. The long term measures aim at achieving food security and improved dietary patterns.

Compensation to Gulf War Returnees

*80. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian claimants who have registered their claims for loss during Iraq's invasion of Kuwait;
- (b) whether the claims have been screened and lodged with the United Nations Compensation Commission;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, category-wise;
- (d) whether some claimants have received the compensation;
- (e) if so, the number thereof; and
- (f) if not, the time by which the Commission is likely to commence payment of compensation to the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Total number of Indian claims—1,44,496.

- (b) Yes, before forwarding to the United Nations Compensation Commission, all the claims were screened by the Special Kuwait Cell.
- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (c) Category A | 1,04,035 |
| Category B | 258 |
| Category C | 39,158 |
| Category D | 927 |
| Category E | 117 |
| Category F | 1 |

(d) No payment has been made to any claimant as yet.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) The United Nations Compensation Commission is exclusively responsible to scrutinise and evaluate the

claims, evolve the payment procedures and deliver the awarded compensation to eligible claimants for payment through national governments. It is not possible to estimate the timing or the value of payment which may eventually be made by the United Nations Compensation Commission.

Government Quarters for Safdarjung Hospital Staff

627. SHRI VIJAY NAWAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government quarters constructed two years ago for employees of Safdarjung Hospital have not been allotted so far;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount of loss suffered by the Estate Office during that period as a result thereof; and
- (d) the date by when the Government propose to allot these quarters to the hospital staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) CPWD has not so far handed over the constructed houses to hospital authority for want of clearance from NDMC as also water and electric connections. The houses will be allotted to the eligible employees after the CPWD hands over the quarters alongwith the completion certificate to the Safdarjung Hospital authorities.

World Bank assistance to Hospitals in A.P.

628. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the World Bank seeking assistance to set up Secondary hospitals in districts;
- (b) if so, whether the proposal was on the final stage and an agreement in this regard was to be signed in September, 1994;
- (c) whether the World Bank officials visited the State and found the project feasible, expressing willingness to fund the project;
- (d) whether all the modalities regarding payment of loans have been worked out; and
- (e) if so, by when an agreement is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e) the Andhra Pradesh Health System Project for the upgradation of Secondary Level Hospitals was posed to the World Bank end negotiations completed successfully in early October, 1994. The total cost of the project is estimated as US\$ 158 million out of which the IDA's credit would be US\$ 133 million (approximately).

[Translation]

Coal Based Thermal Power Plants

629. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal of privatisation of coal based thermal power plants in the tribal districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present phase of consideration of this proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Gujarat Power Corporation Limited (GPCL) has made one proposal of privatisation of coal (lignite) based thermal power plant in the mangrol tribal taluka of Surat District.

(b) GPCL intimated that as lignite deposits have been found in the taluka, pit-head power station is proposed in the private sector to exploit these deposits.

(c) An MOU has been signed in September '94 by GPCL transferring this project to GIPCL a generating Company in the private sector for its implementation.

(d) As per information given by GPCL, the Project is likely to be completed by March, 1999.

Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals

630. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals functioning in Gujarat State;

(b) the total financial assistance provided to these colleges and hospitals during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for setting up new Ayurvedic Colleges and Hospitals and the extension of the present ones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are nine Ayurvedic Colleges; one Gujarat Ayurved University and forty four Ayurvedic Hospitals functioning in Gujarat State.

(b) The financial assistance provided to Ayurvedic Colleges in Gujarat in the past three years is enclosed in detail in the attached statement.

(c) No such request has been received by the Government.

(d) does not arise.

(e) does not arise.

Statement**Financial Assistance to Ayurvedic Colleges of Gujarat in last three years**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Name of the Collee	Grant released
1991-92	Shri Gulabkunverba Ayurved College, Jamnagar.	2.00
	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Jamnagar.	185.00
1992-93	Shri Gulabkunverba Ayurved College, Jamnagar.	10.00
	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Jamnagar.	231.50
1993-94	Govt. Ayurvedic College, Vadodara.	29.19
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh.	6.50
	Institute of Post-Graduate Techning and Research, Jamnagar.	245.00
	Shri Gulabkunverba Ayurved College, Jamnagar.	5.00
Total		714.19

[English]

Telephones in Chandigarh

631. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections issued in Chandigarh Union Territory during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of telephones working there as on April 1, 1991 and November 14, 1994 respectively;

(c) the total number of applicants currently on the waiting list;

(d) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared; and

(e) other telecom services being provided in the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, the number of new telephone connections issued in Chandigarh Union Territory during the last three years are as follows:

1991-92	5004
1992-93	2851
1993-94	2268
Total	10123

(b) The total number of telephones working in Chandigarh (UT)

As on 1.4.1991—21866

As on 14.11.1994—34721

(c) The total number of applicants currently on waiting list as on 30.11.1994 in Chandigarh (UT) is 35652.

(d) the waiting list is planned to be cleared by Sept. 1995.

(e) Radio Paging Service is planned to be provided.

[Translation]

Pre-Verification of Telephones Bills

632. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently started a system of pre-verification of telephone bills in Uttar Pradesh to ensure the correctness of Bills particularly in the cases of excess billing;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce this system in other places also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Instructions have already been issued to all units including U.P. for pre-verification of telephone bills.

(c) For accuracy of the bill and meter reading data respectively, the unit should verify heavy bills exceeding Rs. 10000/- before despatch to ensure that there is no error in processing the bills. The abnormality of calls, if any, in bill should be brought to the personal notice of the concerned officers to have the functioning of the meter checked and to verify the technical accuracy of meter reading.

As soon as the results of the investigation of the causes of the heavy billing are known and if it is decided that the Bill is to be corrected, 'Revised Bill' clearly indicating that it is in supersession of the bill issued earlier shall be despatched to the subscriber. If, however, the subscriber reports that he has paid the bill, the excess amount should be passed on to his credit by adjustment in the next bill and he be intimated of the fact.

Gold Production

633. SHRI MRITYANJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2227 answered on the 8th August, 1994 and be pleased to state:

(a) whether information on parts (c) to (f) have been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; .

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the details of survey work being undertaken by the Geological Survey of India for gold exploration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Implementation Report, containing the information, have been sent to the Ministry of parliamentary Affairs on 5.12.94 for laying the same on the Table of the House;

* (c) Does not arise;

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Increase in T.b. patients

634. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in the number of Tuberculosis patients in the country;

(b) if so, the number of T.B. patients identified in each State during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken to prevent the growing incidence of T.B. and the funds allotted to each State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to arrest the growing incidence of T.B. patients are:—

(i) Formulation of a Revised strategy.

(ii) Introduction of Short Course Chemotherapy for T.B. patients, and

(iii) Increase in the Annual plan outlay.

A statement showing the allocation of funds to all the states during the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 is enclosed.

Statement

National Tuberculosis Control Programme Allocation to states 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/- Union Territory	1992-93 Allocation	1993-94 Allocation	1994-95 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
A. STATES:				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.00	205.00	230.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.50	29.00	30.50
3.	Assam	78.00	111.00	112.50
4.	Bihar	143.00	206.00	207.00
5.	Goa	8.50	12.00	11.25
6.	Gujarat	228.00	276.00	282.00
7.	Haryana	77.00	89.00	100.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.00	56.00	67.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.00	77.00	80.50
10.	Karnataka	89.00	117.00	154.00
11.	Kerala	47.00	77.00	95.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	280.00	350.00	395.00
13.	Maharashtra	308.00	366.00	413.00
14.	Manipur	9.50	12.00	18.25
15.	Meghalaya	9.50	12.00	18.25
16.	Mizoram	9.50	12.00	18.25
17.	Nagaland	9.50	12.00	18.25
18.	Orissa	79.00	113.00	155.50
19.	Punjab	103.00	156.00	150.50
20.	Rajasthan	118.00	166.00	187.00
21.	Sikkim	8.00	13.00	17.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	268.00	318.00	380.20
23.	Tripura	16.00	22.00	27.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	374.00	450.00	560.00
25.	West Bengal	185.00	250.00	310.00
		2700.00	3505.00	4040.00

Speed Post Corporation

635. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Speed Post Corporation as an autonomous unit under the Posts and Telegraph Deptt. to impart greater thrust and efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

636. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Bihar which have electronic telephone exchanges as on March 31, 1964;

(b) the additional places in which electronic telephone exchanges are to be installed during 1994-95;

(c) the places in which electronic exchanges have been installed upto September 30, 1994 alongwith number of lines in each exchange; and

(d) the number of registered applicants for telephone connections in Bihar as on September 30, 1994 with exchange-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Details as per Statement-I attached;

(b) Electronic telephone exchange at 29 places are to be installed during 1994-95, depending upon availability of funds, stores. Details are given in Statement-II and Annexure-III.

(c) Electronic telephone exchanges installed from 1-4-94 to 30-9-94 are given in Statement-III.

(d) Details as per Statement-IV attached.

Statement-I

Annexure-I

LIST OF ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES IN CHAPRA TELECOM DISTRICT AS ON 31-3-94

1. Adapur
2. Andar
3. Areraj
4. Bagaha
5. Baniapur
6. Barachaki
7. Barakagaon
8. Barauli
9. Barahria
10. Basantpur
11. Babhua
12. Battiah
13. Bhairoganj
14. Bhelahi
15. Bheldi
16. Champapur
17. Chanpatia
18. Chapra
19. Chauradano
20. Chiraiya
21. Damodarpur
22. Daraunda
23. Daudpur
24. Dhaka
25. Dighwadulauli
26. Dighwara
27. Dindyalpur
28. Donganj

29. Ekma
30. G. Madhuban
31. Ghora Saehan
32. Gopalganj
33. Gopalpur
34. Goreykothi
35. Goekha
36. Harsidhi
37. Hasantpura
38. Hathua
39. Jalalpur
40. Jogapathi
41. Kalyanpur
42. Kateya
43. Kesariaya
44. Kotwa
45. Lauriya
46. Maharajganj
47. Mainatad
48. Mairwa
49. Majhulia
50. Manjhagarh
51. Manjhi
52. Marhowrah
53. Mashrakh
54. Mebbi
55. Motihari
56. N. Jalalpur
57. Nagra
58. Neygaon
59. Narkatia Bazar
60. Narkatieganj
61. Pipra Kothi
62. Pachrukhi
63. Pakaridayal
64. Perba
65. Raghunathpur
66. Ramgarhwa
67. Ramnagar
68. Raxaul
69. Revelganj
70. Sabamusa
71. Sataha
72. Sathi
73. Semra
74. Sidhwalia
75. Sikia
76. Siwan
77. Sonpur
78. Sugauli
79. Tarsiya
80. Thawe
81. Turkaulia
82. Valmikinagar
83. Ziraded

6. Balua Hat
7. Baluaha
8. Baluwa Bazar
9. Bangaon
10. Barmanakhi
11. Barbaha
12. Barsoi
13. Barsoni
14. Belwa
15. Bhabtia
16. Bihariganj
17. Binabhabargama
18. Biratpur
19. Birpur
20. Bishanpur Hat
21. Champa Nagar
22. Chatpur
23. Dhabobauli
24. Dhamdaha
25. Forbesganj
26. Gamaharia
27. Gauripur
28. Gawalpara
29. Guru Bazar
30. Harda
31. Haripur
32. J. Raghopur
33. Jalalgarh
34. Jankinagar
35. Jhandapur
36. Jogbani
37. Jokihat
38. Kajha
39. Kapasia
40. Karjainbazar
41. Kasba
42. Katihar
43. Khrik Bazar
44. Kishanganj
45. Kishanpur
46. Kohra
47. Kursela
48. Madhøpura
49. Maina
50. Manihari
51. Murajpur
52. Muriganj
53. Narayanpur
54. Narpatganj
55. Naugachhia
56. Nawhatta
57. Panchgachhia
58. Pipra
59. Pratappganj
60. Puraini
61. Pumea
62. Rahuatulsiyahi
63. Raniganj
64. Saharas
65. Saikhua
66. Salmari
67. Sarai Garh

KATIHAR

1. Ajamnagar
2. Arafiacourt
3. Bahadurganj
4. Baijnathpur
5. Baisi

68. Simr. Bakht. Pur
69. Singh Asthan
70. Semapur
71. Sonali
72. Songaras Raj
73. Sour Bazar
74. Sukhpur
75. Supaul
76. Thakurganj
77. Tribeniganj
78. Tulsia
79. Uda Kishanganj

LIST OF ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES AS ON 31-3-84 IN

Ranchi Telecom District

1. Bhandar
2. Borya
3. Bondu
4. Chanbo
5. Dharwa
6. Ghaghra
7. Gumla
8. Hinoo
9. Kanke
10. Khelari
11. Khunti
12. Koilebera
13. Kurua
14. Lohardaga
15. Mandar
16. Meclaskiganj
17. Mesra
18. Murhu
19. Muri
20. Nagari
21. Netarhat
22. Ormanji
23. Pandra
24. Piperwal
25. Rañchi
26. Simdega
27. Sisai
28. Itki
29. Tatisilwai
30. Torpa

Dhanbad Telecom District

1. Baghmara
2. Bahadurpur
3. Baliapur
4. Balidih
5. Bermo
6. Bokaro S. City
7. Chandankiyari
8. Chendarpura
9. Chas
10. Chirkunda
11. Dhanbad
12. Gomia
13. Gomoh
14. Govindpur
15. Katras
16. Nirsa

17. Jharia
18. Kalpania
19. Kandra
20. Kathra
21. Loyabad
22. Muqma
23. Nawadih
24. Peterhar
25. Rajganj
26. Sindi
27. Sindih
28. Tapchanhi
29. Tenughat
30. Tundi
31. Tupkadhi

Sasaram Telecom District

1. Ahorhigala
2. Ararkotha
3. Balumath
4. Banjari
5. Barwadih
6. Betla
7. Bhabhua
8. Bhawanathpur
9. Bikramganj
10. Chandwa
11. Chhaterpur
12. Chhipadohar
13. Dalmianagar
14. Daltonganj
15. Dinira
16. Durgawati
17. Garhwa
18. Haidernagar
19. Hariharganj
20. Jamuhar
21. Japla
22. Karghar
23. Karkat
24. Kochas
25. Kundra
26. Latehar
27. Lesliganj
28. Majhwaon
29. Meral
30. Mohomia
31. Nagarutari
32. Nasariganj
33. Natwar
34. Nokha
35. Raipurchori
36. Rajpur
37. Ramana
38. Ramgarh (SSR)
39. Rankraj
40. Rehla
41. Sanjhauri
42. Sasaram
43. Sheosagar
44. Tilouthi

LIST OF ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES AS ON (31-3-94) IN
Arrah Telecom District

1. Akhgaon
 2. Arrah
 3. Bahea
 4. Baruna
 5. Barhmpur
 6. Buxur
 7. Chabua
 8. Dhmar
 9. Dumraon
 10. Gajrajganj
 11. Garhani
 12. Gidha
 13. Itheri
 14. Hasanbarar
 15. Jagdishpur
 16. Jamalpur
 17. Khuta Bazar
 18. Koilwar
 19. Koransara
 20. Majharia
 21. Naraynpur
 22. Nawanagar
 23. Piro
 24. Rajpur
 25. Sahpur
 26. Sandesh
 27. Simari
 28. Udwan Nagār
- Bhagalpur Telecom District
1. Akbarnagar
 2. Aliganj
 3. Amarpur
 4. Amarpur (M.C.)
 5. Asarganj
 6. Bakudih
 7. Banka
 8. Barahat
 9. Barbigaha
 10. Barhait
 11. Barharwa
 12. Barhaiya
 13. Bariarpur
 14. Bhagaiya
 15. Bhagalpur
 16. Bounsi
 17. Chakai
 18. Chitra
 19. Sariapur
 20. Deoghar
 21. Dhoraiya
 22. Dighi
 23. Dumka
 24. Gidhour
 25. Gudda
 26. Ghogha
 27. H. Kheragpur
 28. Hansdiha
 29. Hathiyama
 30. Hiranpur
 31. Ishipur

32. Jamalpur
33. Jamshi
34. Jamtara
35. Jamui
36. Jharmundi
37. Jasidih
38. Jhajha
39. Kahalgaon
40. Kajra
41. Karmatar
42. Kathikund
43. Katoria
44. Khaira
45. Khiriban
46. Korka
47. Kumarpur
48. Lakhisarai
49. Lalmaṭiya
50. Laxmipur
51. Madhupur
52. Mahagama
53. Maheshpur Raj
54. Mallehpur
55. Mathurapur
56. Mehus
57. Mihijam
58. Mirza Chowki
59. Mahaipahar
60. Munger
61. Naia
62. Naraini
63. Narainpur
64. Naunihat
65. Pakur
66. Palajori
67. Parsa (Godda)
68. Patam
69. Pathargama
70. Pirpainti
71. Pithana
72. Poraiyahat
73. Purgaini
74. Rajaun
75. Rajmahal
76. Raneswar
77. Sabour
78. Sahisganu
79. Sajour
80. Sangrampur
81. Sanokhar
82. Saraiyahat
83. Sarath
84. Shadpur
85. Shahjampur
86. Shahkund
87. Shambhuganj
88. Sheikhpura
89. Sikandra
90. Simultalia
91. Sonhaura
92. Sono
93. Sultanganj

94. Surajgarha
95. Taljhari
96. Tarapur
97. Tinpahar
98. Udhwa

Gaya Telecom District

1. Akbarpur
2. Amda
3. Alwal
4. Aurangabad
5. Barun
6. Belaganj
7. Bhadeya
8. Bharthauli
9. Bithosarif
10. Bodhgaya
11. Chakand
12. Chfrki
13. Deo
14. Daudnagar
15. Dobhi
16. Fatehpur
17. Gaya
18. Goh
19. Govindpur
20. Guraru
21. Haspura
22. Hasua
23. Jamhore
24. Jehanabad
25. Kako
26. Khizersarai
27. Kurtha
28. Madanpur
29. Makhdumpur
30. Nabinagar
31. Nawada
32. Obra
33. Pakribarawan
34. Paraiya
35. Poiwan
36. Rafiganj
37. Raniganj
38. Rajauli
39. Sheoganj
40. Sherghati
41. Sumrabazar
42. S. Imamganj
43. Tehta
44. Tekari
45. Wazirganj
46. Warsaliganj

Patna Telecom District

1. Ashthawan
2. Athmalgola
3. Bakhtiarapur
4. Banu
5. Bani
6. Biharsharif
7. Bihta

8. Bikram
9. Chand
10. Danapur
11. Daniawan
12. Dayalchak
13. Dip Nagar
14. Dulhin Bazar
15. Dumdama
16. Ekangarsarai
17. Fatwah
18. Ganjpur
19. Giriak
20. Gonamah
21. Guasasheikhpur
22. Harnaut
23. Hathidah
24. Hilsa
25. Islampur
26. Kankarbagh
27. Kara; Parasura
28. Kalrisarai
29. Khushrupur
30. Maner
31. Masaurhi
32. Mokamah
33. Nagarnausa
34. Naianda
35. Naubalpur
36. Noorsarai
37. Paliganj
38. Pandarakh
39. Parwalpur
40. Patei Nagar
41. Palliputra
42. Patna City
43. Patna Main
44. Pawapuri
45. Penal
46. Purnpun
47. Rahui
48. Rajendra Nagar
49. Rajgir
50. Salimpur
51. Sarmera
52. Silao
53. Simra
54. Telhara
55. Yogipur

Hazaribagh Telecom District

1. Arkhango
2. Atka
3. Aura
4. Baddam
5. Bagodar
6. Barhi
7. Barkagaon
8. Barkatha
9. Basipatratu
10. Bengabad
11. Bharachnagar
12. Bhurkinda

13. Bishungarh
14. Chandwara
15. Chapuadih
16. Charhi
17. Chatra
18. Chauparan
19. Daru
20. Demotand
21. Deari
22. Domchanch
23. Dwarpahari
24. Gandey
25. Ghatotand
26. Giddi
27. Giridih
28. Godakhar
29. Gola
30. Hazaribagh
31. Ichak
32. Isribazar
33. Jainagar (HZB)
34. Jhumra
35. Jhumritilaiya
36. Keredari
37. Kuju
38. Koderma
39. Madhuban
40. Maheshmunda
41. Mandu
42. Markacho
43. Meru
44. Mirzaganj
45. Patratu
46. Rajdhanwar
47. Rajrappa
48. Ramgarh
49. Saigawha
50. Simaria
51. Suriya
52. Tandwa
53. Tilaiyadam
54. Tisri

Muzaffarpur

1. Aurai
2. Bairjamia
3. Bajpatti
4. Belsund
5. Bhagwanpur
6. Bidupur
7. Bochaha
8. Chainpur
9. Chaksikandar
10. Chaprakhurd
11. Deoria
12. Desari
13. Dheng
14. Dholi
15. Gorul
16. Hazipur
17. Jaitpur
18. Janakpur Road
19. Jandaha
20. Kanti
21. Karnaul
22. Kerma
23. Kurhani
24. Lalganj
25. Madhopur
26. Mahnar
27. Mahua
28. Mainapur
29. Motipur
30. Muzaffarpur
31. Narma
32. Pachdahi
33. Parihar
34. Parsauni
35. Patipur
36. Pratiptand
37. Raunisaidpur
38. Riga
39. Sahtai Bujurg
40. Sarai
41. Saraiya
42. Sheohar
43. Sitamarhi
44. Sonbarsa
45. Sursand
46. Turki
47. Vaisholi

Jamshedpur

1. Adityapur
2. Baharagora
3. Bara Amda
4. Barajamda
5. Biharsponge
6. Chaibasa
7. Chakradharpur
8. Chakulia
9. Chaliama
10. Chandil
11. Dalbhumgarh
12. Ghatsila
13. Gua
14. Haldipokhan
15. Jadugoda
16. Jaganathpur
17. Jamshedpurmax
18. Jhirkpani
19. Kandra
20. Karaikala
21. Kera
22. Kharswagarh
23. Mahulia
24. Manshanpur
25. Maubhandar
26. Meghahatubu
27. Mosabani
28. Noamundi
29. Parsudih
30. Patamda
31. Saraikela
32. Sini
33. Sonua
34. Surda
35. Surda
36. Telco

Darbhanga

1. Alauli
2. Andama
3. Andhra Thardi
4. Arer
5. BOR
6. Babhangama
7. Babubarhi
8. Bachhwara
9. Baghat
10. Baheri
11. Barauni
12. Basaitha
13. Basopatti
14. Bagusarai
15. Belasimari
16. Benipatti
17. Benipur
18. Bishanpur
19. Bhagwanpur (DBN)
20. Bhalpatti
21. Bharwara
22. Bhirha
23. Bihat

24. Biroul
25. Bhakribazar
26. Chauthan
27. Chhatauna
28. Dalsingsarai
29. Dalbhangra
30. Ekthata
31. Gandhwar
32. Ghoghardiha
33. Harri
34. Hasanpur
35. Hagaghat
36. Jainagar
37. Jalley
38. Jathmalpur
39. Jhanjharpur
40. Kaluahi
41. Kalyanpur
42. Kamtaul
43. Kansi
44. Kapar
45. Karzapatti
46. Keoti
47. Khagoria
48. Khajouli
49. Khajratha
50. Khuranua
51. Kisanpur
52. Koelakh
53. Kothia
54. Kusothar
55. Ladari
56. Mahta
57. Lakhminia
58. Laukaha
59. Madhepur
60. Maheshkhut
61. Majuhaul
62. Majhaulla
63. Mangalgarh
64. Mansi
65. Mansurchak
66. Maraiya
67. Matihani
68. Madhubani
69. Mohiuddinagar
70. Musari Gharary
71. Muskipur
72. Nehra
73. Nirmali
74. Paghari
75. Panchbh
76. Parbatta
77. Pasraha
78. Patory
79. Phulparas
80. Pindaruch
81. Purkhopatti
82. Pusa
83. Rahika
84. Raiyam
85. Rajnagar

86. Ramdiri
87. Rampatti
88. Rani
89. Rosera
90. Saharghat
91. Sahebpur Kamal
92. Sakari
93. Sakatpur
94. Samastipur
95. Sara
96. Sarairanjan
97. Sarsopahi
98. Satisnagar
99. Simara
100. Simari
101. Singhia Ghat
102. Sonki
103. Sonbarsa Ghat
104. Surha
105. Tajpur
106. Tamuria
107. Tarsarai
108. Tulapatganj
109. Ujiajpur
110. Ujjan
111. Vidyapatnagar

Statement-II

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PLACES WHERE ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES ARE TO BE INSTALLED DURING 1994-95

1. Jharia
2. Bhagalpur
3. Dhanbad
4. Jamshedpur
5. Adityapur
6. Telco
7. Persudih
8. Katrash
9. Balidih
10. Sinjri
11. Bokaro
12. Biharsharif

Statement-III

LIST OF PLACES WHERE ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES HAVE BEEN INSTALLED FROM 1-4-1994 to 30-9-94

Sl. No.	Name of place	Capacity (lines)
1	2	3
1.	Falka	88
2.	Bharmarpur	88
3.	Golma	88
4.	Manguar	88
5.	Sardha	88
6.	Alam Nagar	88
7.	Belhatrha	88
8.	Barkana	88
9.	Aryada	88

1	2	3
10.	Ramgarh	88
11.	Ganti	56
12.	Patahi	88
13.	Rajaura	88
14.	Ranchi	10000
15.	Rampur	88
16.	Namkum	500
17.	Biharsharif	2000

Statement-IV

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN BIHAR CIRCLE
(CORRECTED UPTO 30-9-94)

Sl.No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Akhgaon	12
2.	Arrah	894
3.	Baruna	00
4.	Behea	35
5.	Brahmpur	6
6.	Buxur	191
7.	Chausa	2
8.	Dumraon	53
9.	Dumri	0
10.	Gajrajanj	0
11.	Garhamo	8
12.	Gidha	4
13.	Hasanbazar	51
14.	Ithari	0
15.	Jagdishpur	47
16.	Jamalpur	33
17.	Khutha Bazar	6
18.	Koilwar	21
19.	Koransarai	3
20.	Majharia	0
21.	Narayanpur	34
22.	Nawanagar	1
23.	Piro	14
24.	Rajpur	18
25.	Sahpur	41
26.	Sandesh	41
27.	Simri	10
28.	Udwant Nagar	34
S.No.	Exchange	
1.	Akbamagar	2
2.	Aliganj	2
3.	Amarpur	1
4.	Amarpur (M.C.)	4
5.	Asarganj	1
6.	Bakudih	0
7.	Banka	0
8.	Barahat	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Barbigha	7	59.	Mirza Chowki	0
10.	Barhait	0	60.	Mohalpahari	0
11.	Barhait	88	61.	Munger	21
12.	Barharwa	0	62.	Nala	0
13.	Bariarpur	31	63.	Naraini	0
14.	Bhagaiya	31	64.	Naraynpur	0
15.	Bhagalpur	1340	65.	Naunihat	0
16.	Bounsi	1	66.	Pakur	28
17.	Chakai	0	67.	Palajopri	0
18.	Chitra	0	68.	Parsa (Godda)	0
19.	Dariapur	0	69.	Patam	22
20.	Deoghar	256	70.	Patyhargama	3
21.	Dhoraiya	0	71.	Pirpointi	6
22.	Dighi	0	72.	Pithana	0
23.	Dumka	134	73.	Poruiyahat	0
24.	Gangli	0	74.	Puraini	1
25.	Ghogha	0	75.	Rajaun	0
26.	Gidhour	0	76.	Rajmahal	0
27.	Godda	44	77.	Ramgarh	0
28.	H. Kharagpur	45	78.	Rameshwar	0
29.	Hansdiha	0	79.	Sabour	113
30.	Hathiyama	0	80.	Sahebganj	23
31.	Hiranpur	4	81.	Sajour	1
32.	Ishipur	0	82.	Sangrampur	3
33.	Jamalpur	60	83.	Sanokhar	0
34.	Jamsi	0	84.	Saraiyahat	0
35.	Jamara	18	85.	Sarath	0
36.	Jamui	6	86.	Shadpur	0
37.	Jasidih	19	87.	Shahjadpur	4
38.	Jhajha	10	88.	Shahkund	0
39.	Jharmundi	0	89.	Shambhuganj	0
40.	Kajra	27	90.	Sheshpura	0
41.	Karmatar	0	91.	Gikhndra	0
42.	Kathikund	0	92.	Simultalla	0
43.	Katoria	1	93.	Sonhaura	1
44.	Khaira	0	94.	Goro	0
45.	Khalgaon	88	95.	Sultanganj	6
46.	Khiriban	0	96.	Surajgarh	0
47.	Korka	0	97.	Talhari	0
48.	Kumarpur	0	98.	Tarapur	15
49.	Lakhisarai	94	99.	Tinpahar	0
50.	Lalmatiya	0	100.	Udhwa	0
51.	Laxmipur	0			
52.	Madhupur	56	Sl. Exchange	Waiting	
53.	Mahagama	40	No.	List	
54.	Maheshpur Raj	0	1	2	3
55.	Mallehpur	3	1.	Alauli	0
56.	Mathurapur	3	2.	Andama	0
57.	Mehus	3	3.	Andhra Bharhi	0
58.	Mihijam	5	4.	Arer	0

1	2	3
8.	Dhanbad	1010
9.	Kandra	0
10.	Balidih	6
11.	Lalpania	9
12.	Bahadurpur	0
13.	Peterwar	3
14.	Bermo	146
15.	Mugma	2
16.	Loyabad	2
17.	Chirkunda	23
18.	Chandrapur	8
19.	Tenughat	0
20.	Chas	105
21.	Sindri	83
22.	Gomia	0
23.	Nirsa Chatti	23
24.	Rajganj	3
25.	Nawadih	0
26.	Topchanchi	0
27.	Sinidih	0
28.	Tupkadih	0
29.	Tundi	0
30.	Kathara	8
31.	Bokaro S. City	785

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Akbarpur	20
2.	Amba	17
3.	Arwal	53
4.	Aurangabad	115
5.	Varun	29
6.	Balaganj	24
7.	Bhadeya	40
8.	Bharthauli	80
9.	Bithasarif	9
10.	Bodhgaya	60
11.	Chakand	51
12.	Cherki	20
13.	Doudnagar	154
14.	Dev	11
15.	Dami	00
16.	Fatehpur	00
17.	Gaya	1550
18.	Goh	23
19.	Govindpur	00
20.	Guraru	09
21.	Haspura	40
22.	Hasua	08
23.	Jamanganj	07
24.	Jamhore	28
25.	Jehanabad	380
26.	Kako	47
27.	Khizersarai	07
28.	Kurkhua	18
29.	Madanpur	22
30.	Madhdumpur	21
31.	Navinagar	59
32.	Nawada	131
33.	Obra	38

1	2	3
34.	Pakribarawan	00
35.	Paraiya	07
36.	Poiwan	5
37.	Rafiganj	40
38.	Rajouli	00
39.	Ramgang	13
40.	Sheoganj	12
41.	Sherghati	118
42.	Sumrabajar	55
43.	Tehra	17
44.	Tekari	45
45.	Varsaliganj	00
46.	Wazirganj	91

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Argada	18
2.	Arkhangu	00
3.	Atka	15
4.	Aura	14
5.	Baddam	05
6.	Barhi	22
7.	Barkagaon	38
8.	Barkakana	37
9.	Bagodar	16
10.	Barkatha	14
11.	Basl Pairatu	09
12.	Bengabad	24
13.	Bharaichnagar	14
14.	Bhurkunda	33
15.	Bishungarj	12
16.	Chandwara	26
17.	Chapuadih	10
18.	Charhi	38
19.	Chatra	03
20.	Chauparan	01
21.	Daru	11
22.	Demotand	05
23.	Deori	00
24.	Domchanch	15
25.	Dwarpahari	24
26.	Gandey	12
27.	Ghatotand	21
28.	Giddi	12
29.	Giridih	160
30.	Godakhar	00
31.	Gola	05
32.	Hazaribad	443
33.	Ichak	16
34.	Isribazar	37
35.	Jainagar (HZB)	26
36.	Jhumra	10
37.	Jhumritlaiya	110
38.	Keredari	07
39.	Koderma	23
40.	Kuju	12
41.	Madhuban	02
42.	Maheshmunda	22
43.	Mandu	19

1	2	3
44.	Markacho	19
45.	Meru	50
46.	Mirzaganj	56
47.	Patratu	27
48.	Rajdhanwar	04
49.	Rajrappa	22
50.	Ramgarh	209
51.	Satgawan	08
52.	Simania	06
53.	Suriya	17
54.	Tanjwa	05
55.	Tilaiyadam	00
56.	Tigri	13

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN
BIHAR CIRCLE
(CORRECTED UPTO 30.9.94)

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Alam Nagar	6
2.	Araria Couri	10
3.	Azam Nagar	23
4.	Bahadurganj	17
5.	Bajjnathpur	6
6.	Baisi	1
7.	Balu Hat.	26
8.	Baluaha	10
9.	Baluwa Bazar	8
10.	Bangaon	15
11.	Banmanichi	10
12.	Bardhha	24
13.	Barsoi	3
14.	Bargoni	0
15.	Belaa Terha	25
16.	Belva	1
17.	Bhaptia	5
18.	Bharmarpur	6
19.	Bihariganj	16
20.	Biaabhabanuma	2
21.	Biratpur	37
22.	Birpur	4
23.	Bishanpur Hat	0
24.	Champa Nagar	7
25.	Chhatapur	2
26.	Dhabouli	22
27.	Dhamdaha	2
28.	Falka	8
29.	Forbesganj	30
30.	Gamaharia	7
31.	Gauripur	13
32.	Gawalpara	10
33.	Golma	20
34.	Guru Bazar	6
35.	Harda	3
36.	Haripur	8
37.	J. Raghobpur	20
38.	Jalal Garh	2
39.	Jankinagar	2

1	2	3
40.	Jhandapur	26
41.	Jogbani	0
42.	Jokihat	0
43.	Kajha	3
44.	Kapasia	6
45.	Karjan Bazar	17
46.	Kasba	2
47.	Katihan	105
48.	Kharik Bazar	12
49.	Kishanganj	18
50.	Kishanpur	41
51.	Koriha	2
52.	Kursela	14
53.	Madheepura	129
54.	Mainarajhanpur	17
55.	Manguar	10
56.	Manihari	28
57.	Murajpur	1
58.	Murliganj	12
59.	Narayanpur	10
60.	Narpaiganj	2
61.	Naugachhia	35
62.	Nawhaii	23
63.	Panchgachhia	5
64.	Parwaha	8
65.	Pipra	2
66.	Pratapganj	17
67.	Puraini	5
68.	Purnea	405
69.	Rahualuasiya	15
70.	Raniganj	3
71.	Saharsa	21
72.	Salkhua	6
73.	Salmari	32
74.	Saraigarh	12
75.	Sanlaiha	19
76.	Semapur	19
77.	Simr. Bakhet Pur	20
78.	Singh Adthan	15
79.	Senal	5
80.	Sonbarasa Raj	32
81.	Sour Bazar	2
82.	Sukhpur	5
83.	Supaul	3
84.	Thakurganj	3
85.	Tirbeniganj	22
86.	Tulsia	0
87.	Uda Kishanganj	10

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN
BIHAR CIRCLE
(CORRECTED UP TO 30.9.1994)

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Adapur	5
2.	Araraj	5
3.	Babaha	142
4.	Babachhia	39

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Bettiha	177	23.	Kurhani	16
6.	Bhairoganj	8	24.	Lalganj	0
7.	Bhelahi	4	25.	Madhopur	25
8.	Champapur	10	26.	Mahnar	8
9.	Chanpatia	0	27.	Mahua	65
10.	Chhaurado	7	28.	Minapur	8
11.	Chiraiya	27	29.	Motipur	12
12.	Damodarpur	4	30.	Muzaffarpur	942
13.	Dhaka	4	31.	Narma	34
14.	D. Mathuhan	7	32.	Pachdahi	14
15.	Ghorasahan	11	33.	Parihar	0
16.	Harsidhi	1	34.	Parsauni	4
17.	Jogapatti	1	35.	Patepur	10
18.	Kalayanpur	5	36.	Prataptand	5
19.	Kasariya	23	37.	Raunisaidpur	2
20.	Kotwa	10	38.	Riga	11
21.	Lauria	3	39.	Sahdai Bujurg	2
22.	Mainatao	9	40.	Sarai	46
23.	Majhauria	0	41.	Saraiya	19
24.	Mehsi	24	42.	Sheohar	21
25.	Motihar	205	43.	Sitamarhi	468
26.	Narkatia Bazar	8	44.	Sonharsa	3
27.	Narkatiaganj	92	45.	Sursand	22
28.	Pakaridayal	22	46.	Turki	16
29.	Patahi	13	47.	Vaishali	40
30.	Pipra Kothi	17		SSA-PTN	
31.	Ramgarhwa	12	1.	Asnthawan	0
32.	Ramnagar	91	2.	Athmalgola	0
33.	Raxaul	293	3.	Bakhtiarpur	10
34.	Satana	2	4.	Bam	213
35.	Sathi	70	5.	Ben	0
36.	Semra	4	6.	Biharsharif	575
37.	Sikia	26	7.	Bihta	110
38.	Sugaul	10	8.	Bikram	98
39.	Turkaulia	8	9.	Chandi	0
40.	Valmikinagar	0	10.	Danapur	93
			11.	Daniawan	0
1.	Aurai	12	12.	Dayal Chak	8
2.	Bairgania	24	13.	Dip Nagar	0
3.	Bajpatti	5	14.	Dulhin Bazar	16
4.	Belsund	18	15.	Dumrama	0
5.	Bhagwanpur	65	16.	Ekangarsarai	0
6.	Bidupur	63	17.	Fatwah	80
7.	Bochaha	13	18.	Ganjpur	0
8.	Chainpur	22	19.	Gereak	0
9.	Chaksikander	7	20.	Gonamah	0
10.	Chhapra Khurd	29	21.	Guasasheikhapur	0
11.	Deoria	7	22.	Harnaut	10
12.	Degari	90	23.	Hathidah	5
13.	Dheng	1	24.	Hilsa	5
14.	Dholi	63	25.	Islampur	5
15.	Gorul	30	26.	Kankarbagh	1375
16.	Hajipur	113	27.	Karai Parsura	0
17.	Jaitpur	8	28.	Katrisarai	0
18.	Janakpur Road	25	29.	Khusrupur	0
19.	Jandaha	59	30.	Maner	41
20.	Kanti	26	31.	Masaurhi	96
21.	Karnaul	22	32.	Mokamah	12
22.	Kerma	9	33.	Nagamausa	0

1	2	3
13.	Gua	0
14.	Haldipokhar	15
15.	Jadugoda	40
16.	Jogwathpur	0
17.	Jamshedpur MAX	-490
18.	Jhini Pani	0
19.	Kandra	23
20.	Karaikala	0
21.	Katin	1
22.	Kera	0
23.	Kharswagarh	0
24.	Mahulia	0
25.	Manoharpur	37
26.	Maubhandar	34
27.	Meghahatuburu	0
28.	Mosabani	60
29.	Noamundi	0
30.	Parsudih	166
31.	Patamda	1
32.	Saraikele	0
33.	Sini	1
34.	Sonua	0
35.	Surda	1
36.	Telco	1046

Sl. No.	Exchange	Waiting List
1.	Andar	8
2.	Baniapur	4
3.	Barakagaon	0
4.	Barauli	0
5.	Barharia	63
6.	Basantpur	15
7.	Bathua Bazar	0
8.	Chapra	215
9.	Daraunda	2
10.	Daudpur	1
11.	Dighwadubauli	0
12.	Dighwara	13
13.	Dindyalpur	12
14.	Dorigank	0
15.	Ekma	5
16.	Gopalganj	70
17.	Gopalpur	8
18.	Goreykothi	16
19.	Gorkha	3
20.	Hasanpura	5
21.	Hathua	62
22.	Jalalpur	1
23.	Kateya	0
24.	Maharajganj	11
25.	Mairwa	50
26.	Majhagarh	0
27.	Manjhi	0
28.	Marhawrah	4
29.	Mashrakh	4
30.	N. Jalalpur	0
31.	Nagra	1

1	2	3
32.	Nayagaon	0
33.	Puchrukhi	3
34.	Parsa	0
35.	Raghunathpur	3
36.	Revelganj	4
37.	Sasamusa	0
38.	Sidhwalia	0
39.	Siwan	235
40.	Sonepur	1
41.	Taraiya	1
42.	Thawe	0
43.	Veldi	0
44.	Ziradei	10

Construction of Bye-Passes

637. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted proposals to seek financial assistance for the construction of bye-passes during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which funds are likely to be allotted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The Central Government is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to by-passes on National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. During 1993-94 & 1994-95, two proposals for construction of by-passes at Eluru and Nellore have been received. These are at pre-sanction stage.

(c) and (d) As these projects are at pre-sanction stage, it is too early to indicate the time by which the required funds are likely to be allotted.

[Translation]

Allocation for Aids Control

638. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spend by the Union Government annually during the last three years to check the spread of AIDS;

(b) the details of success achieved by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch a national programme on war footing with the active co-operation of private sector and other voluntary organisations to check the spread of AIDS;

(d) whether any social security scheme is prevalent in

western countries is proposed to be introduced in the country by the Government;

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a)	Year	Rs. in Crores
	1991-92	6.23
	1992-93	29.71
	1993-94	33.05

(b) Regulatory mechanisms have been tightened to ensure supply of safe blood for transfusion purposes. 150 Zonal Blood Testing centres have been set up with blood testing facilities. All the blood banks in the country have been provided with linkaged with these Zonal Blood Testing Centres. Rapid test kits are provided to all the District Level Blood banks/transfusion centre for screening of blood before transfusion.

All the existing 372 STD Clinics in the country are being strengthened through provision of laboratory equipments and training of staff.

Since there is no vaccine or cure for HIV/AIDS as of now the thrust of the programme is on generation of awareness about HIV/AIDS amongst masses and particularly in high risk behaviour group. In this direction NSS has been involved covering 158 universities and 1.1 million student volunteers. Comprehensive counselling training manual has been developed. 43,000 Mahila Swasthya Sangh being supplied with HIV/AIDS material for community counselling. Opinion leaders have been involved in 14 States and in remaining States/UTs initiative is continuing. High risk behaviour study in 65 cities is in progress. A nodal NGO has been identified to train country-wide NGOs in project formulation.

(c) A comprehensive scheme to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS is already under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The private sector and NGOs are also involved.

(d) to (f) Owing to financial constraints there is not proposal under consideration to launch any social security scheme on the pattern of western countries.

[English]

Modernisation of Ports

539. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise some ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the modernisation work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The modernisation of Major Ports is a continuous process. In 8th Plan, however, and outlay of

Rs. 2984 crores has been provided for various development schemes aiming at modernisation of all the 11 Major Ports. A number of major schemes have already been taken up at Major Ports and most of them are likely to be completed in 8th Plan itself.

[Translation]

Contraceptive Injection

640. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of Bangalore have invented an artificial contraceptive injection;

(b) if so, whether the injection has been tried on human beings;

(c) if so, the results achieved in this regard;

(d) whether any concrete programme is under the consideration of Government to encourage the production and use of these injections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) An injectible vaccine comprising Ovine anti Follicle Stimulating Hormone for male contraception has been invented.

(b) and (c). Phase-I clinical trials on humans has been completed.

(d) and (e). Clinical trials are still in the experimental stage.

[English]

Waiting List of Calcutta Telephone

641. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the waiting list of telephone connections within the Calcutta Telephones area, exchange-wise;

(b) the time by which the existing backlog is expected to be cleared; and

(c) the programme of increasing exchange capacity/line capacity and number of instruments required and others necessary steps being taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) Information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Radio Local Loops

642. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licenses, for radio local loops, to operators for providing basic telecom services have been issued; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on tariff structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Telephone Directories

643. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the government for preparing telephone directories of various cities of the country;

(b) whether new directories are not prepared every year keeping in view the expansion of telephone network; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for providing new directory every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Telephone directories are to be printed in respect of all Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) every year. The directories of telephone districts (headed by Telecom District Manager and above) are printed with yellow pages through contractor whereas the directories of telecom districts (headed by Telephone District Engineer) are printed without yellow pages departmentally.

(b) and (c) Although the periodicity of publication of telephone directories is one year, in some cases the telephone directories do not get published according to schedule due to failure on the part of contractors. In such cases, suitable action is taken against them including termination of the contract. Also efforts are made to get the directories printed departmentally wherever there is undue delay in getting them printed through contractors under yellow pages scheme.

[English]

Promotion in Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.

644. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not promoting eligible SCs/STs who had completed required period as per R&P Rules before 9.12.1993 in Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited;

(b) the details of such employees post-wise and the time by which promotion is likely to be given against chain vacancies;

(c) the details of post-wise chain vacancies in the IRCC and since when these are vacant;

(d) whether most has constituted any Committee for IRCC's employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e) Some SC/ST employees of IRCC have completed the required eligibility period for promotion as per Rules but could not be promoted. The matter is under consideration.

Purchase of Ayurvedic Medicines

645. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government allocate funds to state Governments for purchase of Ayurvedic medicines;

(b) if so, whether these funds are being spent properly in respectively States for purchase of such medicines or being diverted for purchase of other medicines;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up Directorates for Ayurvedic Departments in respective States to encourage patients to opt for Ayurvedic treatment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and setting up of Directorates in the State Government is a matter to be decided by the respective State Government. However the Government of India support the promotion of Indian System of Medicines & Homoeopathy, (which includes Ayurveda), by the State Govts.

[Translation]

National Highways in U.P.

646. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of funds being provided for reconstruction of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh in the current year, has been reduced to half of the amount provided five years ago (1990-91) for this purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is adversely affecting the reconstruction work of National Highways in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

No, Sir. The amounts allotted to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the reconstruction/development of National Highways in the year 1990-91 and the current year 1994-95 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount allotted
1990-91	6500.00
1994-95	8300.00

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

O.B.C. Appointments

647. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1223 answered in August 1, 1994 and state;

- whether the information regarding OBC appointments has since been collected;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

- The details are appended the attached statement.
- Not applicable.

Statement

Due to bar, no direct recruitment has taken place in DOT but certain field units have identified some posts to be earmarked for OBC category. However, in the Department of Posts appointment of 7 persons in Group 'C' has been done.

69 posts stand identified in DOT and 420 posts stand identified in DOP.

Since there is a ban on direct recruitment in DOT, identified posts are yet to be filled up. Similarly, in DOP 7 Gr 'A', 365 Gr. 'C' and 41 Gr. 'D' posts are vacant.

Telephone exchanges in Delhi and U.P.

648. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 89 answered on July 25, 1994 and state;

- whether the information regarding telephone exchanges in Delhi and U.P. has since been collected;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implementation report for liquidating the assurance to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 89 dated 25.7.94 was sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Parliament House on 28.9.94. Vide letter No. 5-8/94-ESM-I dated 28.9.94.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Death proposes—A.I.I.M.S. Disposes

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Death proposes, AIIMS disposes" appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the November 19, 1994;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and whether responsibility has been fixed on the persons involved and the action taken against them;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and whether responsibility has been fixed on the persons involved and the action taken against them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such incident in the Government Hospitals in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi got the matter investigated. The enquiry concluded that the entire incident was an inadvertent, unfortunate mishap due to wrong identification by relations and the police for which no motive can be attached. However, to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future, the Institute have written to the Dy. Commissioner of Police (South), New Delhi in the matter.

Agreement on Maritime Boundaries

650. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Thailand, Myanmar have reached an agreement on their maritime boundaries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the time by which the instrument of ratification is likely to be exchanged and the agreement coming into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement between India, Thailand and Myanmar on the determination of the trijunction point between the three countries in the Andaman Sea was signed at New Delhi on October 27, 1993.

(b) Salient features of the Agreement are the definition and determination of coordinates of the trijunction point.

(c) All formalities for exchange of the Instruments of Ratification have been completed which shall take place at a time mutually convenient to the parties. The Agreement shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

Ban on Entry of Indians

651. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether a number of foreign countries banned the entries of Indian citizens to their country, in view of the suspected outbreak of pneumonic plague;
- if so, the names of such countries;
- whether some foreign countries have also offered medical aid in this regard; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) According to information available with Government, only one country imposed complete ban on entry of Indians in view of suspected outbreak of pneumonic plague. Some others imposed a ban on direct entry of Indians but Indians from third countries were allowed entry.

(b) Lebanon banned the entry of Indians from anywhere. The countries known to have banned the direct entry of Indian citizens were-Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, UAE, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Papua New Guinea.

Some countries imposed quarantine. These included Egypt, Jordan, China, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey and Russia.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation to Indian Residents in Kuwait

652 SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ.
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether India has approached Government of Kuwait to compensate Indian residents who had suffered losses in Kuwait during Iraqi invasion of 1990; and
- if so, response of the Government of Kuwait in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) The claims filed by the Indian nationals who had returned from Kuwait/Iraq or who had suffered personal injuries or died as a direct result of the Kuwait invasion by Iraq in 1990-91 or had suffered property damages have been forwarded to the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC), a body set up by the United Nations Security Council soon after the war, which is responsible for payment of compensation to all those affected by the Gulf War. The question of taking up the matter of claim compensation with the Government of Kuwait does not arise. The claim compensation amount has not been paid out as yet by the UNCC to any Indian claimant.

(b) Not applicable.

Telephone Connections to Freedom Fighters in Maharashtra

653. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- whether last year his Ministry had decided to allot new telephone connections on priority to freedom fighters or their family members;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the above decision was communicated to the MTNL, Bombay and Maharashtra Telecom Circle;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes Sir. Orders were issued in 1992 to provide one telephone on priority basis to each Freedom Fighter or his widow who are in receipt of pension under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, against their registration under N-OYT Swatantrata Senani (SWS) category provided they are not having a personal telephone.

Last year instructions have been issued to include Goa Vimochana Pensioners, who have participated in the liberation struggle of Goa, also under N-OYT SWS category.

(b) No installation fee will be charged under SWS category and the subscriber will be charged only half the normal rental charges. However, registration fee as applicable to N-OYT category would be charged.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The above instructions have been issued to All Telecom Circles/Districts/MTNL which includes MTNL Bombay and Maharashtra Telecom Circle.

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

Neurological Diseases

654. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

- whether the deaths in the country due to neurological diseases are on the increase;
- whether the number of trained neurologists available at present are short of the minimum requirements of the public;
- if so, the reasons for not meeting the shortage of neurologists in the country; and
- the steps being taken to meet the requirements expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) According to the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, deaths due to such diseases are growing due to increase in longevity and change in life style. eg. smoking. However, no countrywide statistics are compiled.

(b) to (d) According to an estimate given by NIMHANS, there are about 400 Neurologists in the Country. There is no prescribed Neurologist Population ratio. However, 15 Institutes provide training to 40-50 students annually.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in M.P.

655. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken for expeditious clearance of the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) 57,000 New Telephone connections are proposed to be provided during 1994-95. Efforts are also being made to procure additional Switching equipment on lease to provide additional connections. National Telecom. Policy, 1994, however, envisages provision of Telephone connection on demand by 1.4.97 all over the country including Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Districtwise Waiting List as on 30.9.94

Sl. No.	District	Waiting List
1.	Balaghat	74
2.	Bastar	243
3.	Betul	231
4.	Bhind	450
5.	Bhopal	8642
6.	Bilaspur	2391
7.	Chattarpur	485
8.	Chhindwara	588
9.	Damoh	417
10.	Datia	482
11.	Dewas	1001
12.	Dhar	390
13.	Durg	3528
14.	Guna	607
15.	Gwalior	2546

Sl. No.	District	Waiting List
16.	Hoshangabad	481
17.	Indore	18664
18.	Jabalpur	2903
19.	Jhabua	31
20.	Khandwa	145
21.	Khargone	125
22.	Mandsour	221
23.	Malda	10
24.	Morena	412
25.	Narsinghpur	81
26.	Panna	128
27.	Raigarh	208
28.	Raipur	4146
29.	Raisen	12
30.	Rajgarh	5
31.	Rajnandgaon	873
32.	Ratlam	569
33.	Rewa	1672
34.	Sagar	1284
35.	Sarguja	120
36.	Satna	1997
37.	Sehore	12
38.	Seoni	8
39.	Sahdol	328
40.	Shajapur	623
41.	Shivpuri	168
42.	Sidhi	289
43.	Tikamgarh	701
44.	Ujjain	168
45.	Vidisha	
Total:		58512

Modern Food Industries

656. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of Modern Food Industries in the country and the number of franchisees thereof;

(b) the losses incurred/profits earned by each unit of Modern Food Industries during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of royalty received from each franchisee during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Company has 14 bread units and 5 non-bread units of its own. In addition, it has 15 franchise units for bread manufacture.

(b) The details are placed in the attached statement-I

(c) The details are placed in the attached statement-II and III-B and C.

Statement I
MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED HEAD OFFICE
Statement showing profit/loss during
1991-92 to 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	—31.87	—36.30	—20.00
2.	Bangalore	9.34	35.05	70.74
3.	Bombay	0.99	42.28	54.05
4.	Calcutta	—22.66	—28.16	—6.91
5.	Chandigarh	1.84	12.81	—15.63
6.	Cochin	65.43	111.07	90.07
7.	Delhi-I	11.70	252.52	51.70
8.	Delhi-II	0.00	—23.42	—47.99
9.	Hyderabad	—16.92	—28.64	—26.29
10.	Indore	1.83	—60.07	35.47
11.	Jaipur	—8.50	—8.56	—17.18
12.	Kanpur	—37.50	—50.01	29.63
13.	Madras	66.43	84.03	65.71
14.	Ranchi	—24.78	—20.22	—32.67
15.	Beverage*	—10.28	—4.94	0.00
16.	Roller Flour Mill	—26.83	5.67	77.87
17.	F.J.B.P.	—116.33	—100.78	—106.39
18.	Ujjain	—100.92	—125.81	—106.19
19.	Extruder	—3.49	10.31	17.65
20.	Bhagalpur	—45.28	—45.29	—48.80

*Merged with Roller Flour Mill w.e.f. 9.10.1992.

Statement-II
MFIL—FRANCHISING DIVISION
DETAILS OF ROYALTY INCOME DURING THE YEARS 1991-92 to 1993-94

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Franchise Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
i. J&K				
1.	Jammu	1.20	1.31	1.29
ii. Rajasthan				
2.	Sriganganagar	0.51	1.13	1.18
iii. Haryana				
3.	Rohtak	—	0.45	1.79
iv. Uttar Pradesh				
4.	Agra	3.15	3.48	3.70
5.	Bahadrabad	0.23	0.001	1.51

S.No.	Franchise Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
6.	Bareilly	—	—	1.40
7.	Jagdishpur	—	0.13	1.57
v. Madhya Pradesh				
8.	Gwalior	2.12	2.71	2.44
9.	Bhopal	0.83	0.74	1.03
10.	Jabalpur*	2.45	1.63	—
11.	Raipur	1.22	1.47	1.30
vi. Andhra Pradesh				
12.	Visakhapatnam	—	0.06	1.15
vii. Tamil Nadu				
13.	Madurai	—	—	0.89
viii. West Bengal				
14.	Siliguri	—	1.23	2.07
ix. Assam				
15.	Silchar	—	—	0.55
x. Maharashtra				
16.	Nagpur	—	—	0.59
Total		11.71	14.34	22.46

*Terminated during 1993-94.

Statement-III

MODERN FOOD INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED Details of Expenses on Franchise Operations

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Particular	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Salary & Allowances	4.30	4.60	5.78
2.	T.A. expenses	0.56	0.90	1.60
3.	Publicity	0.40	2.50	0.90
		5.26	8.00	8.28

[English]

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

657. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend any financial help to Voluntary Organisations Engaged in the cancer eradication programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) There is a scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for health education and detection activities under National Cancer Control Programme. The

quantum of financial assistance is upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to organisation for the purpose.

Bharat Aluminium Company

658. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The MOU lays down agreed targets for production, profit, inventory control, consumption of inputs and other efficiency indicators for the company.

Aluminium Production

659. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of aluminium exported by the primary producers, out of their total production; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to make aluminium available to the secondary manufacturers at competitive rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a): The percentage of aluminium exported by the primary producers out of the total production of the metal during 1991-92 to 1993-94 is indicated below:—

Year	Percentage of exports to production
1991-92	14%
1992-93	23%
1993-94	18%

(b) Government have adopted various policy measures to facilitate availability of primary aluminium in the country to supplement the availability of metal produced by the domestic producers. Import have been under OGL. The 1994 budget reduced the duty on imported aluminium from around 40% for different items to 25% ad valorem and then again it has been reduced to 10% ad valorem in October, 1994. Further to encourage the private sector to set up units for production of primary aluminium in the country the following policy decisions have been taken by the Government:—

- (i) Exemption of Aluminium metal and its downstream products from the provisions of compulsory licensing.
- (ii) Reduction of excise duty on the metal and extension of MODVAT benefits to the aluminium industry.
- (iii) Inclusion of aluminium industry in the list of industries where automatic approval of foreign equity upto 51% is available to encourage foreign investment in this sector.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Medical Colleges & Hospitals

660. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-resident Indian doctors living in U.S. and other countries have offered their contribution in setting up of new medical colleges and hospitals;

(b) whether a number of Indian doctors had offered their contribution in this regard during his last visit to U.S.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to seek their contribution in the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) No proposal under the Indian Medical Council

(Amendment) Act, 1993 for setting up of new medical colleges in India from the Non-resident Indian doctors living in U.S. and other countries has been received. However, a few exploratory offers for setting up hospitals have been received.

Coal Based Power Project

661. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consortium of 15 Japanese firms has submitted any proposal to set up a coal based power project of 250 Megawatt capacity in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Maharashtra State Electricity Board has intimated that they have not received any proposal from a consortium of 15 Japanese firms.

(b): Does not arise.

[English]

Potable Alcohol

662. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign firms that have been licensed to produce potable alcohol;

(b) the projected turnover of these companies; and

(c) the reasons why joint collaboration has been sought for producing potable alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No foreign firms have been granted license to produce potable alcohol. However, some foreign companies have been permitted to form joint venture companies with existing license holders by utilising their licensed capacities for the manufacture of potable alcohol etc. The names of these foreign companies may please be seen in the attached statement.

(b) The turnover of the joint-venture companies would depend upon their actual production.

(c) Joint collaborations have been permitted to attract direct foreign investment, to upgrade the quality of indigenous alcoholic drinks and to enhance their export potential. This would also effectively curb the market for spurious/smuggled alcoholic drinks and increase Government revenue.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Foreign Company
1.	M/s. United Distillers Plc.
2.	M/s. Seagram Company Ltd.
3.	M/s. Hiram Walker Group Ltd.
4.	M/s. International Distillers and Vintners Ltd.
5.	M/s. Douglas Laing and Co. Ltd.

National Drug Authority

663. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

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

- (a) whether the National Drug Authority has been set up as per the recommendations of health Committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is only one Authority to look into all the aspects of drug and pharmaceutical industries; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) It has been decided to establish a National Drug Authority to strengthen the system for quality control of drugs and pharmaceuticals. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act contains provisions relating to drug control authorities, their power and functions and the procedures to be followed.

[Translation]

Violation of Promises by Pepsi

665. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Pepsi failed to fulfil promise" that appeared in Hindustan Times dated November 10, 1994;
- (b) if so, whether Pepsi has violated the conditions laid down by the Government at the time of its entry into the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the action proposed by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government will ensure fulfilment of the promised initially made by the company before granting it further extension of business; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (f) The issue of alleged violation of terms & conditions by M/s. Pepsi Foods Ltd. in terms of the foreign Collaboration Approval/Letter of Intent with regard to export obligation is under examination in consultation with the office of the Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce.

India's Permanent Membership in UN Security Council

666. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have approached certain countries to solicit support for becoming a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of countries expressing their support to India;
- (d) whether the Government had also approached the permanent members of the Security Council; and
- (e) if so, the response of each country thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (e) The candidacy of particular countries for permanent membership of the Security Council is not being discussed at the present stage by the UN General Assembly's Working Group on "Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the Membership of the Security Council". The question of seeking support of other countries for permanent membership of the Security Council for India has not therefor arisen.

Decline In Power Generation

667. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power generation has been decreasing in the country particularly, in Uttar Pradesh due to inadequate supply of coal during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the reduction in coal supply; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to remove shortage in the supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The position of coal supply to all the thermal power stations in the country including those in Uttar Pradesh, is kept under constant review including at the high level inter-departmental weekly meetings and remedial actions are taken from time to time.

[English]

Telecom Engineers

668. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the long standing demands of Telecom Engineers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the demands are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Dialogues have been held by the DQT Management with the representatives of Telecom Engineering Service Association (TESA). Necessary action as per the line of action arrived at has been taken.

Statement

DETAILS OF DEMANDS PROJECTED BY TELECOM ENGINEERING SERVICE ASSOCIATION (TESA)

1. Creation of posts in STD (ITS)
2. Pay fixation under FR. 22(C)
3. Reduction in the eligibility condition for grant of Sr. SDE's Grade.
4. Removal of bottlenecks in the promotional avenue of TES Group 'B' Officers.
5. Holding of regular DPC for promotion from TES Group 'B' to JTS.
6. Introduction of the scheme to upgrade 80% of the posts in TES Group of Rs. 2000-4000/- as in the case of AOs
and
7. Revision of the TES Group 'B' pay scale.

C.G.H.S. Hospitals and Dispensaries

669. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

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

(a) the number of hospitals and C.G.H.S. dispensaries functioning in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up more C.G.H.S. dispensaries and hospitals during the current plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which Government hospitals and C.G.H.S. dispensaries are likely to be set up at Bhubaneshwar and in the Eastern and North Eastern regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The information is given in the attached statement-1.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The targets included in the draft 8th five year plan for setting up of new dispensaries subject to availability of funds are indicated below:

Allopathic Dispensaries	—	50
Polyclinics	—	9
Ayurvedic dispensaries/Units	—	10
Homoeo. dispensaries/Units	—	10
Unani Dispansaries/Units	—	2
Dental Unit	—	1
Siddha Unit	—	1
First Aid Post	—	8
Total:		<u>91</u>

(d) Efforts are on to expedite the process.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND CGHS DISPENSARIES FUNCTIONING IN THE COUNTRY STATEWISE

Sl. No.	Name of the State.	Total No. of Dis pensaries/ Units in Allopathic, ayur-vedic, Homoeo, Unani, Siddha, yoga	Poly Clinic
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	2
2.	Bihar	7	1
3.	Delhi	117@	4
4.	Gujarat	7	—
5.	Haryana	2	—
6.	Karnataka	13	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	—
8.	Maharashtra	57	4
9.	Orissa	1£	—
10.	Rajasthan	7	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	17	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	39	1
13.	West Bengal	21	2
Total:		311	18

£ — Exclusively for A.G's employees only.

@ — 1 Includes 1 dispensary sanctioned but not started functioning.

Note: There are two maternity centres and one maternity & Gynaecology Hospital under CGHS in Delhi. There is one Ayurvedic Hospital under CGHS, Delhi and 2 General Hospital.

Telephone Connections in Gujarat

670. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in Gujarat where telephone connections have been sanctioned and O.B. number issued but connections have not been given so far;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, as on 30.11.1994, the total number of cases in Gujarat where telephone connections have been sanctioned and OB number issued but connection have not been given so far is 9392.'

(b) Pending cases are technically not feasible due to non-availability of cable pairs in the areas.

(c) All the pending cases are planned to be cleared progressively within next two months.

[Translation]

1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		April to October 94 (Provl.)
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
922	1114	1201	1522	1456	1520	1620	434	

(c) Department of Telecommunications purchases equipment from M/s ITI for its own use. Export of ITI's products is done by the Company itself.

(d) Department of Telecommunications purchased equipment from ITI as per details given below—

Year	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (April to October, 1994 Provisional)
Equipment purchased (Rs. in crore)	1012	1377	1455	408

(e) and (f) While no specific targets in this regard are fixed, consistent with the plan outlay of Department of Telecom for 1994-95, equipments worth Rs. 1500 crores are proposed to be purchased from ITI. The balance purchases are proposed to be made from other sources viz. Private companies and other PSUs/State Government undertakings etc.

[English]

Visit of MTCR Delegation

672. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

I.T.I. Units

671. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The Number of I.T.I. units operating in the country;

(b) the target for production fixed and achieved by these units during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(c) whether Department of Telecommunications purchases and export I.T.I.'s products;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any targets have been fixed for purchasing products from private sector and public sector undertakings by the Government during 1994-95; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There are seven production units of ITI operating in the country.

(b) The targets for production fixed and achieved by the Units of ITI, taken together for the years 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as follows:

(Rs in crores)

1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		April to October 94 (Provl.)
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
922	1114	1201	1522	1456	1520	1620	434	

(a) whether any delegation of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issues figured in their talks with Indian counterparts and the outcome of the visit;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any follow-up steps on the outcome; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An MTCR Quad team consisting of representatives of Switzerland, US, UK and Australia visited India on 30 August, 1994 for discussions.

(c) the MTCR Quad team briefed us on the nature, objectives and functioning of the MTCR. This is in keeping

with the recent MTCR decision to hold consultations with other countries with an advanced scientific and industrial base.

(d) and (e) The exchange of views was useful and enabled both sides to obtain a better understanding of each other's positions. Government may consider holding further discussions with MTCR Quad team if the need arises.

Port Workers' Pension Agreement

673. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
SHRI KESRI LAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed regarding port workers' pension and their other pressing problems;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the time by which the agreement is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A Memorandum of Settlement regarding wage revision and allied matters of Port & Dock workers has been signed between the management of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards and 5 All India Federations of the Port and Dock Workers before Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) on 6-12-1994 at Bombay.

(b) A copy of the Settlement is annexed as statement.

(c) The agreement provides that the arrears of payment on account of wage revision will be made before 15.1.1995. It further provides for resolving and implementing the liberalised pension scheme before 28.2.1995. It also provides that an independent, suitable and liberalised pension scheme for all classes of employees of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards will be evolved and finalised by the Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee (BWNC) in agreement with labour Federations within the next 6 months.

Statement

Memorandum of Settlement arrived during the conciliation proceedings held on 6th December, 1994 under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, before Shri Surendra Nath Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, in respect of industrial dispute raised by five federations operating in Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Mormugao, Kandla, Paradip,

Tuticorin, New Mangalore and Jawaharlal Nehru Port, over the demands of wage revision etc.

PRESENT

Representative of Management	Representative of Unions/Federations
Shri D.K. Afzulpurkar, Chairman, BWNC and BPT	1. Shri S.. Kulkarni AIP&DWF(HMS) 2. Shri Janaki Mukherjee INP & DWF 3. Dr. Shanti G. Patel AIP & WF (Workers) 4. Shri S. Chakraborty WTWF (CITU) 5. Shri T.M. Aboo PD & WWF (AITUC)

The unions affiliated to five Federations operating in various Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards had issued strike notices against chairmen of respective major ports on demands which included wage revision. The dispute was seized in conciliation by the respective conciliation officers having jurisdiction on the ports mentioned above. Meanwhile bilateral discussions were held by the management of Major Ports and federations of various unions. During the bilateral negotiations held by both the parties broad understanding was reached between the parties. Parties requested the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) for his conciliation intervention before reaching a final settlement. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, held conciliation proceedings in Bombay on 6th December, 1994 from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. After prolonged discussions parties agreed to sign the Memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Terms of Settlement

- (1) Both the parties agreed for terms and conditions as mentioned in the settlement enclosed in Annexure 'A'.
- (2) Both the parties agreed that terms of settlement agreed in item No. 1 constitute full and final settlement of the dispute.
- (3) Representatives of Federations agreed to drop the demands which had not been expressly agreed to in terms of settlement referred in item No. 1.
- (4) Unions agreed to extend full co-operation in maintaining industrial peace and harmony and improving productivity.
- (5) Both parties agreed to submit Implementation Report within a period of three months from the date of signing the settlement failing which it will be presumed that the settlement has been fully implemented.

Representatives of Management	Representatives of Federations of Unions
Sd/- Dinesh K. Afzulpurkar Chairman, BWNC and BPT	Sd/- S.R. KULKARNI AIP & DWF (HMS)
	Sd/- Janaki Mukherjee INP & DWF
	Sd/- Dr. Shanti G. Patel AIP & DWF
	Sd/- S. Chakraborty WTWF (CITU)
	Sd/- T.M. Aboo PD & WWF (AITUC)

WITNESSES

- Sd/-
1. V. Sunderashan
Sd/-
2. D.M. Dhiwan

Sd/-
Surendra Nath
Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)
Camp-Bombay

Settlement

1. SHORT RECITAL.

1.1 Consequent upon the expiry of the period of operation of the settlement dated 12.6.1989 on wage revision and liberalisation of terms and conditions of employment of Port and Dock Workers at the Major Ports of India on 31.12.1992, Government of India, in the Ministry of Surface Transport, constituted a Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.C. Ray, Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust *vide* Ministry's O.M. No. LB-12011/1/92-R.O. dated 22.6.1993.

1.2 Dr. A.C. Ray having proceeded on voluntary retirement, the Government of India, MOST appointed Shri D.K. Afzulpurkar, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, as Chairman of Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee *vide* MOST O.M. No. LB-12011/1/92-RO dated 26.7.1993.

1.3 Other members representing the management side were—

1. Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust	Member
2. Chairman, Cochin Port Trust	Member
3. Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust	Member
4. Chairman, Madras Port Trust	Member
5. Chairman, Paradip Port Trust	Member
6. Dy. Chairman, Madras Dock Labour Board	Member
7. Dy. Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board	Member
8. Federation of Association of Stevedores representatives-2	Member

9. Managing Director, IPA	Member Secretary
10. Shri M. Chandrasekaran, Madras Port Trust.	Chairman (Retd.) Member (Co-opted)

1.4 The first meeting of the Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee was held on 4.8.1993 followed by a second meeting on 16.9.1993 at IPA, New Delhi. The issue relating to the number of members to represent each federation was resolved and consensus was reached that the representation in the Bipartite Wage Negotiation committee based on the membership strength of the year 1990 of the respective federation will be 19.

1. All India Port & Dock Workers Federation	—8
2. Indian National Port and Dock Workers Federation	—4
3. All India Port & Dock Workers Federation (Workers)	—3
4. Water Transport Workers Federation of India	—2
5. Port and Dock Waterfront Workers Federation of India	—2
	19

Names of the representatives of each federation are given in *Annexure 1*.

The Federation of Stevedores Association was represented by Shri D.S. Bose, their President and Shri J.C. Manavati, the Vice-President.

2. CHARTER OF DEMANDS

2.1 All the five Federations representing the Ports and Dock Labour Boards' Workers submitted their Charter of Demands individually to the Ministry of Surface Transport which were forwarded to the IPA under cover of Ministry's Letter No. LB-12011/1/92-R.O. dated 5.7.1993. A compendium of the Charter of Demands was prepared and circulated to the members of the Bipartite Committee.

2.2 Series of meetings were held to discuss the Charter of Demands as well as other relevant aspects like increase in productivity, elimination of uneconomic practices, rationalisation of manpower, etc., put forth by the management.

3. TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

It is agreed that the existing wage structure, terms and conditions of employment applicable to Class-III and IV Port and Dock Employees at the following major ports will be revised as stipulated below.

4. COVERAGE

This settlement will apply to and cover the following Class III and IV employees/workmen.

- (i) Persons employed by the Major Port Trusts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Mormugao, Kandla, Paradip, Tuticorin, New Mangalore and Jawaharlal Nehru Port, including the workers covered by the Schemes, if any, framed under Section 42 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, or are paid directly by the port Trust;
- (ii) Persons employed by the Dock Labour Boards and their administrative bodies at Bombay,

Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Mormugao and Kandla; and

- (iii) Persons registered or unregistered (listed) under any of the Schemes framed under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

5. DATE OF EFFECT AND PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT

This settlement will take effect from the 1st January, 1993 and remain operative for a period of five years from the 1st January, 1993 to 31st December, 1997, except for as otherwise explicitly provided in any other paragraph(s) of this settlement. However, if Public Sector Undertakings sign settlements for a duration of four years the matter will be reviewed for reduction.

6. REVISED SCALE OF PAY

6.1 The revised pay scales corresponding to the existing scales are at *Annexure II* of this settlement.

6.2 The revised scales of pay have been arrived at by merging the following allowances in the existing basic pay as on 31.12.1999

- Variable D.A. aggregating to Rs. 778.45 for the rise in AICPI (1690 series) from 607 to 1030 points.
- Fixed D.A. in full ranging from Rs. 140 to 520.
- Special D.A. in full ranging from Rs. 35.10 to 60.10.

Consequent on the revision of the existing scales of pay, FDA & SDA shall not be paid separately with effect from the 1st January, 1993.

7. FITMENT OF PAY ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1993 IN THE REVISED SCALE

7.1 A fitment amount equivalent to 12.5% of existing Basic Pay (excluding personal pay and special pay) shall be added to the existing basic pay (excluding personal pay and special pay if any) of an employee as on 31.12.1992, the existing Fixed D.A. appropriate to the basic pay drawn as on 31.12.1992 and special DA, wherever applicable as per para 8.1 of wage settlement dated 12.6.1989 and appropriate to the Basic Pay drawn as on 31.12.1992 and Variable DA for the rise in All India Working Class Consumer Price Index from 607 to 1030 points (1960-100) amounting to Rs. 778.45. In case of an employee drawing stagnation personal pay the same shall be added. If the resultant figure is a stage in the corresponding revised scale, his pay will be fixed at that stage. But, if there is no such stage, the pay shall be fixed at the stage next above the resultant figure as mentioned above. The Personal pay except stagnation personal pay and Special Pay if any, will be continued to be paid separately.

7.2 The pay of an employee appointed on or after the 1st January, 1993 shall be fixed at the minimum of the revised scale of pay.

8. DATE OF NEXT INCREMENT

8.1 After the pay of an employee is fixed in the revised scale of pay as per para 7.1 of this settlement, his next increment will be due on the anniversary of the last increment drawn by him in the existing pay scale. In respect of the employees whose anniversary date of increment is 1st January, they will be allowed the normal increment of the revised pay scale.

8.2 Where the pay of two or more employees of the same category in the inter-se seniority list gets fixed at the same stage in the revised pay scale and the date of increment of the senior of the two employees falls due after the date of increment of the junior employees the date of increment of the senior employee will be advanced to coincide with the date of increment of the junior employees provided the other conditions for advancing the date of increment are fulfilled.

8.3 Personal Pay for small family norms or increment for excellence in sports prior to 1.1.1993 shall be payable at the revised lowest rate of increment in the revised pay scale corresponding to the pre-revised pay scale in which the employee had originally earned such increment.

8.4 Advance increments granted for acquiring additional qualifications or for any other purpose after 1.1.1993 will be given according to the revised pay scale.

9. STAGNATION INCREMENT

Pay scales have been restructured in such a way that there will not normally be any stagnation. However, if there is stagnation, one stagnation increment will be allowed every two years.

10. ALLOWANCES: VARIABLE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

10.1 Industrial D.A. at AICPI 1030 as on 1.1.1993 has been absorbed in the revised pay scales. DA for rise and fall in AICPI 1030 may be regulated by increase/decrease @ 2.00 per point as per the guidelines of BPE issued from time to time in this regard as in the case of officers. If the Industrial DA rate of Rs. 2.00 per point is revised by the Government, the revised rate will also be applicable from the date of such revision.

10.2 If and when Government announces its decision in respect of the revision of the Scheme of Dearness Allowance for the public sector employees, where the rate of Rs. 2.00 per point applies, the revised rate/rates will be made applicable to the port and dock workers also from the date as specified in the Government order.

11. HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE

11.1 An employee who is not allotted accommodation by the Port Trust and Dock Labour Board will be paid house rent allowance at the following rates, without production of rent receipt:—

Sl No.	Port	from 1.1.1993 to 31.12.1997	Ceiling
		% of basic pay in the revised - scale	
1.	Bombay & JNPT	30%	Rs. 1200/-
2.	Madras & Calcutta	25%	Rs. 1000/-
3.	Visakhapatnam & Cochin	Rs. 1000/-	
	Kc17.5%		
4.	Kandla/New Mangalore/Tuticorin/Mormugao	15%	Rs. 600/-
5.	Paradip/Haldia	10%	Rs. 400/-

11.2 House Rent Allowance at the rates specified in para 11.1 of this settlement shall be admissible also on production of the rent receipt/Municipal Valuation Certificate.

12. CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

12.1 City Compensatory Allowance will be paid at the following rates on the revised scale of pay.

Sl. No.	Ports	Ceiling
1.	Bombay	
2.	JNPT	
3.	Madras	6% of revised Rs. 180/-p.m.
4.	Calcutta excluding Haldia	basic pay
5.	Vizag	4.5% of revised Rs. 75/-p.m.
6.	Cochin	basic pay
7.	Mormugao/New Mangalore	3.5% of the Rs. 20/-p.m. revised basic pay

13. HRA & CCA

In the event of Government passing an order revising the classification of cities, rates and ceilings on HRA and CCA the same will be revised upwards in accordance with Government orders from time to time effective from the date mentioned in the original Government orders.

14. TRANSPORT REIMBURSEMENT-SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE

14.1 Where the Port Trust/Dock Labour Board transport is not being provided/availed for attending the place of duty from his/her residence and vice versa, an employee will be paid transport reimbursement at the rate of Rs. 90/- p.m. irrespective of the distance. There will be proportionate reduction in the transport reimbursement on account of leave other than casual leave and holidays.

14.2 Where the Port Trust/Dock Labour Board Transport is being provided/availed for attending the place of duty from his residence, the concerned employees will be given an option either to continue the same facility or to

accept transport reimbursement specified in para 14.1. The Option shall be exercised within three months from the date of settlement. The option once exercised shall be final except when the location of duty is changed.

15. WASHING REIMBURSEMENT/SPECIAL WASHING REIMBURSEMENT

The existing amount of Washing Reimbursement and Special Washing Reimbursement will be increased from the existing level of Rs. 18 per month and Rs. 36 per month to Rs. 22/- and Rs. 45/- p.m. respectively, with effect from 1.1.1993.

16. OTHER ALLOWANCES

The existing rates of Special Pay and Special Allowances (other than those expressed as percentages of pay) will be increase by 15 per cent with effect from 1.1.1993 excluding some other special allowances paid at some ports such as conveyance reimbursement to Audit Inspectors and uniform and washing reimbursement to nurses which will be discussed separately at local levels.

17. SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

Special Allowance will be paid to all the employees of the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards at the following rates—

- (i) For revised basic pay upto Rs. 3000/- —2% of revised Basic Pay
- (ii) Basic pay above Rs. 3000/- —4% of revised Basic pay

This allowance will not be counted as pay.

18. OUTSTATION ALLOWANCE

Outstation Allowance equal to 33.1/3% of revised basic pay is payable during the Voyage of a port craft from the date of departure to the date of return to home port.

19. RECOVERY OF RENT OF ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY PORT TRUSTS AND DOCK LABOUR BOARDS

19.1 Merely as a consequence of increase in basic pay in the revised scale, there will not be any change in regard to eligibility of employees for allotment of quarters.

19.2 Recovery of rent for the ports/DLBs quarters will be made on living area basis under Government of India instruction below FR 45(A)

20. PRODUCTIVITY LINKED BONUS/PR

In the event of several employees becoming ineligible for PLB/PR due to this revision of pay scales and present eligibility limits operating, recommendations will be made to Government to examine the feasibility of increasing the eligibility ceiling.

Recommendation will be made that PLB/PR paid for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 shall not be recovered as a consequence of the present limit of eligibility.

Recommendations will also be made for evolving a suitable alternative scheme to cover all employees with a view to removing existing restrictions.

21. INCENTIVE/PIECE RATE SYSTEM

The demand for revision and liberalisation of existing piece rate schemes/incentive/premium/payment by results and extension of such schemes to other categories of workmen will be discussed and settled at the ports levels as agreed to in para 24.2 (2) within a period of six months from the date of signing the settlement.

22. DEMAND FOR ABSORPTION OF ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES

The demand for decasualisation and absorption of Cargo Handling Workers in Tuticorin Port will be examined and issue settled expeditiously. Wherever similar proposals are pending in respect of other ports with MOST, the issues will be settled expeditiously.

23. PENSION

23.1 The demands of the Federations to liberalise the Pensionary benefits applicable to Port & Dock Employees in the spirit of the recommendations made by the Fourth Pay Commission, and as modified by the Committee appointed by IPA, has been resolved in terms of Clause 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding dated 24.7.1994. The process of obtaining Government approval is on. Progress made in this regard and some alternatives that emerged during the interministerial discussions were conveyed to BWNC. The conclusions reached in the BWNC meeting held on 19th/20th November, 1994 are incorporated in Annexure III. It is agreed that process of obtaining Government's approval to clause 13 of the MOU will be expedited by the Management so as to implement the liberalised pension scheme before 28th February, 1995.

23.2 It is agreed that an independent, suitable and liberalised pension scheme for all classes of employees including employees of Port Trusts and DLBs will be evolved and finalised by the BWNC in agreement with the Labour Federation within the next six months. The possibility of making the new scheme applicable from 1.1.1993 or 1.1.1992 will be fully explored.

23.3 The orders of recovery issued by the Port Trusts/Ministry will be rescinded. (Order No. A-38011/33/89-PE-I dated 24.5.1994).

24. PROTECTION OF EXISTING BENEFITS

24.1 Merely as a consequence of the implementation of this Settlement, any facility, privilege, amenity, right, benefit, monetary or otherwise, or concession to which an employee or a category of employees might be entitled to by way of any award, practice, or usage, shall not be withdrawn, reduced or curtailed, except to the extent and manner as explicitly provided for in this Settlement.

Provided, however, that this protection clause shall not be used by the Federations and their affiliated unions and any person/persons enjoying benefits under this Settlements for preventing Port/DLB managements from taking steps for the implementation of the provisions of this Settlement for improving productivity, efficiency, rationalising of manning scales, removing wasteful

practices, revising piece-rate/incentive schemes, etc., as laid down in Clause 25 below in accordance with stipulations prescribed therein.

25. GENERAL

25.1 All the parties recognise that the Indian Port Transport Industry needs to be competitive, not only in the World Maritime Trade, but also in the global market for ensuring economic growth, with social justice and employment generation. All those employed in the Port Transport Industry agree to give their whole-hearted and sincere support towards the National efforts in boosting the Indian Exports.

25.2 Both the parties, therefore, agree to make joint efforts in all the spheres of port activities for improving the parameters/norms of judging port performance like gang shift output, ship-berthday output, etc., by levels set out in item 1 below, so as to achieve reduction in the turn-round time of vessels. For achieving these objectives and optimising the use of available manpower and financial resources, equipment and port capacity through increasing productivity, reducing costs and ensuring financial viability to generate surplus funds for upgrading and expanding infrastructure of all the Major Ports. To match the fast changing technology and to improve work practices, joint efforts would be made continuously by all concerned parties in the Industry in the following areas.

- (1) To improve port performance and mutually co-operate to ensure increase in productivity level by at least 7% per year, with 1993-94 as the base year, except for reasons beyond the control of workers.

The above will also apply to managerial functions.

- (2) Existing piece rate incentive/premium schemes to be suitably improved with revised datums, which shall be fixed with due relevance to the average productivity levels achieved in the preceding three years and revised piece-rate shall provide higher and accelerating rates of incentive for the output over the revised datums/norms to motivate the workers to increase gang shift output as at (1) above, in agreement with the unions.
- (3) Appropriate and suitable piece rate incentive/premium schemes on the above lines will be mutually devised to cover the categories of employees/workers employed by Major Ports/DLBs in areas/spheres of activities which are not covered at present.
- (4) Realistic productivity norms to be defined in all other spheres/areas of port working in agreement with the unions.
- (5) Improved maintenance of machines, equipments, structures, roads and floating craft is to be ensured to make them available for attaining the above objectives.
- (6) The Management and the Unions will jointly identify, determine and eliminate all wasteful

and unproductive practices at all levels including the management in consultation with unions.

- (7) Endeavour is to be made to complete task within stipulated duty hours.
- (8) The employers agree to take full care of health and safety of the employees to provide good quality safety equipment, safe working environment and immediate medical aid.
- (9) The employers agree to comply and implement statutory provisions on safety, health and environment.
- (10) The employers agree to provide amenities including drinking water, sanitary facilities, subsidised canteens, rest rooms, etc. near the place of work.
- (11) The Federations agree that the affiliated unions will co-operate with the management in minimising overtime to the extent possible.
- (12) In the Ports where the datums and manning scales for cargo handling have been fixed after January, 1993, there will be no further upward revision of datum and reduction of manning scales, as stipulated in the settlements, provided the appropriate norms as contained in clause 2 have been reached.
- (13) It is agreed that to monitor the implementation of the above objectives, a Standing Committee with proportionate representation of recognised federations and their affiliated unions will function respectively at apex and port level, which will meet once in every two months.
- (14) It is the common objective of both the parties to achieve optimum and gainful utilisation of employees. It is, therefore, agreed to streamline the process of cargo handling as well as operation and maintenance of equipment/ machineries and of craft and rationalise manpower deployment in agreement with the unions so as to keep the unit cost of operation at present levels.
- (15) Agreed to carry out work uninterruptedly during the entire scheduled working hours except for reasons beyond the control of labour.
- (16) Workers will carry out minor items of work of different nature falling within the same trade/ function/grade during exigencies. Port administration will provide training facilities for acquiring multi-skill and reward such workers suitably.
- (17) The port management agrees to share the gains of productivity equitably with the labour. The Chairman, IPA will ensure expeditious clearance of proposals of Port Trusts/DLBs with Government

26. CONCLUSION

26.1 Any discrepancies/anomalies and disputed interpretations arising out of this settlement and matters relating to the implementation of this settlement will be discussed between the five federations and the port management with a view to resolving them. It is further agreed that in the event of any disagreement between the

parties on any point concerning any clause the disputed point will be referred to an Arbitration under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, whose decision will be final and binding on the party.

26.2 The Federations agree that during the currency of this settlement no demand concerning the issues involved in this settlement and involving additional financial implication will be raised excepting those pending in Courts, Tribunals, Conciliation and Arbitration.

26.3 Recoveries, if any, including the recovery on account of non-eligibility of persons for payment of overtime allowance enhanced rent recovery for ports/DLBs accommodations, etc. is to be made from the arrears payable to the employees.

27. Twenty four points have been mentioned in Annexure IV. Some of them have been covered by the clauses of this settlement. Others which are not covered are either of national or local level. They will be discussed at the respective levels. In the event of disagreement the concerned issues will be referred for adjudication/ arbitration as acceptable to the parties.

28. Arrears of payment arising out of this settlement will be paid before 15th January, 1995.

29. The Sub-Committee nominated to go into the question of classification, categorisation, promotional avenues and anomalies, should submit its report within six months for consideration of the BWNC. If there is any dispute the matter will be referred for arbitration.

Representing Management	Representing Labour All India and Dock Workers Federation (HMS)
Sd/- D.K. AFZULPURKAR CHAIRMAN, BWNC & BPT	Sd/- S.R. KULKARNI PRESIDENT
Sd/- BIKRAM SARKAR CHAIRMAN, CALCUTTA PORT TRUST	Sd/- S.C.C. ANTHONY PILLAI GENERAL SECRETARY
Sd/- A.K. PATNAIK CHAIRMAN, PARADIP PORT TRUST	Sd/- B. MOHAN RAO SECRETARY
Sd/- C. BABU RAJEEV CHAIRMAN, COCHIN PORT TRUST	Sd/- PARBATI DAS VICE PRESIDENT
Sd/- M.J. KURIAN CHAIRMAN, TUTICORIN PORT TRUST	Sd/- D.K. SARMA ORG. SECRETARY
Sd/- M. KALAIIVANAN CHAIRMAN, MADRAS PORT TRUST	
Sd/- N. CHANDRASEKARAN CHAIRMAN (RTD) MADRAS PORT TRUST	Sd/- P.M. MOHAMMED HANEEF WKG. COMMITTEE MEMBER
Sd/- S.B. DAS DY. CHAIRMAN, CALCUTTA PORT TRUST	Sd/- PANCHANAN KANUNGO WKG. COMMITTEE MEMBER
	Sd/- M.L. BELLANI WKG. COMMITTEE MEMBER

Sd/- N.M. MEENAKSHI
SUNDARAM
DY. CHAIRMAN,
MADRAS DOCK LABOUR
BOARD
Sd/- D.S. BOSE
PRESIDENT
FEDERATION OF
ASSOCIATIONS OF
STEVEDORES
Sd/- J.C. NANAVATI
VICE PREIDENT
FEDERATION OF
ASSOCIATIONS OF
STEVEDORES
Sd/- A. CHAKRABORTI
MANAGING DIRECTOR
INDIAN PORTS
ASSOCIATION
WITNESSES
Sd/- KISHOR G. APTE
SECRETARY, BOMBAY
PORT TRUST
Sd/- C.M. HEGDE
FA&CAO, BOMBAY
PORT TRUST

INDIAN NATIONAL PORT
AND DOCK WORKERS
FEDERATION (INTUC)
Sd/- JANAKI
MUKHERJEE
PRESIDENT
Sd/- G. KALAN
GENERAL SECRETARY
Sd/- M.K. ASWANI
SECRETARY
Sd/- JOHNSON
MAMPILLY
SECRETARY
ALL INDIA PORT AND
DOCK WORKERS
FEDERATION (HMS)
Sd/- DR. SHANTI PATEL
PRESIDENT
Sd/- S.K. SHETYE
Sd/- J.H. FREDERICK
AJOO
WATER TRANSPORT
WORKMEN
FEDERATION OF INDIA
(CITU)
Sd/- SUBHASH
CHAKRABORTI
GENERAL SECRETARY
Sd/- K.P.S. MENON
VICE PRESIDENT
FORT, DOCK AND
WATERFRONT
WORKERS FEDERATION
OF INDIA (AITUC)
Sd/- T.M. ABOO
GENERAL SECRETARY
Sd/- V.V. RAMA RAO
VICE PRESIDENT

Annexure-I

*Representatives of the Labour Federations of Port Dock
Workers at the Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee*

All India Port and Dock Workers Federation (HMS)

1. Shri S.R. Kulkarni, President
2. Shri S.C.C. Anthony Pillai, General Secretary
3. Shri B. Mohan Rao, Secretary
4. Shri Parbati Das, Vice President
5. Shri D.K. Sarma, Organising Secretary
6. Shri P.M. Mohammed Haneef, Working Committee Member
7. Shri Panchanan Kanungo, Working Committee Member
8. Shri M.L. Bollani, Working Committee Member

Indian National Port and Dock Workers Federation (INTUC)

1. Shri Janaki Mukherjee, President
2. Shri G. Kalan, General Secretary
3. Shri M.K. Aswani,
4. Shri Johnson Mampilly.

All India Port and Dock Workers Federation (HMS)

1. Dr. Shanti Patel, President
2. Shri S.K. Shetye, General Secretary
3. Shri Frederick Ajo

Water Transport Workmen Federation of India (CITU)

1. Shri Subhash Chakraborti, General Secretary
2. Shri K.P.S. Menon, Vice President

Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation of India (AITUC)

1. Shri T.M. Aboo, General Secretary
2. Shri V.K. Balakrishnan/Shri V.V. Rama Rao

Annexure-II

Proposed Revised Scales of Pay with effect from 1.1.1993—AICPI 1960 Series—1030 Points

S. No.	Existing Scale (Rs.)	Revised Scale (Rs.)	
1.	1040-20-1200-25-1425	(17) 2010-35-2290-45-2830	(20)
2.	1055-20-1155-30-1305-35-1515	(16) 2025-35-2200-50-2450-60-2990	(19)
3.	1065-20-1145-30-1265-35-1545	(16) 2035-35-2175-50-2375-60-3035	(19)
4.	1075-30-1195-35-1580	(15) 2045-50-2245-60-3085	(18)
5.	1085-35-1645	(16) 2055-60-2775-65-3230	(19)
6.	1095-35-1375-40-1695	(16) 2065-60-2545-70-3315	(19)
7.	1130-35-1375-40-1735	(16) 2110-60-2350-70-2700-75-3450	(19)
8.	1160-40-1800	(16) 2150-70-2780-75-3605	(20)
9.	1165-40-1485-45-1800	(15) 2160-70-2720-75-3620	(20)
10.	1165-40-1485-45-1845	(16) 2160-70-2720-75-3695	(21)
11.	1165-40-1485-45-1935	(18) 2160-70-2720-75-3845	(23)
12.	1205-40-1485-45-1845	(15) 2230-70-2720-75-3695	(20)

13. 1285-40-1485-45-1935	(15) 2370-70-2720-75-3845	(20)
14. 1190-45-1505-50-2005	(17) 2185-75-2710-85-3985	(22)
15. 1205-45-1430-50-2030	(17) 2230-75-2605-85-4050	(22)
16. 1220-50-1620-60-2160	(17) 2250-85-2930-100-4330	(22)
17. 1220-50-1620-60-2220	(18) 2250-85-2930-100-4430	(23)
18. 1320-50-1620-60-2220	(16) 2420-85-2930-100-4430	(21)
19. 1295-50-1595-60-2255	(17) 2425-85-2935-100-4435	(21)
20. 1300-50-1450-60-1690-70-2460	(18) 2425-85-2680-100-3080-120-4760	(21)
21. 1300-50-1450-60-1690-70-2600	(18) 2425-85-2680-100-3080-120-4880	(22)
22. 1240-50-1590-60-2070-70-2560	(22) 2275-85-2870-100-3670-120-4870	(25)
23. 1350-60-1650-70-2490	(17) 2500-100-3000-120-4800	(20)
24. 1330-60-1650-70-2630	(19) 2500-100-3000-120-5040	(22)
25. 1385-60-1565-70-2545	(17) 2600-100-2900-120-4940	(20)
26. 1385-60-1565-70-2685	(19) 2600-100-2900-120-5180	(22)
27. 1405-70-1965-75-2715	(17) 2650-120-3610-140-5430	(21)
28. 1435-70-1855-75-2755	(18) 2700-120-3420-140-5520	(21)
29. 1470-80-1950-85-2800	(16) 2750-140-3590-150-5690	(20)

Note: (1) Rates of increments have been increased by about 70%.

(2) To ensure that stagnation does not occur, scales have been suitably elongated.

Annexure-III

Conclusions reached in the BWNC meeting held at New Delhi on 19th and 20th November 1994 and announced by Shri D.K. Atzulpurkar, Chairman, BWNC in the presence of Shri Jagdish Tytler, Hon. Minister for Surface Transport, Government of India.

It is hereby agreed that:

1. A reference point in the year 1979 or thereabout will be chosen to find out and determine the differential that existed between the pension plus periodical relief of a port & dock pensioners and Government Pensioners. The differential will be maintained in the subsequent periods.
2. For purposes of determining the differential, comparisons will be made between comparable categories. Discussions will be held with the federations to finalise the comparable positions referred to in 1 above. Wherever Port Pensioners are adversely affected in the period subsequent to the reference point, the differential will be sought to be corrected by finding ways and means of merger of FDAIR, if necessary.
3. Wherever the differential is favourable to the Port Pensioners and the pension has been sanctioned, such pensioner's pension will not be adversely affected.
4. Additional Relief for consolidating of Pension till 30.3.85 is acceptable. The issue of quantum of additional relief will be further discussed with Federations and taken up with the Ministry.
5. Liberalisation of the Dearness Relief beyond 1.1.1986 is acceptable. The quantum of

liberalisation on the lines of the recommendations of the BWNC will be taken up with the Ministry.

6. Matter of inclusion of piece rate/premium/incentive for purposes of calculation of pension, as it existed prior to the issue of MOST's orders of May 1994, will be taken up with the Ministry as recommended by the BWNC.
7. Orders of recovery issued by the Ministry in respect of 6 above will be withdrawn.
8. Option to CPF Retirees: It is agreed that the issue will not be pursued for the present.
9. As regards the extension of indoor and outpatient medical benefits to the pensioners, the matter will be decided by each Port Trust/DLB through appropriate and suitable schemes.
10. An independent, suitable and liberalised pension scheme for all classes of employees will be evolved and finalised by the BWNC in agreement with the labour federations, within the next six months. The possibility of making this applicable from 1.1.1993 or 1.1.1992, whichever is applicable, i.e., the date of pay revision, will be fully explored. Procedures in accordance with the provisions of MPT Act will be followed. This scheme will apply to Port Trust & DLBs.
11. For finalising and signing the settlement, the draft which has already been circulated, the BWNC will meet in Bombay on 5th December, 1994. This meeting will continue till the settlement is finalised and duly signed.
12. The above referred conclusions of the BWNC

were read out in the presence of the Hon. Minister for Surface Transport, Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri C.N. Ramdas, Secretary, MOST, and Shri S.N. Kakkar, Additional Secretary and FA, MOST and Shri C.S. Khairwal, Jt. Secretary, MOST and other officials of the Ministry.

13. In view of the agreement reached on the points mentioned herein, the decision to sign the settlement and the appeal made by the Minister, the labour federations agreed to withdraw the strike notice and decided not to resort to strike from 23rd November, 1994. The federations agreed to suitably instruct the affiliated unions.
14. The Hon. Minister reiterated the assurance given on 23.10.1994 at Bombay in respect of removal of the eligibility limit for all employees for Productivity Linked Bonus and assured that he will take up the issue for the approval of the Cabinet, as soon as the settlement is signed.
15. The recommendations of the BWNC regarding pension will be finalised and implemented on or before 28.2.1995.

REPRESENTING LABOUR

ALL INDIA PORT & DOCK WORKERS FEDERATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. SHRI S.R. KULKARNI | Sd/- |
| 2. SHRI S.C.C. ANTHONI PILLAI | Sd/- |
| 3. SHRI PARBATI DAS | Sd/- |
| 4. SHRI MOHAN RAO | Sd/- |
| 5. SHRI D.K. SHARMA | Sd/- |
| 6. SHRI P.M. MOHAMMED HANEEF | Sd/- |
| 7. SHRI PANCHANAN KANUNGO | Sd/- |
| 8. SHRI M.L. BELLANI | Sd/- |

INDIAN NATIONAL PORT & DOCK WORKERS' FEDERATION

- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1. SHRI JANAKI MUKHERJEEF | Sd/- |
| 2. SHRI G. KALAN | Sd/- |
| 3. SHRI M.K. ASWANI | Sd/- |
| 4. SHRI JOHNSON MAMPILLY | Sd/- |

ALL INDIA PORT & DOCK WORKERS' FEDERATION (WORKERS)

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1. DR. SHANTI PATEL | Sd/- |
| 2. SHRI S.K. SHETYE | Sd/- |

WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS FEDERATION OF INDIA

- | | |
|----------------------------|------|
| 1. SHRI SUBHAS CHAKRABORTY | Sd/- |
| 2. SHRI K.P.S. MENON | Sd/- |

PORT, DOCK AND WATERFRONT WORKERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1. SHRI T.M. ABOO | Sd/- |
| 2. SHRI V.K. BALAKRISHNAN | Sd/- |

REPRESENTING MANAGEMENT

- | | |
|--|--|
| Sd/- | Sd/- |
| D.K. AFZULPURKAR
(CHAIRMAN, BPT & CHAIRMAN
BWNC) | C. BABU RAJEEV
(CHAIRMAN, COPT &
MEMBER, BWNC) |

- | | |
|--|--|
| Sd/- | Sd/- |
| A. CHAKRABORTY
(M.D., IPA & MEMBER, BWNC) | N. MEENAKSHISUNDARAM
(DY. CHAIRMAN, MDLB) |

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| Sd/- |
| N. CHANDRASEKARAN
(MEMBER, BWNC) |

Annexure-IV

- The following issues will be settled through negotiations, at local or national level, as required, between the parties concerned, within three months of signing of the settlement, failing which, through arbitration or adjudication as acceptable to the parties.
 - Claims for payment of special pay/allowance and the increases to certain categories of workmen (local).
 - Liberalisation of existing piece rate schemes and extension of piece rate system to other categories of workmen, as agreed to earlier (local).
 - Adequate promotional opportunities as agreed to earlier (local).
 - Payment of additional wages to the workers doing multi-trade/multi-skill jobs or doing work with workforce less than in other ports (local).
 - The classification and categorisation of workers on the basis of job evaluation and removal of anomalies and inequities if not settled by Chakraborty Committee (National).
 - Change in nomenclature on the basis of work (National).
 - Payment of piece rate to the Tally Clerks/Shed Staff/Operational Staff/Supervisory/Stevedoring at the same rate as applicable to the shore workers (Local).
- The PLB which will be renamed as "Performance Reward" will be separately discussed and settled with a view to reaching satisfactory solution without any wage eligibility and quantum ceiling limits. It was further decided that the present eligibility limit of Rs. 4,500 be relaxed in such a way so that those drawing Rs. 4,500 or more, should not become ineligible to qualify for the PLB. There will not be recovery where the PLB has been paid for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94.
- The various local and sectional demands should be discussed and settled at Port level.
- The decision of the Government on the report of the 'DA Committee' appointed by the Government regarding the payment of Dearness allowance on

the slab basis should be made applicable without any change, from the date specified in the Government order in this regard.

5. Transport reimbursement be paid to all the workers including the physically handicapped at the rate of Rs. 6/- per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 90/- per month and those currently denied.
6. Washing allowance/Special Washing Allowance be renamed as 'Washing reimbursement'.
7. All employees who work beyond the scheduled working hours should be paid at double the ordinary rate of wages without any ceiling limit (local).
8. Differences regarding interpretation of any clause of the settlement should be resolved through mutual discussion, failing which, by a third party acceptable to both the sides, whose decision will be binding.
9. Protection clause as usual.
10. The duration of the settlement will be five years.
11. The settlement is subject to the acceptance of the report of Sub-Committee of the BWNC on pension.
12. House rent recovery will be made as per FR 45, but if the existing house rent is lower, it will be protected.
13. Outstation allowance at the rate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ of the basic pay will be given to all the employees from the date of departure to the date of return to home port as in the case of officers.
14. Ceiling on HRA and CCA will be revised upwards in future from the same date as per the Government orders and amendments.
15. Additional categories of port and dock workers in all the major ports should be decausalised.
- 15A. The cargo handling and allied categories of port and dock workers should be absorbed and duly employed by the port trusts in Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Visakhapatnam and JNPT ports.
16. Pattern of period for computing VDA will be on par with that of class I and Class II officers.
17. The workmen staying in hostels, dormitories, bachelors' quarters and sub-standard quarters will be paid HRA.
18. When the employees eligible for HRA are staying in the same quarters viz. husband and wife, the HRA will be paid to all those except the allottees.
19. In the event of an employee allowed a higher slab of FDA after 1.1.1993 till the payment of arrears, he shall be allowed refixation as if promoted.
20. Discrimination in payment of HRA to the CPT employees on the basis of the work place should be abolished and all should be paid the HRA at the 25%.
21. Restriction to travel only by Government vehicle

for payment of LTC (Bharat Darshan) will be removed.

22. Officiating arrangements will be made if a vacancy is for more than seven days (local).
23. Payment of arrears within a month of settlement.
24. The issue relating to the payment of 10% extra remuneration to the wharf staff of Cochin Port and the demand for extension of the same to other categories of employees working in the wharf area which is under conciliation under Industrial Disputes Act, will be—
 - (a) discussed and settled locally
 - OR
 - (b) failing which the issue will be referred to adjudication by joint application under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

[Translation]

Import of Tetracyclin Vaccine From Russia

674. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur):

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

- (a) whether the Government had imported Tetracyclin Vaccine (Injection) from Russia for the prevention of plague;
- (b) whether Russia itself has not so far tested this vaccine on human beings;
- (c) if so, the reasons for import of the vaccine;
- (d) whether this vaccine was given to the patients suffering from plague; and
- (e) if so, the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c) No tetracycline was imported from Russia. 10 ampoules of live attenuated plague vaccine, which is in use in Russia, were imported for prevention purpose.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Malaria Patients

675. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government have supplied sufficient quantity of drugs for distribution to the people affected by malaria in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government are aware that such drugs have not yet reached the poor patients; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following drugs have been supplied:

Chloroquine tabs	— 245 lakhs
Primaquine tabs.	— 41.31 lakhs
Quinine Injection	— 30,000 ampules
Ayush 64 (Ayurvedic Drug)	— 60,000 doses

(c) and (d) No such reports have been received from the Government of Rajasthan. The drugs were supplied to the State Government with instructions to make them available at the village level through drug distribution centres.

Enactments for Power Sector

676. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private investors in the power sector have sought changes in the enactments like electricity Supply Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 1910, Companies Act 1956 and Income Tax Act 1961 to overcome restrictions like compulsory sale of power to the state electricity boards alone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The present policy allows direct sale of power by the private companies, after obtaining necessary permissions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ambulance Service in Delhi

677. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

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

(a) the existing position with regard to the availability of ambulance service in Delhi and its ratio to the population;

(b) whether most of the ambulances donated either by the WHO or UNICEF to various Government hospitals are non-functional for the past several years;

(c) whether other ambulances with the hospitals are illequipped, lack essential medical facilities and life saving drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate number of well-equipped ambulances to meet the need of patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) 137 ambulances are available in the Government hospitals in Delhi. As regards ambulance population ratio, no such study has been conducted.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has 27 specialised ambulances to attend to accident and trauma victims and take them to the hospitals. In addition, 288 Police P.C.R. vans also carry accident victims to hospitals.

Augmentation of ambulatory services in Government hospitals is considered from time to time in the interest of patient care.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections

678. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry conducted by C.B.I. into the fake sanctions for out of turn telephone connections has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be released to the persons concerned, particularly under Idgah Exchange, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) The CBI registered 4 cases of fake sanctions on out of turn priority quota. Out of these, investigations reports in 3 cases have already been received. Investigations revealed collusion of Government officials and private persons for taking telephone connections against out of turn priority quota in their favour on the basis of forged sanction orders. On the recommendation of the CBI, it has been decided to take the following action:—

1. Prosecution	10 Officials
2. Major penalty Proceedings	9 Officials
3. Minor Penalty proceedings	1 Officer
4. Cautioning	1 Officer
5. Non-sensitive post	3 Officers
6. Action under consideration	2 Officers

Besides, CBI is also filing prosecution cases separately against the private persons involved in the conspiracy.

The CBI investigation report in one case is awaited.

(d) On completion of the CBI investigation, the genuine sanction orders including those pertaining to Idgah Exchange, Delhi will be released.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Gujarat

679. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government for opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in Gujarat during the Seventh Five year Plan; -

(b) whether the above targets have been achieved?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any targets have been fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) 170 extra departmental branch post offices, 14 departmental sub post offices and 12 departmental telegraph offices were targetted to be opened during the seventh Five Year Plan in Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Post Office — During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is targetted to open 3600 extra departmental branch post offices and 650 departmental sub post offices. The state-wise targets are fixed on year to year basis. The details of targets for opening of post offices and achievement in Gujarat Circle during the first three years of the Eighth Five year Plan are as under:—

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	30	35
1993-94	23 (revised)	20
1994-94	14	yet to be opened.

Telegraph Office — A target of opening nine Telegraph Offices has been fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Five Telegraph Offices at Vatwa, Naranpura and Bapunagar in Ahmedabad, Amod (district Bharuch) and Kapadvanj (district Kheda) have been already opened. Efforts are being made to take rented buildings for opening Telegraph Offices at two places in Ahmedabad and one each at Rajkot and Ankleshwar.

[English]

Post Offices in West Bengal

680. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in West Bengal where Members of Parliament have recommended for opening of Post Offices, Branch Post Offices during 1992, 1993 and 1994 (upto November 30, 1994);

(b) the time by which the Government propose to provide Branch Post Offices and Post Offices at the desired places; and

(c) the other places in West Bengal, where Branch

Post Offices and Post Offices are likely to be opened during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The places in West Bengal where Members of Parliament have recommended for opening of post offices and branch post offices during 1992-1993 and 1994 (upto November 30, 1994) are given in Statement-I attached.

(b) The names of the places where extra departmental branch post offices and post offices have already been opened in West Bengal during 1992, 1993 and 1994 are given in statement-II attached.

No time limit can, however, be indicated for opening of more post offices as post offices are being opened annually according to the Plan targets on the fulfilment of departmental norms and availability of resources.

(c) It is targetted to open 4 departmental sub post offices and 3 extra departmental branch post offices in West Bengal during 1994-95. The proposals in this regard are yet to be finalised.

Statement-I

Details of names of places where Members of Parliament have recommended for opening of post offices and branch post offices during 1992, 1993 and 1994.

During the year 1992

1. Beyre, North 24 Parganas
2. Boredanga, Cooch Behar
3. Chowringhee Kadamtala, Cooch Behar
4. Chuapara, Cooch Behar
5. Cutri, North 24 Parganas
6. Gewalgaon, West Dinajpur
7. Hardenga, South 24 Parganas
8. Jamira, South 24 Parganas
9. Kanaikati, North 24 Parganas
10. Kalyanpur Housing Estate, Burdwan
11. Khowchandpara, Jalpaiguri
12. Ketarchak, 24 Parganas
13. Mamudpur, Bankura
14. Nutanbash, Cooch Behar
15. Nakran, South 24 Parganas
16. Bishapur, South 24 Parganas
17. Panchasayer, South 24 Parganas
18. Rathiala, Balarampur, Midnapur
19. Rashpur, South 24 Parganas
20. Subashgram South 24 Parganas
21. Vhedua, Burdwan

During the year 1993

1. Anthiabari Chainpur, Uttar Dinajpur
2. Banakul, Burdwan
3. Bharatpur, Nadia
4. Bhurulia, Nadia
5. Bidhyadharpur Railway Station, South 24 Parganas
6. Chapai, Nadia

7. Chhote Nalangibari, Cooch Behar
8. Dokhalganj, Burdwan
9. Hogla, South 24 Parganas
10. Kharashgram, Hurdwan
11. Lohadaha, Murshidabad
12. Maushab Sheeraguri, Cooch Behar
13. Milanbazar, South 24 Parganas
14. Nopur, Burdwan
15. Puara, Bankura
16. Putimari, Jalpaiguri
17. Raghunathpur, North 24 Parganas
18. Shyampur, Murshidabad
19. Subhasnagar, North 24 Parganas
20. Sukur, Burdwan
21. Tajpur, Burdwan
22. Vhekara, Cooch Behar

During the year 1994 (upto 30-11-1994)

1. Andalmore, Burdwan
2. Bartoria, Burdwan
3. Bidhannagar, Midnapur
4. Banglatia, Midnapur

5. Bakreswar Thermal Power Project, Birbhum
6. Baishnabghata Patuli Project, South 24 Parganas
7. Bhaktipur, Malda
8. Chanchiara, Midnapur
9. Dilaram, Darjeeling
10. Damodar Dihika, Burdwan
11. Chera, Uttar Dinajpur
12. Goalin, North Dinajpur
13. Hatinal, Burdwan
14. Jogendranagar, South 24 Parganas
15. Kantapur, Midnapur
16. Keetal, Uttar Dinajpur
17. Khirkuri, Uttar Dinajpur
18. Kalianibash, North 24 Parganas
19. Khanyan, Hooghly
20. Mausab Sheoraguri, Cooch Behar
21. Nopur, Burdwan
22. Radhakrishnapur, South Dinajpur
23. Rautrabari, Midnapur
24. Sector-II, Bidhannagar, Calcutta
25. Jhaur, Midnapur

Statement II

Year	No. of proposals of MsP considered	Names of Places of EDBOs opened	Names of Places of DSOs opened	No of proposals not justified as per departmental norms.	No. of proposals yet to be examined
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992	21	Barodanga, Chuapara, Gowaigaon, Khowehandpara	Panchasayer	15	—
1993	22	Nutanbash Bharatpur, Bhurulia, Lohadaha, Putimari	—	17	—
1994	25	Raghunathpur, Banghatia, Goalin, Nopur, Radhakrishnapur	—	11	10

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant in Kerala

681. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thermal power plant at Kayamkulam in Kerala is under construction;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any other Thermal Plant in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Government of India had earlier decided to set up a coal based thermal power plant at Kayamkulam in Kerala in the Central sector to be implemented by the National Thermal

Power Corporation (NTPC) with the assistance of erstwhile U.S.S.R. NTPC has undertaken certain infrastructural facilities like land acquisition, development of communications, construction of temporary site office and sheds, construction water and power supply and construction of temporary quarters and has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 14.40 crores ending 31st December, 1993. After a detailed techno-economic review by NTPC and Central Electricity Authority (CEA), it has now been decided to implement the project as a combined cycle plant of about 400 MW capacity, based on Naphta. The feasibility report for the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 1310.58 crores has been techno-economically cleared by CEA on 14.11.1994. Investment approval to the project is being obtained.

(c) and (d): The following three proposals have been received for the installation of other power plants (based on diesel) in Kerala:—

(i) Brahmapuram Diesel Generating Project (5×20 MW)

This has since been sanctioned by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 281 crores including IDC of Rs. 23 crores. The project is being executed by the State Electricity Board with French Assistance. The first units of the project is scheduled to be commissioned in January, 1996, and subsequent units at one month gap each.

(ii) Kasargode Diesel Generating Project (3×20 MW)

This has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 178 crores.

(iii) Kozhikode Diesel Generating Project (6×20 MW)

It has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 355 crores including IDC of Rs. 20 crores. All the inputs of this have been tied up. The proposal has been recommended by the Planning Commission for investment approval.

Expert Committee Report

682. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
SHRI MRUTYUNJEYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3887 dated 22nd August 1994 and state:

(a) the details of the action initiated by Government on basis of the report of the Expert Group on deep sea fishing vessels;

(b) the time by when this report is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Expert Group have been discussed at the Inter-Ministerial level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Conjunctivitis Cases

683. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

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

(a) whether Conjunctivitis was rampant in the country particularly during August, 1994;

(b) the number of persons affected by this disease particularly in Karnataka and Delhi;

(c) the causes for the spread of the disease; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to check recurrence of this disease in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) During August, 1994, increasing incidence of viral conjunctivitis was noticed in various parts of the country.

(b) No such data are available.

(c) Some of the factors responsible for the spread of viral conjunctivitis during this period were the poor environmental conditions and poor person hygiene of affected persons.

(d) Public awareness through mass media about the preventive measures and early treatment of the disease was undertaken.

[Translation]

Telephone Facility to Panchayats in U.P.

684. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number of Gram Panchayats provided with telephone facility at present in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): As on 30.11.1994, the total number of Gram Panchayats with telephone facility in Uttar Pradesh is 19,169. The District-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

District-wise details of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh provided with telephone facility as on 30.11.1994.

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat Telephone facility as on 30.11.94
1.	Agra	642
2.	Aligarh	623

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat Telephone facility as on 30.11.94
3.	Allahabad	651
4.	Almora	284
5.	Azamgarh	349
6.	Bareilly	311
7.	Ballia	432
8.	Basti	306
9.	Banda	170
10.	Bajraich	282
11.	Barabanki	356
12.	Bijnore	407
13.	Bulandshahar	436
14.	Badaun	304
15.	Chamoli	206
16.	Dehradun	161
17.	Deoria	398
18.	Etah	311
19.	Etawah	336
20.	Faizabad	348
21.	Farukhabad	259
22.	Fatehpur	139
23.	Firozabad	97
24.	Gorakhpur	235
25.	Gonda	416
26.	Ghazipur	236
27.	Ghaziabad	503
28.	Hardoi	251
29.	Hardwar	161
30.	Hamirpur	143
31.	Jaunpur	360
32.	Jhansi	152
33.	Jalaun	190
34.	Kanpur	132
35.	Kanpur Dehat	380
36.	Lucknow	471
37.	Lakhimpur	335
38.	Lalitpur	83
39.	Meerut	832
40.	Moradabad	393
41.	Muzaffarnagar	567
42.	Mainpuri	186
43.	Mathura	320
44.	Mirzapur	154
45.	Mau	296
46.	Maharajganj	137
47.	Nainital	399
48.	Pratapgarh	189
49.	Pilibhit	100
50.	Pithoragarh	175
51.	Pauri	217
52.	Raebareli	240
53.	Rampur	127
54.	Sultanpur	500
55.	Sitapur	224
56.	Shahjahanpur	146
57.	Saharanpur	536

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat Telephone facility as on 30.11.94
58.	Sonbhadra	108
59.	Sidharth Nagar	117
60.	Tehri	156
61.	Unnao	469
62.	Uttarkashi	50
63.	Varanasi	675
Total		19169

[English]

Outbreak of plague

685. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical advisory Committee has been set up to determine factors responsible for outbreak of plague and recommend strategy to prevent the recurrence of the dreaded disease;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee is required to submit its report by April, 1995.

[Translation]

Power generation by thermal, hydel and atomic sectors

686. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is generated from the thermal, hydel and atomic sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the respective power-generation capacity of each of the above sectors during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of power actually generated in each of the above sectors as against the installed capacity during 1993-94 indicating the percentage in comparison with the total installed power-generation capacity of each of these sectors;

(d) whether Government have also assessed the cost of power generation in each of these sectors;

(e) if so, the details thereof for 1993-94; and

(f) the average rates of power estimated at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Installed capacity of Thermal, Nuclear and Hydro

stations in the country during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below:

ALL INDIA

Category/Sector	(In MW)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Thermal	48086	50745	54347
Nuclear	1785	2005	2005
Hydro	19194	19569	20366
Total	69065	72319	76718

(c) Sector wise Installed generating capacity vis-a-vis actually energy generation during 1993-94 in the country is as per details given below:

ALL INDIA

Category/Sector	Installed (MW)	Capacity (%)	Energy Generation (MW)
Thermal	54347	70.9	247757
Nuclear	2005	2.6	5399
Hydro	20366	26.5	70375
Total	76718	100.0	323531

(d) to (f). The average cost of generation during 1992-93 in respect of Thermal and Hydel power stations, on a All India basis, was as under:

		paise/kwh
Thermal	—	95.63
Gas	—	81.32
Hydel	—	20.68

The average tariff for sale of electricity supplied to the consumers by the SEBs worked out to 120.71 paise/kwh during 1993-94.

[English]

Visit of US Assistant Secretary of State

687. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Assistant Secretary of State visited India during October, 1994;

(b) if so, the issue figured in her meeting with Indian leaders and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Kashmir issue had also figured in her talks with Indian leaders;

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

(e) whether the US Assistant Secretary of State had made any remarks on Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) Yes, Sir. She visited India from October 10-12, 1994 in the

context of a meeting of US Heads of Mission and Post in South Asia held in Kathmandu.

(b) Discussions noted the positive manner in which Indo-US relations were evolving, especially since the visit to the US of our Prime Minister. An overview of bilateral relations and the forthcoming visits to India of the US Secretaries for Defence and Commerce was undertaken. Regional and International issues of mutual interest were also discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The US Assistant Secretary was briefed on the various processes initiated by Government of India to restore normalcy and move towards elections in Jammu & Kashmir. Government emphasized that the main problem in J & K was the continuing Pakistani support to terrorism. It was pointed out that prevailing upon Pakistan to put a stop to this would be helpful.

(e) Government are aware of reports in the press quoting the US Assistant Secretary as having said during her visit to Bombay that the US Administration was not convinced that elections in Jammu and Kashmir could be fair given the ground realities.

(f) The US Embassy in Delhi clarified subsequently that US Assistant Secretary Robin Raphel had referred to problems that had existed in the past and had not meant to question the political process in the future. In a Press Guidance issued on October 18, 1994 by the State Department, US Government welcomed Government of India's attempts to establish a political basis for reduction in violence in Kashmir.

[Translation]

Setting up of Power Station

688. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up any major power station in the country by a Hong Kong based power company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this major Power Project is likely to be set up and Commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). M/s Consolidated Electric Power Asia Limited (CEPA)—a subsidiary of Hopewell Holdings Limited, Hong Kong has show preliminary interest in setting up two coal based thermal power projects of 8 × 660 MW capacity each. It proposes to commission the projects in a period of about 4 to 5 years from the date of financial closure for projects.

Cancer Centres in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of Cancer Institutes functioning in Gujarat at present;

(b) whether the basic facilities for the Cancer patients are available in these institutes;

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to provide facilities in such Institutes; and

(d) the amount earmarked by the Union Government for these hospitals during the current year and the amount provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are five institutions for the treatment of cancer.

(b) and (c). Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad. Provides comprehensive facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Radiotherapy facilities are available in other four institutions.

(d) Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute is provided Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. There is also a proposal to assist Irwin Group of Hospitals.

Computers in post offices in Delhi

690. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up the computerisation of post offices;

(b) if so, the number of post offices computerised so far;

(c) the number of post offices computerised in Delhi Circle and the total number of computers purchased and their value thereof;

(d) the number of computers lying idle and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether tenders were invited from various contractors for modernisation of post offices in Delhi;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the basis on which such work were done through the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A part of the counter operations in post offices are being computerised using multi-purposes counter machines.

(b) So far, 407 post offices in the country have been provided this facility.

(c) 35 Post offices in Delhi have been provided with 151 multi-purpose counter machines at an approximate cost of Rs. 73 lakhs.

(d) None of the above machines in Delhi is lying idle.

(e) The work relating to modernising post offices has been got executed only through approved departmental/ Government agencies.

(f) and (g). Do not arise in view of (e) above.

Indian Missions

691. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where Indian Mission does not exist; and

(b) the countries where Indian Mission is likely to be opened; and

(c) the time by which these missions are expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) A list containing the names of countries where there is no Indian Mission at present is at *statement*.

(b) It is proposed to open new Missions in Bratislava (Slovak Republic) and Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

(c) These Missions are expected to be opened some time during the financial year 1995-96 after the necessary administrative procedures have been completed.

STATEMENT

Names of the countries in which resident Indian Missions do not exist:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Benin | 33. Tonga |
| 2. Burkina Faso | 34. Tuvalu |
| 3. Burundi | 35. Fiji |
| 4. Cameroon | 36. Kiribati |
| 5. Cape Verde Islands | 37. Papua New Guinea |
| 6. Central African Republic | 38. Solomon Islands |
| 7. Chad | 39. Vanuatu |
| 8. Comoros | 40. Western Samoa |
| 9. Congo | 41. Azerbaijan |
| 10. Equatorial Guinea | 42. Albania |
| 11. Eritrea | 43. Armenia |
| 12. Gabon | 44. Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| 13. Gambia | 45. Croatia |
| 14. Guinea | 46. Estonia |
| 15. Guinea Bissau | 47. Georgia |
| 16. Lesotho | 48. Latvia |
| 17. Liberia | 49. Lithuania |
| 18. Malawi | 50. Moldova |
| 19. Mali | 51. Slovak Republic |
| 20. Niger | 52. Slovenia |
| 21. Rwanda | 53. The Holy See |
| 22. Sao Tome & Principe | 54. Iceland |
| 23. Sierra Leone | 55. Liechtenstein |
| 24. Swaziland | 56. Luxemburg |
| 25. Togo | 57. Monaco |
| 26. Zaire | 58. San Marino |
| 27. The Bahamas | 59. Antigua & Barbuda |
| 28. Cook Islands | 60. Barbados |
| 29. Marshall Islands | 61. Belize |
| 30. Nauru | 62. Bolivia |
| 31. New Caledonia | 63. Cayman Islands |
| 32. Society Islands | 64. Commonwealth of
Dominica |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 65. Costa Rica | 76. St Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 66. Ecuador | 77. St Lucia |
| 67. Dominican Republic | 78. Uruguay |
| 68. Grenada | 79. Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 69. El Salvador | -80. Djibouti |
| 70. Haiti | 81. Taiwan |
| 71. Guatenala | 82. Somalia |
| 72. Netherlands Antilles | 83. Mauritania |
| 73. Monduras | 84. Gibraltar |
| 74. St Christopher and Nevis | |
| 75. Paraguay | |

[English]

Pilferage in SAIL

692. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'SAIL missing steel worth Rs. 2,558 cr.' which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated october 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to look into the anomaly;

(d) the outcome of the investigations; and

(e) the action taken against the persons found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item makes a reference broadly to two issues pertaining to SAIL referred to by an MP in a recent letter to the Prime Minister:

(i) Missing steel worth Rs. 2558 crores; and

(ii) Alleged losses due to MOU entered into with key customers.

The facts are clarified as under:

(i) There are no missing stocks of saleable steel in 1992-93 & 1993-94 as alleged in the news item. The difference in figures of saleable steel stocks mentioned in the news-item is apparently based on arithmetical calculation of the figures indicated under schedule-7(a) (Production and Schedule-7(b) (Opening Stock, Sales and Closing Stock) of SAIL's Accounts for 1993-94. However, for reconciliation purposes, steel quantities which have not been sold but utilised for other purposes, viz. Inter-Plant transfers, Internal consumption, Transfer to capital works, Shortages/excesses, etc. have to be duly considered, as these do not get reflected in the required details of Schedule-IV of the Companies Act.

A suitable disclosure note thereof appears in Schedule-7(b) of SAIL's Accounts. SAIL has

been following this accounting procedure since inception in 1973.

(ii) SAIL has entered into MOUs with certain customers on commercial consideration as a part of its marketing strategy to sustain and improve the market share of its overall products in an increasingly competitive market. SAIL's view is that the MOU system has helped in improving sales performance in the year 1993-94 which was better than the performance in the year 1992-93.

(c) There is no anomaly and hence, no investigation is required.

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

Non-availability of flights to Indians

693. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threat of Plague and consequent publicity in foreign countries has resulted in huge loss to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of persons, who could not go back to Gulf and other countries due to non-availability of flights and other valid reasons, have lost their visas and jobs;

(d) if so, the number of such persons;

(e) the number out of them who have been sent back to their respective countries; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to help the remaining persons to go back to their respective countries and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Immediately after the outbreak of plague, fear of the spread of the disease led some countries to impose restrictions which resulted in disruption of trade. The travel trade was also affected.

(b) it is difficult to quantify the impact of these restrictions. In most cases, these restrictions had delayed shipment of exports rather than got them cancelled. Whatever losses and delays might have occurred, the exporters are likely to make up the loss in near future by their extra efforts.

(c) to (f). As per information available with the Government, due to suspension of airlinks with some countries, some persons could not travel to those countries as a result of which their visas got expired. However, after lifting of restrictions and resumption of airlinks, these persons have since travelled to those countries after having their visas, where necessary, revalidated. The Government has no information as to

the exact number of such persons. However these persons have faced difficulties in this regard, the Government have made suitable demarches with the Governments of countries concerned.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

694. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited is entering into joint venture projects with private companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). At present Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has no proposal to enter into joint venture projects with private companies.

[Translation]

Indian delegation to General Assembly

695. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of India delegation to the recent session of UN General Assembly;

(b) the draft presented in the General Assembly on behalf of India and the issues discussed thereon; and

(c) the broad details of the conclusions and recommendations of the session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) A copy of the statement in the General Debate made by the leader of the Indian delegation is attached in Statement-II

(c) As in other years, the Committees of the General Assembly have adopted over two hundred Resolutions on the issues of disarmament & international security, peace keeping, economic & financial issues, social, cultural & humanitarian issues, legal issues, administrative & budgetary issues.

Statement-I

The following is the list of the members of the Indian delegation to the 49th UNGA Session:

1. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce—Leader
2. Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, MOS (PMO)—Alternate Leader
3. Shri R.L. Bhatia, MOS (EA)—Alternate Leader
4. Shri Salman Khurshid, MOS (EA)—Alternate Leader

Non-Official delegation:

5. Shri A.B. Vajpayee, M.P.
6. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, M.P.

7. Shri E. Ahamed, M.P.
8. Shri Mian Basheer, Former Minister, J&K
9. Shri K. Natwar Singh, former MOS
10. Shri Brajesh Mishra, former Ambassador
11. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, M.P.
12. Shri Bhubaneshwar Kalita, M.P.
13. Prof. P.J. Kurien, M.P.
14. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, M.P.
15. Shri I.K. Gujral, M.P.
16. Prof. Saifuddin Soz, former M.P., J&K.
17. Smt. Miera Kumar, former M.P.
18. Shri S.K. Singh, former Ambassador.

Official delegation: (from MEA)

19. Shri K. Srinivasan, Foreign Secretary
20. Shri Salman Haider, Secretary (E)
21. Shri V.K. Grover, Secretary (W)
22. Shri P.M.S. Malik, Special Secretary
23. Kum. Savitri Kunadi, Joint Secretary (UNE)
24. Shri S. Pal, Joint Secretary (UNP)
25. Dr. P. Sreenivasa Rao, Joint Secretary (L&T)

Official delegation: (From Missions abroad)

26. Shri Prakash Shah, Ambassador of India, Tokyo.
27. Shri M.H. Ansari, PR, New York
28. Shri Satish Chandra, PR, Geneva
29. Shri T.P. Sreenivasan, DPR-I, PMI, New York
30. Shri Nalin Surie, DPR-II, PMI, New York
31. Shri Ajit Kumar, Counsellor, PMI, Geneva
32. All officers of the rank of First Secretary & above in PMI, New York

Official delegation: (Others)

33. Shri I. Ramamohan Rao, Adviser to the Governor of J&K.
34. Smt. Omita Paul, OSD to Commerce Minister
35. Kum. Sujata Mehta, Director(S), PMO

Statement-II

Mr. President

I congratulate you on your election as the President of the United Nations General Assembly. We are particularly gratified that an eminent son of Africa is leading the deliberations of the General Assembly this year.

2. We offer our thanks to your predecessor, Ambassador Insanally, who presided over a year of considerable activity in the General Assembly with great aplomb and finesse. The Secretary General, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali will be completing three years in office. We wish him well as he continues to lead the United Nations.

3. We have already welcomed the new South Africa to the United Nations. South Africa today is a reminder of the triumph of the principle of equality of man in which the U.N. played a major role. The world community must commit itself to ensure that this principle is implemented for all time to come. All efforts should be made for the development of South Africa.

4. Fortynine years ago, a world tired of war declared

that at this foundry of the U.N. it would beat its swords into ploughshares. Instead, we have only produced words, while the swords have not disappeared. The words may be important, but unfortunately they have remained mere words. We seem to be stepping into a new world order in a gaping moral void, with no credible promise of peace nor a non-violent world. And we are entering next year the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, the 40th Anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and the Year of Tolerance which is being celebrated by the United Nations, as also the 125th Birthday Anniversary of the apostle of peace and moral force, Mahatma Gandhi, whose message only gains in relevance year after year.

5. Global security today demands a holistic approach involving promotion of economic and social development, protection of human rights, promotion of harmony and social cohesion in multi-racial and multi-ethnic societies, combating of terrorism, drug-trafficking and clandestine traffic in armaments and enhancing the capacity of the United Nations, within the framework of its Charter, to prevent conflicts, preserve peace and alleviate suffering. The new agenda of the United Nations must be shaped with this approach, giving peace and development equal priority and treatment. The General Assembly, with its universal participation and comprehensive mandate, should project such a holistic vision and revitalise that vision into action.

6. The Secretary General's Agendas have reminded us of what we should focus on, namely, Disarmament, Development and Peace. I put it in that order because true peace can only follow disarmament and development. The Cold War was not War, yet certainly not Peace. In its wake, we have seen, most frighteningly, how poverty, disease and a host of miseries affect the cause of peace. They had been there all the time, but were not seen by the jaundiced eye of the Cold War. In the new post-Cold War context, therefore, the nexus of disarmament and development with peace becomes crystal clear, indeed inescapably clear.

7. We have to start with disarmament. The slaughter in Rwanda has taken place in the 49th anniversary of the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For almost fifty years, we have lived in fear of general and complete extinction instead of global and complete disarmament. Those who had biological and chemical weapons, have given them up under universally binding commitments. We must now go one logical step further and exorcise the greatest evil of all, namely, the weapons of the mass destruction.

8. We have had global discussions on nuclear disarmament before, but now that the Cold War, which spawned these weapons, is over, and the previous adversaries drawn into a Partnership for Peace, this is surely the time to agree, in regimes which are global, comprehensive, verifiable and non-discriminatory, on steps to make the world a safer place. Another opportunity will arise when the Non-Proliferation Treaty comes up for review next April. We hope that States Parties will use that occasion to refashion the Treaty into a real instrument for global disarmament. Quite apart from the NPT, it is

essential to examine a detailed implementation process of total and global disarmament, which has been accepted in principle, though in words only so far.

9. At Cairo last June, Nonaligned Foreign Ministers, at India's suggestion, proposed that a Fourth Special Session on Disarmament be convened. We think the time and the circumstances are right for the General Assembly to plan for this Special Session for next year, or as soon as possible.

10. But disarmament alone will be inadequate. We are rushing towards another precipice, where the disparities in wealth between nations would trigger violent revolution within States. A global convulsion will come if we continue to disregard the development imperative. The problems of development as global problems and must be addressed by all of us. We must set a substantive Agenda for Development, commit ourselves to it and implement it.

11. The World Trade Organization which should soon come into being must promote what we expected but did not quite achieve so far in GATT non-discrimination, consensus and transparency in the international trade regime. We hope that the multilateral trade negotiations will stimulate economic growth in our countries and in the world economy. It will not, if the carefully negotiated consensus to which we committed ourselves at Marrakesh is destroyed by the introduction of new conditionalities. Faith in the multilateral system will be shaken if countries use their trading strength and bilateral pressures to weaken and distort agreements to which they have just become parties.

12. The themes of the World Summit for Social Development focus on the critical issues of poverty eradication, together with social integration and the need to increase avenues for productive employment, without which we will not have the broad-based, self-sustaining social and economic development that is the only guarantor of peace and security. If the Summit is to Succeed, we must agree upon the commitments for additional resources dedicated to national programmes around the world. We should not be side-tracked from this goal by new concepts, which do not command consensus, and do not address the fundamental needs of development.

13. The U.N. must also re-order its priorities so as to counter several disturbing centrifugal trends which we see emerging. What the world needs is support for the nation-state system on which the United Nations was built. In June this year, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and President Yeltsin, representing two of the largest pluralistic nations in the world, issued the Moscow Declaration on the Protection of the Interests of Pluralistic States. In this Declaration, which has been circulated as a document of the General Assembly, Russia and India have put forward principles, which if acted upon, will, we think, promote greater harmony in the world.

14. Against this background, there are a few questions for this Assembly to consider. For the forty five years of the Cold War, the Security Council was forced into immobility, but when the Cold War, it found itself shouldering a stupendous task. As if to make up for years of inactivity, it

has rushed into many areas. We must ponder the consequences of the decisions taken over the last few years, which have on occasion sent U.N. peace-keepers in pursuit of objectives whose nexus with Peace is rather tenuous.

15. New doctrines justify armed U.N. intervention under circumstances that are not quite defined-not yet at any rate. These initiatives are well meaning but they do not seem to address the problem from the right end. The ultimate human right is the right to live, the right to food and shelter without which life is impossible. The poverty of many nations makes this a problem to which there are no easy answers. If there are circumstances which justify armed multilateral intervention, by the same logic, should not the U.N. have the right to enforce the equitable sharing of resources among nations?

16. The Nonaligned Movement, at the meeting of its Foreign Ministers in Cairo this year, has suggested some guiding principles for peace-keeping operations, of enduring significance. All means for the peaceful settlement of disputes chosen by the conflicting parties should be exhausted before coercive measures are considered. Peace-keeping operations should strictly adhere to the principles of the Charter, in particular the principles of full respect for the sovereignty of States, their territorial integrity and non-intervention in their internal affairs. Peace-keeping operation should be considered only at the request of the Member States involved. The resources for peace-keeping activities should not be at the expense of resources for development activities of the U.N. There should be no hesitation in ending those operations which have been overtaken by events or become inconsistent with their mandates. It is also important to ensure that the distinction between peace-keeping operations and other activities of the U.N., including humanitarian assistance, is maintained at all times. While coordination between these activities at the field level is important, their integration could irreversibly alter the basic purposes of these distinct activities and detract from their effectiveness.

17. Prudence must be exercised in the use of regional organizations in peace-keeping operations. It is the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping that must be strengthened.

18. We have responded positively to the Secretary General's appeal to strengthen the U.N.'s capacity for peace-keeping by earmarking a brigade to the standby arrangements which are being put in place.

19. It is true that the work of the Security Council and its role in the United Nations are of the greatest importance. All the more reason that the Council should be representative of the international community and have maximum legitimacy. The UN needs a Council that is effective, but it cannot be effective if the impression grows that it represents entrenched privilege and that its agenda could vary from those of the general membership. The democracy and good governance which are urged upon all States cannot stop at the gates of the United Nations.

20. The present day composition of the Security Council reflects the power balance of the immediate post-

war period. Since then the membership of the world body has increased manifold. There is also greater diffusion of power. To give the Council's actions greater legitimacy, moral authority and political effectiveness, it is imperative to expand the membership of the Council. Developing countries must be included in the permanent members category, to reflect the universal character of the world body. The number of non-permanent seats must also be increased to give member-states greater opportunity for participation in the work of the council.

21. A selective piecemeal expansion of the permanent members' category would not be prudent. The Security Council is not a corporate board, where equity shares determined the voting power. Nor can it be likened to the Bretton Woods Institutions, which reflect the wealth of nations. The United Nations is based on the principle of sovereign equality of nations. Its primary objective remains maintenance of international peace and security. These must find expression in the composition of the Council, which must be able to address challenges of the twenty first century.

Durability and resilience, rather than expediency, should determine the time-frame of any expansion. Given any criteria-population, size of economy, contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and to peace-keeping or future potential-India deserves to be a permanent member of the Security Council.

22. The working methods of the Security Council must be reformed to enhance transparency and express the democratic aspirations of the vast majority of member states. We hope that the open ended Working Group on Security Council expansion will duly reflect on these issues in its deliberations next year.

23. Human rights are the new vogue. The profoundly humanistic traditions of the Indian civilization with its emphasis on tolerance, harmony, non-violence and the inviolability of the individual are inbuilt in our ethos. Several centuries back an Indian thinker wrote: "Man is above everything else. Man is the highest truth. There is nothing above man". All human rights are sacrosanct in India, guaranteed by a secular Constitution, an independent judiciary, a free press and public opinion, vigorously expressed. India's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights has now received another institutional impetus with the establishment of our National Human Rights Commission which has started functioning effectively with its findings published in its Annual Report. In keeping with our policy of transparency, we maintain a sustained dialogue with important non-governmental organizations, including the grant of greater access to them. We have also invited the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit India.

24. It is true that much remains to be done on a worldwide basis to further international cooperation to promote and protect human rights. But the problem must be seen in perspective. In India, for instance, we grapple with the problems of development of 900 million people, in the North-West and in the North-East, we face brutal terrorist movements, often supported from abroad, which

have killed thousands of innocents, made within India refugees, of hundreds of thousands, threatened our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We will face these problems and defect them. We welcome the support and advice of friends abroad; but we cannot accept the position that all human rights are a privilege of the terrorists. The rights of innocent and unarmed citizens must be protected; we urge that the question of human rights should not be made a politically motivated slogan, insensitive to their rights.

25. As the toxin of terrorism is deliberately broadcast by some countries, and none of us is immune, the international community must come together to defend itself. Terrorism is fast becoming a means, if not a weapon, of mass destruction. Many countries have suffered and many more could be affected. Terrorists have killed far more people in the last decades than the chemical and biological weapons which we have agreed to ban and destroy. Exactly as the international community decided that a Convention was needed to outlaw those weapons, it must urgently negotiate a Convention to counter and eradicate terrorism. We urge the General Assembly to initiate serious thinking on this; the international community must also provide the necessary succour to the victims of terrorism whose number are swelling by the day.

26. Mr. President, the closing years of the 20th century will see the future of human society as critically poised. Will the end of Cold War mark the beginnings of a new, more stable globe order, of freedom and well-being growing on the basis of cooperation, consensus and mutual respect? Or will the world instead revert to the mindset which breeds anarchy and a return to centrifugalism and destruction, bit by bit, to end up once again in the tyranny of imposition and domination? Should we regress to the system of spheres of influence which led to so many wars over the last two hundred years? These questions have still not been adequately answered.

27. Many years ago, the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had asked what test should guide human endeavour. His conclusion, after long years of struggling on behalf of India's many dispossessed millions, was the following.

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, it the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny?"

28. If the protection afforded to its weak, its most dispossessed people is the measure of community's worth, as indeed it must be, then the millions of refugees, and the conflict, poverty, hunger and deprivation that afflict so many regions of the world today bear stark testimony to the loss of some vital ethical underpinning. If the world today is to redeem a future that seems increasingly mortgaged to greed and hatred, we must recall once again that it is the nobility of our means, as well as the ends we pursue, that determine our rewards. Our welfare will be

determined only in accordance with the values and principles we abide by. As Mahatma Gandhi, and sages before, have taught and practiced, truthfulness, charity, compassion, non-violence, and treating others as we would wish ourselves to be treated, are the values that really stand the test of time. These are the values to be inculcated in our great global organisation the United Nations, to which we are all committed.

Thank you, Mr. President.

[English]

Financial Position of SEBs

696. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of the State Electricity Boards has been decreasing year after year;

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

(c) the main reasons for the present poor performance of the SEBs;

(d) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the State Government in this sector; and

(e) if so, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Out of the 17 State Electricity Boards, deterioration on a years to year basis has occurred mainly in Haryana, Punjab and Meghalaya State Electricity Boards as may be seen from the Statement enclosed.

(c) The major reasons for the poor performance of the SEBs include unscientific power tariff structure including that for the agricultural sector, non-payment of RE subsidy by the State Governments to the SEBs, non-conversion of loan into equity, low level of PLF, high T&D losses, high fuel consumption in thermal power stations etc.

(d) and (e). The Union Government does not provide any financial assistance to the SEBs in the above areas but has been advising the State Governments at various fora including the Power Ministers Conferences to undertake measures such as rationalised tariff, regular payment of RE subsidy, improvement in Plant Load Factor, reduction in T&D losses, supply of electricity on metered basis, conversion of loan into equity etc.

STATEMENT

Yearly profit/loss of the State Electricity Boards after taking into Account RE Subsidy as provided in the Accounts

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the SEB	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.00	84.44	79.45
2.	Bihar	-178.89	-113.72	191.19
3.	Gujarat	100.33	70.85	09.79
4.	Haryana	-91.73	-206.80	-335.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6.12	2.73	11.82
6.	Karnataka	21.30	24.30	32.21
7.	Kerala	-21.70	-35.68	18.51
8.	Madhya Pradesh	76.92	83.71	101.01
9.	Maharashtra	48.45	125.19	272.00
10.	Orissa	24.52	24.74	25.95
11.	Punjab	-68.40	4.78	-118.53
12.	Rajasthan	-100.41	61.80	64.69
13.	Tamil Nadu	72.17	84.38	225.10
14.	Uttar Pradesh	45.64	67.10	136.31
15.	West Bengal	-102.62	-92.23	-28.35
16.	Assam	-101.94	225.50	-70.68
17.	Meghalaya	-3.55	8.80	-5.96

*Provisional/unaudited.

Promotion of Health Care Programmes

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

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take for promotion of traditional system of health care;

(b) whether the Government have identified the traditional systems of health care;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any seminar was organised by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural heritage recently in New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the discussions held and the conclusions and recommendations made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). Government has taken step to promote the system of Ayurveda, Unani & Siddha in addition to Yoga and Naturopathy.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. No formal report of the recommendations of the seminar organised by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural heritage has been received by the Government.

Multiple Operators

698. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new telecom policy envisages multiple operators working in the same switch area;

(b) if so, whether these operators will be operating through underground cable network; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the efficiency of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the guidelines issued by the Government to implement the National Telecom Policy, in addition to DOT, there will be one private service provide per telecom. circle to provide the basic telecom. services.

(b) It will depend upon the technology permitted to be used by the licensee operator which may be wireless or wired (including underground cables) or a combination thereof.

(c) The operator will be required to adhere to the specifications and standards laid down by the telecom. authority to ensure efficiency of telecom. services.

Stealing of Copper connectors

699. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Battery copper connectors were stolen from the Mattathur Micro Station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that duplicate connectors were got manufactured in Mattathur (Kerala) through some other companies;

(d) if so, the persons involved in this robbery and those who got the duplicate material manufactured; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against these persons found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 44 Nos. of Battery Copper Connectors of the size of 27 centimeters length, 5 centimeters width and thickness of 0.4 centimetres, costing each about Rs. 85/- per piece totalling Rs. 3740/- (Rupee three thousand seven hundred and forty only) were found missing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Departmental Watchmen stationed at Mattathur Microwave Station owned responsibility and the missing materials were got replaced by them at their cost. They have been issued severe warning to be more careful in future.

National Power Grid Corporation

700. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated cost of establishment of National Power Grid Corporation;
- (b) the time schedule for completion of this project;
- (c) whether Power Grids already exist in many States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Formation of a National Power Grid is a concept involving inter-connection of regional grids to facilitate exchange of power. The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. has been established in 1989 with an initial authorised share capital of Rs. 5000 crores to construct, inter-alia, the transmission links interconnecting the Regions/States.

(b) Establishing the transmission links is an on going process.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Five Regional Grids, namely Eastern, Western, Southern, Northern and North-Eastern Regional Grids covering all the States already exist in the country.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Hospitals in Uttar Pradesh

701. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Union Government to upgrade the hospitals of secondary level in the state with the assistance of World Bank;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent a brief proposal for upgrading secondary level hospitals in Uttar Pradesh with the World Bank Assistance. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has since been advised to submit a revised proposal in keeping with the requirements from World Bank aided projects.

Tramways

702. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
SHRI GOVIND RAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct tramways in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is also a proposal to implement the said project in some other big cities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the mode of financial assistance for it; and
- (e) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In consultation with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi it has been decided to provide High Speed Tram System on 9 important corridors of Delhi. These High Speed trams will operate on elevated tracks. Necessary action has already been initiated to call for proposals from Indian/Foreign Agencies on Build, Operate and Transfer basis.

(c) and (d). Enquiries have been received from some State Governments for construction of HST system in their metropolitan cities. However, it is for the respective State Governments to implement such projects.

(e) Keeping in view the facts stated in reply to part (b) above, at this stage no time limit by which the construction work will start can be indicated.

[English]

Rate of Leprosy

703. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Leprosy patients against the total population of the country;
- (b) whether any plan has been chalked out for eradication of the disease;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any foreign loan aid etc. has been received by the Government during the last three years and also in the present year; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken towards their utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a)

At Present the prevalence rate of leprosy in India is 9.7 per thousand population.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched a National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) with the objective of elimination of leprosy by the year 2000 AD.

(d) and (e). During the last three years foreign assistance has been received from DANIDA, NORAD and SIDA. An agreement has been signed during the current year with the World Bank for a loan of US \$ 85.0 millions for the National Leprosy Elimination Project. A detailed programme has been drawn up for the utilisation of World Bank assistance for the extension of NLEP to uncovered areas, training and man-power development, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

P & T Services in States

704. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post and Telecommunication Services have not been improved in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve and modernise Post and Telecommunication services in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Efforts to improve the Post and Telecommunication services in the country are being made through the implementation of successive annual plans which seek to extend basic communication facilities where they do not exist and to upgrade existing facilities incorporating appropriate technology, subject to availability of resources.

(c) Details in respect of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are given in Statements I & II respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Plan Schemes of the Department of Posts include (a) expansion of Postal network, (b) supply of letter boxes to villages with population over 500 (c) mechanisation and segmentation of mail processing and, (d) modernisation and computerisation of Post and Mail Offices.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the details of Post Offices sanctioned in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra

Pradesh in the first two years, and those proposed for the current year, out of the total Post Offices sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned, are given below:—

Circle Name	Post Offices sanctioned on 1st 2 Years of Plan			Target for 1994-95		
	DSO	EDBO	TOTAL	DSO	EDBO	TOTAL
Orissa	12	82	94	4	4	8
MadhyaPradesh	12	85	97	8	9	17
AndhraPradesh	16	18	34	5	2	7
Total in Country	231	1,302	1,533	130	80	210

DSO — Departmental Sub Post Office.

EDBO — Extra Departmental Branch Post Office.

In the case of providing letter boxes only 8,130 villages of Orissa and 7,989 of Madhya Pradesh with a population of over 500, were yet to be provided with this facility as on 31-3-94. These villages are also expected to be covered by 31-3-96. In Andhra Pradesh, all such villages have already been covered.

For improving the processing of mails the emphasis is on mechanisation as well as segmentation of the mail traffic. Therefore, the Metro Channel has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh linking Hyderabad to the other metro cities in the country while the Rajdhani Channel has been introduced in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, linking the State capitals to Delhi. In Andhra Pradesh, the Business Channel has been introduced in Hyderabad for handling business mails. The facility of Speed Post is available in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

A Programme for modernising Post Offices through the supply of computer for counter operations has also been initiated since 1992-93 and so far 40, 48 and 129 multi-purpose Counter Machines have been installed in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Circles respectively. A focussed programme for modernising selected Post Offices, which have already been supplied with multi purpose Counter Machines, has already been initiated and 2 Post Offices in Orissa Circle, 5 Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh Circle and 2 Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh Circle are proposed to be covered within the total target of 53 post offices to be modernised in the current year. Similarly, programmes to upgrade equipment in Post and Mail offices are also under implementation which cover 10 Post Offices in Orissa and 12 in Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT-II

The steps taken to improve and modernise Telecommunication services in these States;

Modernisation of Telecom Services has been done by:—

- (i) Converting electromechanical exchanges into electronic exchanges.
- (ii) Providing reliable transmission media for better STD Services on Micro Wave, UHF and Optical Fibre Cable.
- (iii) Providing Public Telephones to Gram Panchayats and villages.
- (iv) Introducing computerisation on Fault Repair Service, Telephone Billing etc.

Details As on 31-10-94

Details	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
1. Telephone Exchanges	664	2032	2357
2. %age of Electronic Exchanges	98.6	58.3	98.39
3. Exchange Capacity	172261	679921	635698
4. DELs	127839	566615	468510

Improvement of Exchange & DELs capacity targetted during 94-95

Details	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
1. Exchange Capacity	13370	141000	91400
2. DELs	8000	82000	57000

For expansion of small and medium exchanges, the following equipments have been allotted during 1994-95 towards improvement and modernisation of Telecom Services in the States:—

Type of Equipment	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
1. 256P C-Dot	40	20	272
2. 512P C-Dot	—	3	8
3. 1000 lines C-Dot	—	10	9
4. 1.2 k/1.4k C-Dot	—	13	10
5. Line Module I & II	4	19	13
6. MILT 64P	—	40	—
7. 128P C-Dot	—	25	—

As per Modernisation Plan of 8th Plan, all MAX. III & Line Finder Type exchanges will be replaced with electronic exchanges by March 1997.

Withdrawal of DTC Buses in Delhi

705. SHRIMATI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC Buses in Delhi have been withdrawn on several routes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore these withdrawn services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Due to reduction in its fleet strength, DTC has withdrawn buses on some routes.

(c) to (e). Improvement of bus service is a continuous process and is undertaken on the basis of traffic load as and when the requisite number of buses are available.

[Translation]

National Malaria Eradication Programme

706. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government had started the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the country on the insistence of World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, for how many years this programme was implemented;

(c) the achievement made so far under the above programme;

(d) the total amount spent on the programme during the last three years and the reasons for suspending the implementation of the programme by some State Governments;

(e) the number of new cases of Malaria detected every year in the country; and

(f) the steps the Government propose to take to ensure complete eradication of Malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.

SILVERA): (a) and (b). The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the country in 1958 with technical assistance from World Health Organisation with the main objective of eliminating malaria from the country. The Programme is continuing since then.

(c) With the adoption of various measures under the programme, the malaria cases had come down to 2.20 million cases in 1993 as against 6.47 million cases in 1976.

(d) The Central Government has spent the following amount on the malaria programme during the last three years;

1991-92	—	72.38 crores.
1992-93	—	77.80 crores.
1993-94	—	91.90 crores.

The Implementation of the programme has not been suspended by any of the State Governments.

(e) The number of Malaria detected cases in the country in the last three years is as under:—

1991	—	2.11 million.
1992	—	2.13 million.
1993	—	2.20 million.

(f) The steps taken include:
 —Strengthening the existing surveillance system for early case detection and prompt treatment.
 —making drugs available at the village level.
 —need based selective spray of appropriate insecticides.
 —intensification of anti-malaria activities in tribal areas.
 —development of trained manpower.
 —health education and involvement of the community.

[English]

French Submerlines to Pakistan

707. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
 SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has acquired new submarines fitted with exocet missiles;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with France; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of France thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to

(d). Pakistan signed a Memorandum of Understanding with France on September 21, 1994 for purchase of three 90-B-Agosta Class submarines equipped with SM-39 Exocet Missiles to be delivered to Pakistan in an agreed time frame.

Government have conveyed to Government of France their serious concern over the negative impact of the transfer of these sophisticated weapons systems on the security environment in the region. The French contention is that this is a purely commercial transaction.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on national security and take necessary measures to safeguard it.

Licences for Deep Sea Fishing

708. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued to Indian and foreign companies during 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 (as on 31-10-1994);

(b) whether the concerned State Governments were consulted before granting these licences; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The following permissions were granted to Indian companies for deep sea fishing:—

Year	No. of companies	No. of vessels.
1991	16	32
1992	26	118
1993	27	73
1994	13	32

(as on 31-10-1994)

(as on 31-10-1994)

No permission has been given to any foreign company for operation of deep sea fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

(b) and (c). Deep sea fishing is a Central subject and since it is not a State subject, State Governments are not consulted before the issue of permissions. However, they have been provided information regarding the permissions granted. The State Governments are also kept aware of the deep sea fishing policies from time to time.

Development of National Highways

709. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have earmarked special funds for some States for development of National Highways during the current financial year and for 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria laid down for providing such funds to selected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked as additional funds for the development of National Highways in the North-Eastern Region during 1994-95. The outlay for 1995-96 is yet to be decided. The additional allocation for North Eastern Region is for facilitating overall speedy development of the region.

Mejia Thermal Power Project (DVC)

710. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled time for completion of Mejia Thermal Power Project under Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) the time and cost overrun so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and the time by which the project is likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Original scheduled date of completion of Mejia Thermal Power Project was September, 1992.

(b) The time and cost overrun so far are 27 months and Rs. 857 crores respectively.

(c) The delay is attributable to the following reasons:—

- (i) Non receipt of clear land.
- (ii) Non availability of construction water and power supply.
- (iii) Late receipt of layout and loading details in respect of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited's equipment and belated submission of requisite information/data required for finalisation to tender specification of Ash Handling Plant, Control and Instrumentation, Circulation Water Pumps etc. by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
- (iv) Acute funds crunch in Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) from 9/91 to 12/1993.
- (v) Delay in supply and erection of Control and Instrumentation package by M/s. Kerala Electronics Development Corporation.
- (vi) Delay in execution of stack order due to High Court case between M/s. DEACON Tileman & DVC.

The revised date of completion of the project is December, 1996 followed by commercial production with effect from April, 1997.

Calcutta Port

711. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Calcutta Port is facing any problem;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no operational or labour problems affecting Calcutta Port Trust at present.

[Translation]

Rules of Medical Council

712. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to unstarred Question No. 4487, answered on August 25, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the relevant information has since been received from the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per rules of medical Council of India it is not necessary to be a domicile of a particular state;

(d) if so, the reasons of imposing this condition on the persons from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to mounting pressure, the Academic Council of University of Delhi decided not to allow migration of the medical students from other States to Delhi University from January, 1991.

(c) to (e) Medical Council of India has not prescribed any domiciliary condition for migration. However, both the colleges/Universities from and to where the transfer/migration take place should have no objection to such migration.

[English]

Allocation of Funds from CRF

713. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent to the Union Government for allocation of funds from Central Road Fund during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Government and the number of those rejected, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Government at present and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

and (b). As per Statement attached.

(c) and (d). The Parliament had, in May, 1988 adopted a Resolution on augmentation of Central Road Fund for enhancing the cess from 3.5 paise per litre to 5 percent of the basic price of petrol and bringing diesel also within its

purview. The Resolution has not been implemented so far due to budgetary constraints.

However, schemes are being approved on the basis of accruals worked out in accordance with old Resolution. There are no schemes pending from any State having free-balance upto 31.3.1995.

STATEMENT

The proposals recommended by State Governments for approval under Central Road Fund during 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 as well as proposals approved and the proposals not approved for want of funds

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State	No. of schemes recommended by State Govt.	Est. cost	No. of Schemes approved under C.R.F.	Amount approved under C.R.F.	No. of schemes not approved for want of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	State Govt. has exhausted their accruals upto the year 1999.				
Assam	7	94.00	5	50.00	2
Arunachal Pradesh	Schemes are awaited				
Bihar	Schemes are awaited				
Delhi	10	1194.10	6	1065.25	4
Daman & Diu	1	3.53	1	2.64	Nil
Goa	3	340.00	1	24.60	2
Gujarat	9	1065.00	4	292.80	5
Haryana	2	130.00	2	123.27	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	2	48.41	1	24.00	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	67.50	1	29.52	Nil
Karnataka	6	350.00	4	235.00	2
Kerala	10	650.00	2	168.50	8
Manipur	5	163.00	1	25.57	4
Mizoram	Schemes are awaited				
Madhya Pradesh	5	237.00	3	190.00	2
Maharashtra	Schemes are awaited				
Nagaland	1	60.00	1	53.81	Nil
Orissa	31	619.47	1	75.65	30
Punjab	3	549.27	3	549.27	Nil
Rajasthan	State Govt. has exhausted their accruals upto the year 2000.				
Sikkim	1	86.85	1	39.17	Nil
Tamil Nadu	7	449.00	7	449.00	Nil
Tripura	5	754.00	1	25.66	4
U.P.	State Govt. has exhausted their accruals upto the year 2000.				
West Bengal	1	325.00	1	155.27	Nil
Meghalaya	Schemes are awaited.				
Chandigarh	Schemes are awaited.				
A&N Island	Schemes are awaited.				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Schemes are awaited.				
Pondicherry	Schemes are awaited.				

Disease due to use of Tobacco

714. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) project presented at the XVI International Cancer Congress about the growing incidence of 'Oral Cancer' "Coronary Chest Disease" (CHD) and "Chronic Obstructive" Lung Disease (COLD) due to use of tobacco;

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken or propose to take to tackle this problem;

(c) whether any recommendation has been made by International Cancer Congress to fight cancer in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):(a) ICMR has presented a paper entitled 'Economic Aspects of Tobacco in India' focussing on expenditure on treatment incurred by the patients of tobacco related diseases with the Annual Revenue generated by Tobacco.

(b) Government has already initiated schemes for augmentation of Cancer treatment facilities in different parts of the country and to provide health education on the harmful effects of the use of tobacco.

(c) and (d). The Government has not received the recommendations of the Congress.

Category	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%	Target	Actual	%
Thermal	211700	208551	98.5	229050	224485	98.0	243200	247757	101.8
Nuclear	6850	5561	81.2	7350	6748	91.8	6000	5399	89.9
Hydro	64900	72599	111.9	66300	69833	105.3	67500	70375	104.2
Total	283450	286711	101.2	302700	302066	99.5	316700	323531	102.1

[Translation]

Foreign Registered Letters

716. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that 1482 registered letters meant for foreign countries were intercepted in New Delhi sorting Office of Delhi Post Circle' on November 7, 1994.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether each letter was short of Rupee twenty one of postage;

Generation of Power

715. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation has shown increase during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the factors responsible therefor;

(d) the target fixed for power generation during last three years, and

(e) the details of the targets achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The power generation has shown increase during the current financial year. The details of energy generation during April, 1994 to Nov., 1994 (as compared to the same period in the previous year) is given below:

Category	Actual	
	April-Nov. 1993	April-Nov. 1994
Thermal	156138	164388
Nuclear	3660	3232
Hydro	49995	58308
Total	209793	225929

(d) and (e) The required details are given below:

(d) if so, the basis on which these registered letters were sent; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) to (c). On 7.11.1994, I.P. Estate Post Office, New Delhi booked 1482 registered articles meant for foreign countries. 989 articles were detained by International Mail Centre, New Delhi having deficit postage of Rs. 21/- each due to difference in weight.

(d) The sender was called to the Centre and the deficiency was made up by him by affixing additional postage stamps before despatching the articles to their

destinations without suffering detention.

(e) Suitable disciplinary action has been initiated against the official found responsible in this case.

Medicinal Plants for Cancer Treatment

717. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medicinal plant for Cancer treatment have been discovered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) *Taxus walliachiana* is a plant whose chemical named taxol has been reported to be a potentially effective treatment for breast and uterine cancer. Derivatives of some other plants like *Catharanthus roseus*, *Podophyllum emodi* and *Taxus baccata* are reported to have anti-cancerous properties.

[English]

Delegations visited abroad

718. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the country-wise details of the indian delegations that had visited other countries on invitation from the host country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Maintenance of National Highway in Rajasthan

719. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of National Highways in Rajasthan compared to the total length of National Highways in the country;

(b) the amount being provided to Rajasthan for the maintenance of the National Highways in proportion to its demand;

(c) whether this amount is less in comparison with the amount provided to other States; and

(d) whether it is proposed to increase this amount; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 8.6%

(b) to (e): The requirement of funds for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways is worked out every year based on the approved norms and the currently applicable rates. However, the actual availability

of funds is of the order of 50—55% of the requirement. So far during the current year an amount of Rs. 13.43 crores has been released for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in State of Rajasthan. Any increase in the allocated amount is subject to improvement in overall availability of funds.

[English]

SAIL Stockyards

720. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of iron & steel products being distributed through the stockyards, out of the total steel produced by the Integrated Steel Plants;

(b) the total stocks lying at the SAIL Stockyards as on 31.3.92, 31.3.93, 31.3.94 and 30.9.94;

(c) the average period by which this stock is disposed of by the Stockyards; and

(d) the profits earned by the stockyards over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The percentage of sales of iron and steel products of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO) effected through stockyards ranged between 20% and 36% for Pig Iron and between 60% and 75% for saleable steel during the last three years.

(b) the total stocks of Pig Iron and Saleable Steel at the SAIL and IISCO stockyards on the respective dates were as under:

	('000 tonnes)			
	SAIL		TISCO	
	Pig Iron	Saleable Steel	Pig Iron	Saleable Steel
31.3.1992	3.5	233.7	—	4.7
31.3.1993	9.8	530.4	1.1	16.4
31.3.1994	16.6	419.7	2.5	8.8
30.9.1994*	27.8	497.9	2.4	19.2

*Provisional

(c) Time taken for disposal of stocks of different materials from stockyards varies depending upon different factors as explained below:

(i) Stock of materials received against confirmed booking are disposed of quickly.

(ii) Stocks brought to stockyards for meeting the anticipated demand/spot sale take comparatively more time for disposal.

(iii) Materials despatched by the Plants over and above booked quantities in order to facilitate rake formation may also take more time for disposal.

(d) Income and expenditure of stockyards is borne by the Corporate Office of SAIL and steel plants. The profit and loss account is not prepared separately for the stockyards. Therefore, the details of the profit earned through stockyards sales are not maintained separately.

However, net profit of SAIL during last three years is as under:

(Rs. Crore)

1991-92	—	367.3
1992-93	—	423.4
1993-94	—	545.3

[Translation]

Illegal Diamond Mining

721. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of illegal diamond mining in Panna in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the government to check illegal mining of diamonds in the country;

(d) whether Government adequately compensate the tribals who bring in diamonds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of Madhya Pradesh have denied any illegal mining of diamond in Panna.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported some illegal mining in South Eastern part of Raipur District for which the State Government have tightened up the security by deploying additional manpower, security personnel and stepped up the vigil in that area.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that as per the procedure the diamond received from shallow diamond mines are sold through public auction. The owner (diamond finder) is given 80% of the highest bid amount minus income tax if payable after lifting of the diamond by the highest bidder and rest 20% of the highest bid is deposited as royalty to the State Government.

(f) In view of reply to (d) and (e), question does not arise.

P.C.O. in Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

722. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications are pending for allotment of P.C.Os. in district Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the P.C.Os.- are likely to be allotted;

(d) whether telephones generally remain out of order in the said district;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Sir, only 11 applications are pending for allotment of STD PCOs in District Pilibhit Uttar Pradesh, pending consideration by the STD PCOs allotment committee.

(c) STD PCOs would be allotted to those applicants, subject to their eligibility and approval by STD PCO Committee, before 31.01.1995, after completion of departmental formalities.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Regular testing of all telephones is done by the maintenance staff.

[English]

Telephone/Telex/Fax Connections in Gujarat

723. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone, telex and fax connections provided in the Gujarat during 1993-94; and

(b) the number of connections proposed to be provided during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Information is as under:

(i) Telephone Connections	81486.
(ii) Telex Connections	Nil
(iii) FAX Connections	535

(b) The number of connections proposed to be provided during 1994-95 are as under:

(i) Telephone	80,500
(ii) Telex	40
(iii) FAX	No target fixed

Satellite Stations In Orissa

724. Dr. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- the number of satellite stations proposed to be set up in Orissa, district-wise;
- whether any time bound programme has been formulated for this purpose; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, the number of satellite stations proposed to be set up in Orissa, district-wise are as follows:

Name of the District	No. of Satellite Stations
Phulbani	2
Sundargarh	3
Cuttack	2
Keonjhar	2
Jagatsingpur	1
Kendrapara	1
Bhadrak	1
Balasore	1
Dhenkanal	1
Rayagada	1

- Yes Sir.
- The Satellite stations have been planned to be set up during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Bokaro Steel Plant

725. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- whether the Government are aware that iron, steel and scrap being pilfered from the Bokaro Steel Plant;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government have received any complaints against the erring officials; and
- if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) The Government keep on receiving information regarding pilferage of iron, steel and scrap from BSL from time to time. The value of theft of iron and steel material and scrap reported so far during January '94 to November '94 is about Rs. 12.42 lacs.

(c) and (d) No specific complaints against officials relating to theft and pilferage have been received in the Ministry. Complaints of theft and pilferage whenever received are invariably enquired into and appropriate action taken wherever applicable.

Employment on Compassionate Grounds

726. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the Civil Judge, Basti, in various cases, directed the Department of Telephones and other departments of the Ministry of Communications to give employment on compassionate grounds to various peoples whose either mother or father had expired while in service;
- if so, the number of cases disposed of by the departments in the light of the above judgement;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the time by which the cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the field units and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Telecom Facility In Gujarat

727. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE .
SHRI N. J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government have formulated any scheme for providing telecommunication facilities for the economic and industrial development of backward and tribal areas of Gujarat;
- if so, the district-wise details thereof; and
- if not, the time by which this facility is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Widening of National Highways

728. Dr. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- the details of on-going road-widening scheme on the National Highways in Gujarat scheduled for completion during 1994-95;
- the present stages of the various such schemes, especially on National Highway No. 8;
- whether some such schemes have been delayed; and
- if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) 10 schemes on National Highway No. 8, 1 each on NH 8A, 8B, 8C and 15 for widening are scheduled for completion during 1994-95. These are in various stages of progress.

(c) and (d) There has been delay in completion of 2 schemes on NH 8 due to slow progress by the contractors on account of shortage of labour and material and also heavy monsoon.

New Post Offices in States

729. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests from the states for opening new post offices during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received from each State, State-wise to open new post offices;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to accede to the requests from the states to open new post offices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the huge deficit on the sale of post cards and revenue stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) It is proposed to introduce a new category of post card to discourage the diversion of post cards for the purpose of TV Quiz programmes etc. Revenue stamps are sold through post offices on behalf of the State Government. State Governments have been requested to pay suitable commission on their sales.

Amendment to Merchant Shipping Act

730. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request from Shipping Companies in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations of a Committee, amendments to sections 21, 42, 45, 51, 412 and 414 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, were effected in 1993, since these were considered of urgent nature. Government propose to further amend certain other provisions of the Act relating to vital aspects like doing away with the

requirement of prior publication of certain rules made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958; limiting the functions of the National Shipping Board; registration of Indian Ships; reporting for change of Master of an Indian vessel; and certification of officers' powers in regard to prescribing manning scale for different types of ships etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposals in para (b) will cover such requests from the Shipping Companies.

Maintenance of National Highways in North Eastern States

731. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each of the State of North Eastern region during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 for repair and maintenance of National Highways;

(b) whether National Highway No. 37 is in bad shape from Agia to Mahendraganj via Singimari connecting Assam and Meghalaya; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the condition of this National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Amount allocated to each State of the North Eastern region during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 for Maintenance & Repair of National Highways is given below:

Amount allocated (Rs. lakhs)

Name of State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Arunachal Pradesh	116.29	103.67	216.33
Assam	1331.05	1452.57	1483.35
Manipur	167.41	191.22	199.69
Meghalaya	225.44	208.88	263.04
Nagaland	163.33	194.54	216.80
Mizoram	183.46	166.38	520.38
Tripura	56.31	74.02	145.45

(b) and (c) Road from Agia to Mahendraganj via Singimari is a State Road and not a National Highway. Improvement of this road is therefore, the responsibility of the State Govts. of Assam and Meghalaya.

[Translation]

Supply of Inferior Quality Medicine by C.G.H.S. Authorised Chemists

732. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI KESRI LAL:

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

(a) whether authorised suppliers of drugs are supplying sub-standard medicines to the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether surprise checks have been carried out to ascertain quality of medicines in the dispensaries;

(c) if so, the number of dispensaries where such checks have been carried out during the last one year;

(d) whether some officers in charge of C.G.H.S. dispensaries made complaints against Chemists; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) All indent medicines are checked and verified by Chief Medical Officer-in-Charge of respective dispensaries at the time of receipt of such medicines.

(d) and (e) Some complaints have been received alleging unsatisfactory services to the beneficiaries. The complaints are under investigation.

[English]

Construction of National Highways

733. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways State-wise which have been completed till March 31, 1994; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken for expeditious completion of National Highways particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) There are 77 National Highways aggregating to a length of 34,058 Km. in the country at present. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up on the basis of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans subject to *inter-se* priority of each project, traffic intensity and availability of funds from year to year. All National Highways including those in Gujarat are kept in a traffic worthy condition within available funds.

Setting up of Industrial Project in U.P.

734. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh deposits of gold and other precious minerals have been discovered in Sonebhadra district of U.P. by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has

recommended any industrial projects to be set up there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No deposits of gold and other precious minerals have been found in Sonebhadra district. However, some incidences of gold have been identified in Amriniya, Gumur area.

(b) The Planning Commission has not recommended any industrial project based on gold and precious metals in Sonebhadra district.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Investment in Shipping Sector

735. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received offer for foreign investment in the shipping sector;

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

(c) the details of foreign assistance sought for the development and modernisation of ports in Gujarat State; and

(d) the allocation and utilisation of central funds during the last three years for development of shipping and ports in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of proposal and quantum of foreign investment in Indian shipping industry approved by Government is enclosed.

(c) No foreign assistance has been sought for the development and modernisation of ports in Gujarat State.

(d) Allocation and utilisation of central funds during the last three years for development of shipping and ports in Gujarat are as under:—

	Outlay	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	40.00	11.24
1993-94	37.78	8.61
1994-95 (anticipated)	30.00	23.18

Statement

Details of proposal and quantum of foreign investment in Indian Shipping Industry, recently allowed by Government.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of foreign investment
1.	M/s Geepee Shipping Company Limited, Bombay.	The company proposed for foreign collaboration with M/s. Great Circle Shipping Agency Ltd., Thailand for the equity participation to the extent of 40% equity share capital to finance acquisition of ships. The Great Circle Shipping Agency belongs to G. Premjee Group of companies headed by Mr. Kirti G. Shah — a NRI established in Thailand.
2.	M/s. Sea Span Shipping Company, Bombay.	M/s. Gulf Marine Maintenance & Services, Dubai proposed to invest 51% share in the equity participation of the holding company to meet the acquisition cost of ships.
3.	M/s. Ready Foods Limited, Bangalore.	The company was promoted by Shri T.V. Raja Reddy — a Germany based NRI. The company was granted permission to acquire a second hand Reefer Container vessel but the company could not acquire the vessel presumably due to its inability to raise ECB. Subsequently the company proposed to acquire the vessel by forming a Joint Venture Shipping Company abroad with 50% foreign equity participation by Monaco based V. Ships.
4.	M/s. Shreyas Shipping Company Limited, Bombay.	The company was promoted by Transworld Group of Companies, Dubai — owned by NRIs. The foreign equity participation in the JV is 72% and purpose of forming JV is to operate container service in the country. The company has already acquired one container vessel and two vessels are yet to be acquired.
5.	M/s. West Asia Maritime Limited, Madras.	This company was promoted by M/s. Emirates Trading Agency, Dubai, who have now proposed to make additional investment of US \$ 9.00 million and US \$3.00 million by its Associates of NRI to enable the company to increase its authorised paid-up capital to finance acquisition of two second hand bulk carriers.
6.	M/s. Sem Mac Limited, Madras.	M/s. Sambawang Shipyard Limited, Singapore proposed to participate 50% amount in the paid-up capital of the Joint Venture company i.e. M/s. Sem Mac Limited. The JV was set up to provide specialised services by undertaking turnkey instrumentation jobs and shutdown maintenance for all types of process industries and also setting up of standardisation and calibration laboratory, automation system repair, servicing testing and refurbishing jobs in ships and related marine activities.
7.	M/s. Ugland Maritime Services Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. Ugland Maritime Services entered into foreign collaboration with M/s. Ugland Brother Ltd., (UK) with an authorised and paid up capital of Rs.13.00 lakhs (foreign holding Rs. 5.20 lakhs and Indian holding Rs. 7.80 lakhs). The company has engaged in providing crew manning services, ship repair services, technical inspections and ship related technical services for ship owned, managed by foreign partner and other members of its group.
8.	M/s. Marine Management Services (P) Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. B.T. Shipping Limited, Bermude proposal to establish a joint venture company in cooperation with Marine Management Services (P) Limited, Bombay, in India. They have proposed to form a new company

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of foreign investment
9.	M/s. Panalpina World Transport (India) Ltd., Delhi.	namely, Prathibha Shipping Company to acquire ships, either by order on Indian shipyard or abroad or by hiring them/Chartering them to shipping or Petroleum Companies in India. It has been proposed that JV would have an initial authorised capital of approx. US \$10 million out of which the BT shipping would be investing, through its wholly-owned subsidiary a sum of US \$8.25 million in the equity of the proposed joint venture company which is equivalent to 100% of the equity capital required on a repatriation basis. The equity investment is proposed to be made in various stages depending on the progress of the venture. The company has proposed to form a foreign collaboration with M/s. Panalpina World Transport, Switzerland for undertaking the freight forwarding job in India. The equity participation is as follows: NRI — 59.99%, Foreign collaborator - 40%, and Indian firm - .01%.
10.	M/s Sandhu Jet Cargo, Bombay.	M/s. Concord Freight Systems Ltd., Bahamus has proposed to form a Joint Venture Company in India in collaboration with the Indian company in the field of sea and air transport field. The foreign equity would represent 50% of the paid-up capital of the proposed JV.
11.	M/s. Hecny Freight India (P) Ltd., Madras.	It has been proposed to form a foreign collaboration between M/s. Hecny South West Asia Ltd., British, Virginia, M/s. Hecny Transportation Ltd., Sri Lanka and M/s. Hecny Freight India (P) Ltd., Madras.
12.	M/s. Moko Express Limited, Hong Kong.	The foreign investment proposal is to establish a company in India with 100% equity. The company presently engaged in chartering of aircraft for Europe and USA. Since the primary activity of the company was air cargo, therefore, M/o Civil Aviation was concerned in the matter. However, this Ministry has given NOC to the proposal.

Pharmacy Institutes in Assam

736. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmacy Institutes of Guwahati and Silchar were started simultaneously;

(b) if so, whether the final examinations of the Pharmacy Institute attached to Guwahati Medical College are being held regularly, whereas the final examinations of the Pharmacy Institute attached to Silchar Medical College are not being held since 1992-93;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to hold the final examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per the report of the Pharmacy Council

of India, the Pharmacy Institute at Silchar has not been approved for want of compliance of Education Regulations prescribed by the Council for conduct of the D. Pharma Course. As such the Council has not given clearance for holding examination by the Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Assam.

Indo-Pak Talks

737. SHRI TARA SINGH:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has expressed willingness to negotiate with India on Kashmir issue as reported in 'Statesman' dated October 26, 1994;

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

(c) whether the Union Government are firm to resolve the Kashmir issue in the spirit of Shimia Agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Government have seen media reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) Government have repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan its readiness to resolve all outstanding issues between the two countries, including differences relating to J & K, peacefully and through bilateral negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement. We are disappointed that a positive response is not available so far from Pakistan.

Allotment of Post Offices

738. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open 80 Post Offices in the country during the current financial year, and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM). (a) and (b) The Government proposes to open 230 post offices during 1994-95, out of which, 80 extra departmental branch post offices will be opened in rural areas. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of number of post offices to be opened during 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name	Branch Offices		Total	Departmental Sub Offices		Total
		TA*	DA**		TA*	DA**	
1.	Assam	3	1	4	2	2	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	2	2	—	5	5
3.	Bihar	4	6	10	3	6	9
4.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	6	6
5.	Gujarat	1	3	4	3	7	10
6.	Haryana	—	2	2	—	10	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	3	3	—	2	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	—	2	2	1	7	8
10.	Kerala	—	2	2	—	10	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7	9	3	5	8
12.	Maharashtra	4	6	10	1	14	15
13.	North East	3	1	4	3	1	4
14.	Orissa	2	2	4	2	2	4
15.	Punjab	—	2	2	—	5	5
16.	Rajasthan	1	4	5	2	6	8
17.	Tamilnadu	—	2	2	—	5	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	10	12	1	12	13
19.	West Bengal	1	2	3	1	3	4
	Reserve						20
		23	57	80	22	108	150

* Tribal Area

** Other Area (other than tribal area)

[Translation]

Construction of By-Pass and Bridge in U.P.

739. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay has been caused in completion of construction work of by-pass on G.T. Road between

Mohan Sarai and Mughal Sarai and construction work of bridge over Ganga river in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which both the schemes are likely to be completed;

(c) whether construction work of 7 K.M. long road from Mohan Sarai to Chunar Ghat would be completed on priority basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By December, 1996.

(c) and (d) Although Chunar Ghat does not fall on the main bypass, it appears that the Hon'ble Member wants early completion of the first seven kms. of the bypass. The work in this reach of 7 kms. including the Road over Bridge is in progress and is targeted to be completed earlier.

[English]

Renewal of Passports

740. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the time taken in the renewal of a passport; and
(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the expeditious renewal of passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) The time taken by the Passport Offices for renewal of a passport varies from one office to another depending on a number of factors which include staff strength, infrastructural facilities etc.

Express Service Counters have been introduced at several Passport Offices including Bombay, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad and Trivandrum which provide five year renewal services on the same day if the passport is issued from the same Passport Office and the applicant personally submits the application. This service will be extended to other Passport Offices in a phased manner.

Seamen's Employment Office

741. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up seamen's Employment Office at Madras;
(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 SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. Seamen's Employment Office at Madras was opened with effect from 23.4.1993 by virtue of Madras High Court order dated 30.4.1992. It has been closed in August, 1994 following decision of the Appellate Bench of Madras High Court reversing the earlier single judge decision of the Court.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Visa Problems with Saudi Arabia

742. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Indians are facing problems for getting visa from Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, whether the Government have discussed the matter with the Saudi Government;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d) During the recent incident of plague in India, the Government of Saudi Arabia had suspended operation of airlights to India. Indian workers and their families who had come to India on leave with valid re-entry visas could not return to Saudi Arabia due to non-operation of flights. In many cases the re-entry visas issued by Saudi authorities expired by the time the air link was restored. Our Embassy in Riyadh took up the matter with the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs to expedite grant of visas to Indian workers and their families. The Saudi Missions in India gave preference to the issue of re-entry visas to the stranded Indian workers and then issued new visas to fresh workers as soon the backlog of re-entry visas was cleared.

[English]

Customer Service Centres in Karnataka

743. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Customer service centres in Bangalore Telephones and Karnataka Telecom Department functioning at present;

(b) the number of such centres in Mysore; and

(c) the number of such centres proposed to be set up during 1994-95 in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, the number of customer service centres functioning in Bangalore Telecom District is 12.

Total number of Customer Service Centre functioning in Karnataka Telecom Circle including Bangalore Telecom District is 75.

(b) The number of Customer Service Centres in Mysore Telecom District is 4.

(c) The existing number of Customer Service Centres is adequate. As and when it is justified to open more service centres during 1994-95, action will be taken.

[Translation]

Use of Tetracycline

744. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Tetracycline Ke Andhadundh Prayog Se Rakt Cancer Ka Khatra" appeared in "Rashtriya Sahara" (Delhi Edition) dated October 5, 1994;

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

(c) whether plague virus may be developed artificially as mentioned by a cancer expert;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tetracycline is used under medicare. This drug is under schedule H and hence the question of indiscriminate use does not arise.

(c) to (e) Y. Pestis is the plague bacillus. There is no plague virus.

[English]

Passport Offices in Kerala

745. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in Trivandrum Emakulam and Calicut Passport offices as on date;

(b) the rate of clearing in these offices daily;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to open more passport offices in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The total number of pendency and pendency over one month in Trivandrum, Emakulam and Calicut Passport Offices as on date is given in Statement attached.

(b) The daily average rate of clearing passport applications in these offices is 350, 405 and 526 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Total Pendency of applications and Pendency over one month as on 02.12.1994

	Total Pendency	Pendency over one month
Trivandrum	8493	1590
Cochin	9323	3813
Kozhikode	38674	24440

World Bank Assistance to Roads

746. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has furnished a list of roads to be improved with the assistance of World Bank loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Proposals for widening to 2-lanes of about 2000 kms of State roads at a rough cost of about Rs. 840 crore have been received and these are being examined for possible projection through Ministry of Finance for World Bank loan assistance.

S.T.D. to Villages

747. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to connect all the villages in the country through STD facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which all villages are likely to be connected with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As per National Telecom Policy 1994, all villages are to be provided with a public telephone by March 1997.

(b) and (c) The objectives of the 8th five year plan envisages:

Provide National Subscriber dialing facility to all exchanges by 1.4.97.

[Translation]

Copper Production

748. SHRI VISHWESHVAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production of copper in the country during 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the decline in production from the Malanjkhand Copper Mines over the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The target fixed for production of refined copper by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), the sole producer of primary copper in the country during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are indicated below:

Year	Annual Target
1993-94	40,000MT
1994-95	45,000MT

(b) and (c) The annual targets of production of metal in concentrate and the achievements against them in the last 3 years are given below:

Year	Annual Target	Achievement
1991-92	23,600 MT	24,613 MT
1992-93	22,000 MT	24,020 MT
1993-94	22,000 MT	23,732 MT

Basic Facilities in Post Offices of Bilaspur

749. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices in district Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh and Surat in Gujarat;

(b) the number of post offices out of them in which basic facilities like water and electricity have not been provided;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation for providing basic facilities in these Post Offices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided in all these Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) 79 (Seventy nine) Departmental and 572 extra-departmental post offices are functioning in the Bilaspur District in Madhya Pradesh and 118 departmental and 518 extra-departmental post offices are functioning in Surat District of Gujarat.

(b) There is only one departmental Sub Post Office, namely Subir in Surat District where the facility of electricity has not been provided, in the building owned by

State Public Works Dept. As for the extra departmental post offices, the provision of accomodation with basic amenities is made by the Branch Postmaster himself.

(c) No Sir.

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

(e) The supply of electricity is expected within two months in respect of post office mentioned in (b) above.

Expenditure on National highways

750. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking into consideration the huge expenditure required for national highways, the Central Government have been requested by the Government of Gujarat that the former should bear an appropriate portion of the expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Constitutionally the Government of India is responsible for development and maintenance of all roads declared as NHs, and all expenditure in this regard is being met by it.

[English]

Branch Post Offices in Maharashtra

751. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for opening of Branch/ Sub Post Offices in Thana District pending with the Government, with period of pendency;

(b) the reasons for the pendency; and

(c) the time by which all the pending applications are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) 14 applications for opening of extra departmental branch post offices/departmental sub post offices in Thane district are pending with the Regional Office. The details are given as under:-

Period of pendency	No. of applications
Above 2 years	3
1 to 2 years	4
Over six months	4
1 to 6 months	3

(b) and (c) post Offices are opened progressively under Annual Plans subject to availability of resources and allocation of Plan targets by the Planning Commission. Therefore, no time frame can be given for clearance of pending applications.

Consular Offices in Hyderabad

752. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government for setting up consular offices of some of the developed countries in Hyderabad;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries as Priority Sector

753. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the States to declare Food Processing Industries as a priority sector;

(b) if so, the States which have declared it a priority sector;

(c) the States where Food Processing Industries have not yet been declared a priority sector; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d) With a view to ensure accelerated development of food processing industries, the Ministry has been suggesting to the State Governments for according priority to these industries. During the recent meeting held with the Nodal Agencies of the State Governments dealing with Food Processing Industries, it emerged that almost all States are giving priority to these industries and they have been providing varying degree of incentives.

[English]

Centrally Assisted Health Schemes

754. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally assisted health schemes operating in various States and Union Territories;

(b) the amount allocated state-wise during 1993-94;

(c) whether the Government have monitored progress achieved in health care through centrally sponsored health schemes; and

(d) if so, the progress and deficiency noticed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The major Centrally Sponsored Health Care Schemes being implemented in the States & Union Territories and amount allocated during 1993-94, statewise, are as given in Statement-I attached.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Targets vis-a-vis achievements made under these schemes, for country as a whole, during 1993-94 are given in Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

Statewise Allocation of Funds in Respect of Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1993-94

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	National Malaria Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Leprosy Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Programme for Control of Blindness 1993-94	National Tuberculosis Control Programme 1993-94	National AIDS Control Programme 1993-94	Family Welfare Programme 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	669.10	330.00	129.93	195.00	25.09	5650.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.84	9.00	34.47	28.50	8.24	157.16
3.	Assam	593.38	23.00	91.23	108.00	12.43	2127.81
4.	Bihar	100.41	200.00	124.52	193.00	16.69	5188.59
5.	Goa	24.05	1.00	11.60	12.00	7.87	122.84
6.	Gujarat	1142.89	80.00	88.53	260.00	65.83	3740.57
7.	Haryana	104.51	13.00	124.29	87.00	33.36	1531.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.77	13.00	52.89	53.00	22.93	1409.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.44	5.00	74.53	55.00	37.32	1003.36
10.	Karnataka	361.47	180.00	129.17	111.00	53.08	3333.15
11.	Kerala	37.98	135.00	155.17	72.00	16.19	2347.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1011.17	204.00	152.08	330.00	62.29	6575.01
13.	Maharashtra	960.59	135.00	163.18	348.00	166.69	6824.49
14.	Manipur	76.43	3.00	37.23	11.50	31.72	368.69

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	National Malaria Eradication Programme	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	National Programme for Control of Blindness 1993-94	National Tuberculosis Control Programme 1993-94	National AIDS Control Programme	Family Welfare Programme
		1993-94	1993-94			1993-94	1993-94
15.	Meghalaya	20.20	6.50	13.12	11.50	21.98	257.31
16.	Mizoram	64.20	6.50	7.55	11.50	31.73	164.88
17.	Nagaland	114.53	4.50	18.67	11.50	30.00	213.89
18.	Orissa	187.26	200.00	114.32	109.00	19.82	2824.57
19.	Punjab	400.32	9.00	52.65	138.00	11.99	1915.42
20.	Rajasthan	604.01	41.00	112.30	148.00	47.64	5037.44
21.	Sikkim	25.28	13.00	9.65	12.00	4.87	173.59
22.	Tamil Nadu	218.93	210.00	114.63	298.00	83.25	4530.30
23.	Tripura	230.35	10.00	16.17	21.00	32.72	316.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1058.70	285.00	276.61	434.00	27.58	16508.92
25.	West Bengal	234.41	150.00	88.23	236.00	22.86	5349.45
26.	Pondicherry	9.00	8.50	4.03	7.00	8.74	78.00
27.	A&N Islands	70.60	8.00	4.47	4.50	22.23	64.40
28.	Chandigarh	38.78	1.00	3.84	6.50	22.70	123.40
29.	Daman & Diu	6.58	1.50	4.34	2.50	17.95	20.30
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	18.28	1.00	3.37	14.00	17.95	21.30
31.	Delhi	18.29	1.00	10.91	70.00	48.70	773.50
32.	Lakshadweep	2.87	2.00	3.39	2.50	18.48	9.65

Statement-II

Statement showing Targets vis-a-vis Achievements made under Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, for Country as a whole, during 1993-94.

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94	
		Target	Achievements
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	(in lakhs)	
(i)	epidemiological Parameters	1.9 < L 0.5	2.65
	A.P.I. (per thousand)*	10%	9.32%
	A.B.E.R. (in percentage)*		
	(*Target of A.P.I. fixed at 1.9 to 0.5 for period 1980-2000 A.D.)		
	Please Note:—		
	API = Annual		
	ABER = Annual Blood Examination		
(ii)	Spray	(Population in million)	
Year	Round	Population targeted under spray (technical targets)	% achievement technical target
1993	I	159.49	44.72
	II	159.46	41.57
	III	56.15	39.64
(iii)	Epidemiological data for the year 1993:	(in lakhs)	
	No. of blood smears examined	--	798.50
	No. of positive cases detected	--	22.70
	No. of P.f. cases detected	--	8.70

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94	
		Targets	Achievements
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	(in lakhs)	
	New cases detected	2.65	4.94
	Cases brought under treatment	2.65	4.86
	Cases discharged	5.25	7.19
3.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme		
	New cases detected	18.00	11.80
	Sputum examined	34.00	24.44
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness		
	Cataract operations performed	24.30	19.13
5.	Family Welfare Programme		
	D.P.T.	247.90	222.13
	Polio	247.90	223.15
	B.C.G.	247.90	231.42
	Sterilisation	51.83	44.71
	I.U.D.	73.30	58.71
	C.C. Users	193.45	72.91
	O.P. Users	50.04	41.98

6. National AIDS Control Programme:

Physical Targets and Achievements in respect of National AIDS Control Programme, till date, are outlined below:—

COMPONENT	PHYSICAL TARGETS	PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS
1. Programme Management	Establishment of State AIDS Cell (in all States/UTs)	Sanction issued for all 6 States & 6 UTs.
2. Surveillance and Clinical	Establishment of 62 surveillance in all the States/UTs.	100% 24 States/UTs already given approval and financial sanction.
3. Blood Safety	808	516 sanctioned (92 will be taken up during 1995-96).
I) Modernisation of Blood Banks		
II) Setting up of Zonal Blood Testing Centres	150	100%
III) Setting up a Blood component Separation Facilities	31	31 sanctioned
4. STD Control Strengthening of STD Clinics.	372	100%

3.	M/s. Bharti Cellular Ltd., 15th Floor, Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019	Delhi
4.	M/s. Sterling Cellular Ltd., 19, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-600034	Delhi
5.	M/s. Usha Martin Telecom Ltd., 503, Hemkunt Chambers, 89, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	Calcutta
6.	M/s. Indian Telecom. Pvt. Ltd., 13th Floor, Hemkunt Tower, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	Calcutta
7.	M/s. Skycell Communication Pvt. Ltd., Sardar Mohan Singh Building, Connaught Lane, New Delhi-110001.	Madras
8.	M/s. Mobile Telecom Service Ltd. N-83, partap Building, 1st Floor, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001.	Madras

Mobile Telephone Network

755. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken final decision to introduce cellular mobile telephone service in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this service is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight Indian registered Companies, two in each metro city have been issued licences for operation of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in the four metropolitan cities, *vis.*, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The licences were issued in November, 1994. The list of licences is given in the annexure. *Statement* attached.

(c) The licences have to provide the service within one year from the date of issue of licence.

Statement

List of Companies who have been licenced for providing Cellular Mobile Telephone Service

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Cities
1.	M/s. Hutchison Max Telecom., Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	Bombay
2.	M/s. BPL Systems & Projects Ltd., 1/1, Palace Road, Bangalore-560001	Bombay

C-Dot Switches

756. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve the C-DOT Switches as the national switch for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) C-DOT designed switched are already working in the national network of the country.

[Translation]

Regional Cancer Institutions

757. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regional cancer institutes established in the country so far;

(b) whether any of such institute is functioning in Northern India;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested to open such institutes in the state;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad has been recognised as Regional Cancer Centre on the recommendations of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

List of Regional Cancer Centres

1. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
2. Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
3. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.
4. Cancer Institute, Madras.
5. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum.
6. Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack.
7. Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.
8. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.
9. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi.
10. Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.
11. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.

[English]

Central Council of Homoeopathic

758. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council of Homoeopathic, New Delhi is a statutory body dealing with Homoeopathic system of Medicine in India;

(b) the aims and the main functions of the Central Council of Homoeopathy;

(c) the extent to which it has succeeded in achieving its aims and objectives;

(d) the details of grants and other kind of assistance provided annually to the Council by the Government; and

(e) the ways and means the Government propose to adopt to exercise its control over the Council particularly to ensure that grants are not misappropriated there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) The Central Council of Homoeopathy is Corporate Body established under the provisions of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

(b) The following are the aims and main functions of the Central Council of Homoeopathy:

(i) Maintenance of the Central Register of Homoeopathy Practitioners in the country and for matters connected therewith;

(ii) To lay down and maintain the uniform standards of education in Homoeopathy;

(iii) To recommend recognition or withdrawal of recognition of medical qualification granted by University, Board or Medical Institution;

(iv) To negotiate with the authorities in any State or Country outside India for setting of a, schemes of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualification in Homoeopathy.

(v) The Central Council continued inspection of medical colleges of Homoeopathy to ensure that the colleges are maintaining the prescribed standards.

(c) The Central Council of Homoeopathy has enforced Educational Regulations for the undergraduate Homoeopathic Education in the country to achieve uniformity in the Homoeopathic education. These standards have been enforced in the form of Regulations under the provisions of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973 w.e.f. 1983.

The Central Council has also laid down minimum standards for the Post-graduate Education in Homoeopathy.

The Central Council has already published a Central Register containing the names of Homoeopathic practitioners of a few States. The work of first supplement of Central Register of Homoeopathy is almost ready for publication.

(d) There exist a Budget provision of Rs. 42.00 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Non Plan) during the Financial Year 1994-95, for the Central Council of Homoeopathy.

(e) The Annual Accounts of the Council are being regularly audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, and no instance of misappropriations have been brought but by the C&AG so far.

Visit of British Parliamentary delegation to J & K

759. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six member British Parliamentary delegation visited J & K during September, 1994 to have "a feel of the situation" in the state; and

(b) if so, the impressions gathered by them during their visit about Pakistan's involvement in trouble in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) A six-member British Parliamentary delegation visited J & K from 27-29 September, 1994.

(b) In a statement issued in New Delhi on 30 September, the British Members of Parliament, *inter alia*, urged an end to violence, and to the means to violence, and a cessation of external support for militancy in J & K. In remarks to the press on their return to London, the British MPs also stated that seeing the considerable quantity of sophisticated arms which had reached the militants, there could be no

doubt about Pakistan's involvement in terrorism in Kashmir.

HIV Cases Reported in Appollo Hospital, Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the appollo Hospital in Hyderabad has identified some HIV positive cases in the current year;

(b) if so, whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up any steps to meet the rising trend of AIDS and propose to combat its spread;

(c) if so, whether any assistance from Union Government or the World Bank has been obtained to check the AIDS in the state;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any concrete programme for prevention of AIDS programme for prevention of AIDS in the state has been undertaken; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) A comprehensive scheme for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is currently being implemented in the country including Andhra Pradesh, as a Centrally sponsored scheme with soft loan of Rs. 222.6 crore from World Bank and technical assistance from WHO. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 70.49 lakh and Rs. 25.09 lakh respectively were released in favour of the state Government. During 1994-95 against the projected outlay of Rs. 172.18 lakh, so far Rs. 141.18 lakh have been released. The important strategies of the AIDS Control Programme consists of generation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour and general public Blood Safety and Rational use blood and blood products, Control of STD, better facilities for Diagnosis and Surveillance, Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Leprosy Patients

761. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matters relating to the laws which were discriminatory to the leprosy patients were discussed at the annual meeting of the Voluntary Organisations involved in the national Leprosy Eradication Programme held in New Delhi in November, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed in this meeting and suggestions made for improving the lot of the leprosy patients;

(c) whether the Government have any proposals to repeal some of the laws which are discriminatory to the leprosy patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has already repealed the Lepars' Act, 1898. This Ministry has also supported deletion of Leprosy as a ground for divorce under various Marriage Acts.

Power Generation Capacity

762 SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of-POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation capacity of Maharashtra;

(b) the maximum demand of electricity in Maharashtra;

(c) the generating capacity of ENRON Dabhol Project; and

(d) reasons for approving the ENRON Project for generating additional capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The total installed generation capacity of power in Maharashtra as on 31.3.1994 was 9338.72 MW.

(b) During the period April, 1994 to October, 1994 the maximum demand of Maharashtra was 8105 MW.

(c) The generating capacity of ENRON Dabhol combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) project is 2015.00 MW (695.0 MW in Phase-I and 1320.0 MW in Phase-II).

(d) The enron project has been approved to meet the anticipated power requirement of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Royalty Rate For Minerals

763. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which royalty rates were fixed for major minerals in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the mineral-wise royalty rates for each of the minerals mined in this State;

(c) the major minerals whose rates of royalty are proposed to be revised; and

(d) the details of proposal forwarded by the State Government in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The present rate of royalty for major minerals were notified on 17.2.1992.

(b) A copy of notification dated 17.2.1992 detailing mineral-wise royalty rates was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9.3.1992.

(c) As per the provision of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, enhancement of

rates of royalty is possible only after 17.2.1995.

(d) No proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government for revising the rates of royalty on minerals.

[English]

Setting Up of Medical College At Pariyaram, Cannore, Kerala

764. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Council has accorded permission to open a Medical College under the Co-operative sector at Pariyaram, Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of terms of permission;

(c) if not, the reasons for denying permission;

(d) whether the expert team from the Indian Medical Council, which visited the site, made any recommendations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (e) According to the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993 no person shall establish a medical college except with the previous permission of the Central Government. The recommendation of the Medical Council alongwith its inspection reports on the scheme submitted by the Academy of Medical Sciences, Pariyaram, Kannor, Kerala have been received by Government. The inspection report *inter-alia* reveals that at

present the infrastructure including the building, equipment, working hospital of 300 beds and clinical material as prescribed by the Medical Council of India are not available.

Illicit Arms Trade

765. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India along with some other developing countries have urged the UN to eliminate global trade in illicit arms;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including the nature, extent and modus-operandi of the illicit arms trade sought to be eliminated; and

(c) the response of the member countries thereto and the consensus reached on the subject in the UN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) Colombia tabled a draft decision on 31 October requesting the inclusion of an item "International illicit arms traffic" at the 1995 Un General Assembly session. Subsequently, Colombia withdraw its proposal. (copy enclosed as statement-I)

Mali introduced a resolution "Assistance to states for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them" (copy enclosed as statement-II) which has been adopted by consensus by the First Committee of the Un General Assembly. The primary focus of the resolution relates to the efforts made by the UN Secretary General's Consultative Mission to curb illicit circulation of small arms and ensure their collection in the Saharo-sahelian region.

UNITED NATIONS

Statement-I

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED
A/C.1/49/L.6
31 October 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (f)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFIC

Colombia: draft decision

International illicit arms traffic

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 48/75 F of 16 December 1993, entitled "International arms transfers", adopted without a vote, and 48/77A of 16 December 1993, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", adopted without a vote, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission contained in the

Official Records of the General Assembly, forty-ninth session, Supplement, No. 42 (A/49/42), decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "International illicit arms traffic."

**UNITED
NATIONS**

Statement-II

General Assembly

Distr.

LIMITED

A/C.1/49/L.30/Rev. 2

17 November 1994

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
FIRST COMMITTEE

Agenda item 22 (b), (f), (h) and (i)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT, RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFIC; MEASURES TO CURB THE ILLICIT TRANSFER AND USE OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS, CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AT THE REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS

Burkina, Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, revised draft resolution

Assistance to States for the curbing of illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolution 46/36 N of 6 December 1991, 47/52 G and 37/62 J of 9 December 1993 and 46/75 M and 42/75 J of 18 December 1993,

Considering that the circulation of massive quantities of small arms throughout the world impedes development and is a source of increased insecurity,

Considering also that the illicit international transfer of small arms and their accumulation in many countries constitutes a threat to the populations and to national and regional security and is a factor contributing to the destabilization of States,

Itself on the statement of the Secretary-General relating to the request of Mali concerning United Nations assistance for the collection of small arms,

Gravely Concerned at the extent of the insecurity and instability linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and the other affected States of the Saharo-Saharan subregion,

Taking note of the first conclusions of the United Nations Consultative Mission sent to Mali by the Secretary-General to study the best way of curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection,

Taking note also of the internal situation shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Consultative Mission,

Notice the actions taken and those recommended at the meeting of the States of the subregion held at Sanjour, Algiers and Jamakou to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security,

1. **Welcomes** the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Saharan subregion;

2. **Also Welcomes** the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative;

3. **Thanks** the Government of Mali for the appreciable help which it has given to the Consultative Mission and welcomes the declared readiness of other States of the subregion to receive the Mission;

4. **Congratulations** the Secretary-General for his action within the context of the relevant provisions of resolution 40/181 M of 16 December 1985, and encourages him to continue his office to the illicit circulation of small arms and to ensure their collection in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Centre for Peace and Democracy in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity;

5. **Invites Members States** to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms;

6. **Also invites** the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to it on the question at its fiftieth session.

Grant of Mining Lease to Karnataka

766. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from Government of Karnataka for grant of mining lease and expansion of Vijaynagar Steel Ltd. and KSIDC;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the time by when the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government of Karnataka sought approval of Central Government for grant of a mining lease in favour of M/s. Vijaynagar Steel Ltd. and for reservation of some area for M/s. KSIDC. The State Government has been informed that the proposed area is not available for grant as it is presently leased to M/s. NMDC.

Foreign Investment

767. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the level of foreign investment in the mining industry as on April 1, 1991 and April 1, 1994;

(b) whether the Government have received proposals for more foreign investment in this sector;

(c) if so, the particulars of ores and minerals which have attracted foreign investment; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allow direct foreign investment in this sector and to limit foreign participation to less than 50 percent of the equity, apart from the technical fess, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Government have so far received only one proposal for foreign investment from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, after announcement of the National Mineral Policy, 1993. The minerals in which potential foreign investors have evinced interest are primarily Gold, Diamonds, Iron ore and Base metals.

(d) As per the National Mineral Policy, 1993, foreign equity would normally be limited to 50%, though this limitation would not apply to captive mines of any mineral processing industry. Enhanced equity holding can also be considered on a case to case basis.

Training Camps of Pakistan

768. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding Pak ISI's setting up of new training camps for imparting training to terrorist elements;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (d) Government are aware that Pakistan has set up a few additional camps in the recent period in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and in places within Pakistan for imparting training to militants in J&K. Pakistan's support to subversion and terrorism against India is a fact and a matter of grave concern. Pakistan's conduct in this regard is not conducive either to good neighbourly relations or to peace and stability in the region.

Government have strongly urged Pakistan on several occasions and at all levels to stop its support to subversion and terrorism. Government are firmly resolved to take all necessary measures to counter Pakistan's support to terrorism and to safeguard the unity and integrity of the nation.

Counter Guarantee for Foreign Power Companies

769. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a final decision to issue counter guarantee to foreign investors in the Power Sector;

(b) whether the foreign power companies are also asking for guarantee from the State Governments;

(c) whether all the foreign power companies have accepted the limited guarantees;

(d) the basis of fixing a 16% return on equity guaranteed to foreign companies; and

(e) the number of power projects proposed to be set up by foreign companies under this guarantee Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) It was decided to extend Government of India counter guarantee to State guarantee for State Electricity Board's payment obligations to private generating companies in case of eight out of nine initial projects cleared from foreign investment angle. Counter guarantee agreement in case of Dabhol Power Project as already been signed.

(d) In the context of acute power shortage and severe resource crunch in the public sector, participation of private sector in the capacity addition in generation and distribution to bring in additionality of resources necessary legislative amendments to the ES Act, 1948 and Indian Electricity Act, 1910 were made in October, 1991 which permitted generating companies in the private sector.

Under these amendments, *inter alia*, Section 43A was inserted in the ES Act which provided for Notification by the Central Government of operational norms and reasonable return etc. in Accordance with which tariff is to be determined for Generating Companies. As regards reasonable return, the incentive provided for the licensees was taken as a bench mark and a 16% POE was prescribed.

(e) The above provision regarding return on equity is equally applicable to all the projects set up by the generating companies with in public and private sector after 30.3.1992.

[Translation]

Health Services

770. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to reduce the expenditure being incurred on health services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how the

Government propose to fulfil the needs of health services;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider its decision and enhance expenditure to be incurred on health services;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Closure of Mines

771. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different mines operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total production achieved by these mines from March to August, 1994, State-wise;

(c) the names and locations of the mines which have been closed during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for their closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The No. of operating mines in respect of major minerals in the country, State-wise is given below:—

State	No. of operating mines
Andhra Pradesh	375
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	3
Bihar	193
Goa	70
Gujarat	521
Haryana	53
Himachal Pradesh	32
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Karnataka	284
Kerala	43
Madhya Pradesh	445
Maharashtra	103
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Orissa	254
Rajasthan	713
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	129
Uttar Pradesh	52
West Bengal	19

(b) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) On the basis of abandonment notice received in Indian Bureau of Mines, the list of closed mines during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 and reasons for their closure is given below:

Mineral	Name of Mine/ State/ District/ Village.	Reasons for closure
1	2	3
1991-92		
Asbestos	Lakshminarayan mine-1 Andhra Pradesh Cuddapah/Ippatia	Exhaustion of mineral
Chinaclay	Dumuria Orissa/Mayurbhanj Dumuria	Not available
Felsite	M.L. No. 1366 Karnataka Mysore/Metagalli	Uneconomic operation and labour shortage.
Felsite	M.L. No. 1478 Karnataka Mysore/Metagalli	-do-
Graphite	Manasoti Bihar Palamau/Manasoti	Not available
Kyanite	Navargaon-II Maharashtra Bhandara/ Navargaon	Mineral exhausted
Limestone	Ramakrishna Cements Andhra Pradesh Guntur/Macherla	Exhaustion of mineral
Manganese Ore	Terali, M.L. No. 1021 Karnataka North Canara/Terali	Lease expired
Quartz and felspar	Sivanmalai Tamil Nadu Periyar/Sivanmalai	Uneconomic operation
Whiteclay	P. Chandra Shekhar Rao/ Andhra Pradesh Adilabad/Rallapet and Rampur	No sufficient orders.
1992-93		
Iron Ore	Bihar West Singhbhum Meraloara	No permission accorded under Forest (Cons.) Act, 1980.
Limekankar	Pedahantupalli-V Andhra Pradesh Vizianagaram/ Pedahantupalli	Exhaustion of mineral
Limekankar	Kunchagumadam-I Andhra Pradesh Vizianagaram/ Kunchagumadam	-do-

1	2	3
Manganese Ore	Terala' Karnataka North Canara Terali & Karnajoida	Lease expired on 14.3.93
Quartz	Lakshmpuram Andhra Pradesh Krishna/Lakshmpuram operation.	Exhaustion of Mineral and Uneconomic operation.
Sillimantie	Nongstoin Meghalaya West Khasi Hills Sonapahar.	Due to expiry of lease.
1993-94		
Asbestos	Lakshminarayana Mine-II Andhra Pradesh Cuddapah/Ippatia	Stoping will be completed.
Ballclay	BCC/Madh Rajasthan Bikaner/Mudh.	Lease expired on 1.1.94.

[English]

Power Situation in J and K

772. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power situation in Jammu and Kashmir State worsened;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the power situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) During the period April, 1994 to November, 1994 the energy shortage in Jammu & Kashmir was 15.4% and peaking shortage was 29.4%. Bulk of shortage arises from Kashmir region which suffers from low local generation particularly from Hydro Station during the winter months. In addition to less generation, the other important reason for shortage in the Kashmir Valley is the inadequacy of transmission system.

Power supply position in Kashmir Valley can be improved by operating the five gas turbines (25 MW each) installed at Pampore Station during peak periods in summer months and round the clock during winter months. But for economic reasons, these gas turbines are being operated during the morning and evening peak hours in winter months only. A 220 KV D/C kishanpur-Pampore transmission line is under construction by Power Development Deptt. Govt. of J&K. The line is expected to be completed by May/June' 1995. On completion, the line would provide requisite transmission facilities to transfer additional power from Central sector Kishnapur Sub-stations(s/s) to meet the requirement of Kashmir Valley. Besides the 400 KV Single Circuit(S/C) Chamera-Kishanpur line is also under construction by POWER GRID

under Central sector which would enable transfer of power to J&K system.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Ships

773. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to modernise the old ships during each of the last three years to make them internationally competitive; and

(b) the achievements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The Indian shipping industry both in the private and the public sectors has been taking suitable measures for modernising the old ships. During the last about three years, the shipping industry has acquired 86 vessels, out of which 40 vessels are newly built. Besides, number of old vessels have been scrapped during this period being old and uneconomic. As a result the average age of the Indian ships has come down to 13 years as against 14 years prevailing in 1991-92 and the international average age of 17 years.

[English]

Telephones in Kerala

774. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
SHRI A. CHARLES
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list at present for getting telephone connections in Kerala, category-wise;

(b) the number of persons allotted telephone connections so far in the State, category-wise;

(c) the persons likely to be allotted telephone connections by the end of 1994-95;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to provide telephone connections to the remaining persons; and

(e) the details of the telecom expansion programme in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Number of persons on the waiting list category-wise as on 31.10.94 are:—

OYT	Special	General
25503	10500	300148

(b) Number of persons allotted telephone connections category-wise during April, 1994 to October 1994 are:

OYT	Special	General
6761	2375	18832

(c) Annual Plan 1994-95 envisages provision of 79000 telephone connections.

(d) Steps are being taken to expand the existing exchanges and to open new exchanges to provide telephone connections to the remaining persons, during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(e) The tentative expansion programme for Telecom in Kerala Circle for the year 1994-95 envisages the addition of 79000 lines. 390.600 DEL's have been planned to be added under Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) for Kerala.

New Switching Lines

775. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DOT had issued a tender for new switch lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the multinational telecom giants had quoted for tenders;

(d) whether these MNCs agreed to fulfil the requirements of the tender of leasing/deferred payments;

(e) whether C-DOT has also entered the race; and

(a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An open tender No. 117-01/94-MMD was issued on 21-2-94 for procurement of 1.7 million lines of Digital Local Telephone Exchange Equipment. The tender was opened on 26.

(c) No, Sir. The Companies registered manufacture the equipment India and in case of foreign collaboration the manufacturers having clearance from RBI, participated the tender.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise,

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of (e) above, does not arise.

World Bank Team on Aids Programmes

776. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Supervisory Team on the AIDS Control Programme has stressed the need to stop the blood banks operating clandestinely and frame suitable guidelines for transfusions, in its recent report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observations made by the World Bank supervisory team have been brought to the notice of the Drug Controller of India and the State/UTs Health Secretaries with the request to take note of these observations for appropriate action.

[Translation]

Joint Ventures in Milk Processing

777. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued licences to indigenous entrepreneurs and foreign companies for joint ventures in the milk products manufacturing sector since July, 1993;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of milk products manufacturing Units set up in the country since July, 1991, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) As per the liberalised Industrial policy of the Government, no license is required in the milk products manufacturing sector.

(c) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statewise Details of the milk products manufacturing units set up since July, 1991.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Units.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Haryana	5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1
5.	Maharashtra	3
6.	Punjab	5
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	6
Total:		23

[English]

Infectious Diseases

778. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether according to experts, there are possibilities of infectious diseases particularly dengue fever after the recent outbreak of plague and malaria in several parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures Government propose to take to avoid possibilities of such diseases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy for wheat

779. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide wheat at subsidised rate to the bakers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Modern Food Industries have reduced the selling price of bread;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the reduced sale price of bread is proportionate to the subsidy given by the Government?

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

(b) Wheat at Rs. 1,000 per tonne less than the central issue price will be issued to the manufacturers of bread etc., subject to the condition that the State Governments should ensure that the benefit of reduced price is passed on in full to the consumer, subject to minimum of 50 paise for 800 gms. loaf and 25 paise for 400 gms. loaf, for one year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are given in the statement attached.

(e) The reduced sale price of bread is within the guidelines prescribed in the scheme for issue of subsidised wheat to bread manufacturers. These guidelines were formulated by taking into consideration the general cost of manufacture, the time frame of the scheme, the cost of other raw materials, etc.

Statement

OLD AND REVISED PRICES

Consumer prices

Station	Variety	Pre Revised	Revise Effective from
Ahmedabad	100 g Special	1.75	1.70 22.10.94
	200 g -do-	3.00	2.90
	400 g -do-	5.00	4.75
	600 g -do-	7.90	6.65
	400 g White	5.00	4.75
	400 g Sweet	5.00	4.75
	400 g Ladi	5.00	4.75
	100 g Big Bite	1.75	1.75
	Bangalore	400 g White	5.50
800 g White		10.50	10.00
400 g Special		6.75	5.50
400 g Milk		6.00	5.75
400 g Sweet		6.00	5.75
200 g Sweet		3.25	3.10
200 g Fruity		4.50	4.25
Bombay	4x50 g Buns	3.50	3.40
	400 g WSB	4.25	4.00 25.10.94
	800 g White	8.25	7.75
	400 g Sweet	4.50	4.25
	400 g Brown	5.00	4.75
	200 g Bun	3.50	2.30
Calcutta	400 g Sliced Bread	4.50	4.25 25.10.94
	400 g Plain	4.40	4.15
	200 g Sliced	2.25	2.15
	400 g long loaf	4.75	4.50
	200 g Fruity	4.30	4.20
	200 g Milky	3.25	3.15
Chandigarh	400 g White Sandwich	4.50	4.25 25.10.94
	800 g -do-	8.50	8.00
	400 g Special	5.00	4.75
Cochin	400 g White	4.75	4.50 23.10.94
	800 g -do-	8.50	8.00
	400 g Kailali	5.00	4.75
	600 g Family Pack	7.60	7.20
	400 g Sweet	5.25	5.00
	400 g Milk	5.50	5.25
	200 g Fruity	3.75	3.80
	200 g Bun	3.50	3.40
Delhi	400 g White	4.00	3.75 15.10.94
	800 g -do-	7.00	6.50
	800 g Ganga	6.00	5.50
	400 g Brown	5.00	4.00
	200 g Fruity	4.25	3.90

Station	Variety	Pre Revised	Revise Effective from
Hyderabad	400 g White	5.00	4.75 25.10.94
	500 g Special	5.00	4.75
	200 g Milky	3.00	2.90
	400 g Milky	6.00	5.75
	200 g Fruity	4.50	4.40
	100 g Fruity	2.25	2.20
	800 g Special	10.00	9.50
Indore	200 g White	2.15	2.00 25.10.94
	400 g -do-	4.15	3.90
	800 g -do-	7.95	7.45
	400 g Sweet	4.95	4.70
	200 g Fruity	3.50	3.40
	Jaipur	200 g White	2.25
350 g -do-		4.50	4.00
700 g -do-		8.00	7.50
800 g -do-		9.00	8.00
400 g -do-		4.80	4.50
	200 g Fruity	4.00	3.75
Kanpur	200 g White	2.50	2.25 25.10.94
	400 g -do-	4.40	4.00
	800 g -do-	8.00	7.50
	200 g Bun	3.50	3.25
	400 g Pav	5.50	5.25
	200 g Fruity	4.00	3.75
Madras	400 g White Sandwich	4.50	4.25 15.10.94
	400 g Sweet	5.30	5.00
	400 g Special	4.80	4.50
	200 g Bun	2.00	1.80
Ranchi	200 g White	2.40	2.25 25.10.94
	400 g -do-	4.60	4.35
	800 g -do-	8.95	8.45
	200 g Special	2.65	2.50
	400 g Special	5.20	4.95
	800 g Special	9.75	9.25
	200 g Fruity	4.00	3.90

[Translation]

Road Accidents

780. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents occurred in metropolitan cities during the last six months;

(b) the details of loss suffered in financial terms and the number of lives lost as a result thereof;

(c) the total number of culprits brought to book; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken to minimise the number of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Dues

781. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the outstanding amount of telephone bills during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the extent of increase during 1993-94 as compared to that of the last three years;

(c) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover this outstanding amount; and

(d) the number of cases where litigation proceedings are on and the total amount involved in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The increase in outstanding amount of telephone bills during 1993-94 as compared to that of last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount as on March of the Year.	O/s as on 31st March 1994	O/s on	Increase
	(Figure in Crores of Rs.)			
1990-91	482	1158		676
1991-92	663	1158		495
1992-93	906	1158		252

(c) The issue of bills and recovery thereof is a continuous process and there are well laid procedures for recovery of outstanding telephone bills. Efforts are made to settle the billing disputes/court cases quickly. For other cases recovery is pursued by correspondence/personal visits and legal action.

(d) The information has been called for and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Power Requirement in Delhi

782. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking meets the power requirement of general consumers in Delhi;

(b) the annual requirement of power in Delhi;

(c) the quantum of power obtained by DESU annually from its own or other sources to meet the requirement;

(d) the expenditure incurred by DESU during 1993-94 for generation of power from its own or other sources; and

(e) the amount received by it from various institutions and consumers for supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The DESU is by and large able to meet the power requirement of Delhi.

(b) The requirement of power in Delhi during the year 1993-94 was 11045 million units. The anticipated requirement of power in Delhi for the year 1994-95 is 12000 MUs.

(c) DESU meets its requirement of power from its own generation and also by purchase of power from other sources. During the year 1993-94, DESU obtained a total quantum of power of 10753 MUs, break-up of which is as follows:—

(i) DESU's own generation 2108 MUs

(ii) Purchase of power from other sources 8645 MUs

(d) The expenditure incurred by DESU during 1993-94 on generation of power including the purchase of power was about Rs. 1238 crores.

(e) The realisation of revenue by DESU from various institutions and consumers during the year 1993-94 was of the order of Rs. 969 crores.

[English]

Popularisation of Homoeopathic Medicines

783. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term measures are being adopted by the Government to popularise Homoeopathic medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the measures effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Popularisation of the Homoeopathic medicines is dependent upon the easy availability of quality medicine, availability of qualified physicians for its judicious use as well as continuous research. Improvement of quality of Homoeopathic medicines would be ensured by working out

acceptable standards and enforcing them. The Homoeopathy Council has been entrusted with the responsibility of laying down acceptable standards for undergraduate and the post-graduate education in Homoeopathy, so that Physicians of acceptable qualifications are available. The Government of India has established a National Institute of Homoeopathy as an apex Institution in the country for providing education and research in Homoeopathy. The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy established in 1978 is also engaged in the research activities in Homoeopathy through its various establishments.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Uttar Pradesh

784. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for telephone connections during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons provided telephone connections out of them and the number of persons still on the waiting list, district-wise; and

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Honorarium to Community Health Workers

785. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of honorarium being paid to Community Health Workers at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Village Health Worker Scheme has been reviewed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Rs. 50/- per month.

(b) and (c) The VHG Scheme has been reviewed from time to time and appropriate action has been taken in the matter.

Spread of hepatitis in Delhi

786. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) whether the number of persons suffering from Jaundice has increased tremendously in the country particularly during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether about a good number of doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi had been suffering from Jaundice during the recent past; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Union Government to obviate the rescue of Jaundice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Based on the provisional statistics available, no such increase has been noted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and their relatives suffered from hepatitis.

(d) All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reinforced steps to ensure supply of safe drinking water.

National Highway 17

787. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the national highway 17 during the last three years;

(b) when the work on Jarap to Patradevi is likely to commence;

(c) whether financial allocation has been made for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the turn near Kharepatan is proposed to be removed;

(f) if so, when;

(g) whether there is any proposal to hand over National Highway 17 to Border Roads Development Board; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The funds for the development of National Highways are allocated State-wise and not National Highway-wise. However, the funds for development of National Highways

allocated to the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala, through which NH 17 passes in the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Maharashtra	Goa	Karnataka	Kerala
1991-92	3358.00	930.00	1775.00	1120.00
1992-93	3280.00	850.00	1880.00	1400.00
1993-94	3080.00	570.00	2900.00	3087.00

(b) to (d) It is too early to indicate the likely date when the work on Jarap to Patradevi will commence.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) The works are being got carried out through respective State Public Work Departments.

Telephone Directories of West Bengal

788. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of publication of telephone Directories for the areas covered by the West Bengal Telecom Circle;

(b) the dates of publication and the date upto which information therein is up-dated in respect of each such Directory;

(c) the details of existing rules under which a new Directory is required to be published; and

(d) the number of Directories where such rules have not been observed and the justification in each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) The status of publication of telephone directories for the areas covered by the West Bengal Telecom Circle including the dates of publication and date upto which information therein is updated is given in statement-I attached.

(c) The details are given in Statement-II attached.

(d) There has been no violation of rules for publication of telephone directories. The delay in printing of directories is due to printers.

Statement-I

Name of the SSA	Month of publication of the last telephone directory	Date upto which information is up-dated
1. Asansol	September, 1994	31-8-94
2. Calcutta City	September, 1994	31-8-94
3. Jaipalguri	December, 1992	31-12-92
4. Krishnagar	March, 1993	30-11-92
5. Kharagpur	February, 1993	22-2-93
6. Berhampur	November, 1992	30-9-92
7. Malka	December, 1992	31-12-92
8. Bankura	October, 1992	31-10-92
9. Port Blair	October, 1992	31-8-92
10. Siliguri	May, 1993	31-12-92
11. Gangtok	June, 1993	30-6-93

Statement-II

No. 1-14/86-PHE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
NEW DELHI

Dated 12th June, 1986

To

All General Managers Telephones
All District Managers Telephones

Sub: Publication of Telephone Directories—Review of policy in respect of Telephone Districts.

The basic policy for publication of telephone directories for each Telephone District and for each Telephone/Telegraph Division annually, was formulated in 1969 and has been amended, some what, from time to time. General Managers have since been authorised to publish consolidated telephone directories for each secondary switching area.

2. It has generally not been possible to publish the telephone directories as per schedule. Apart from the inconvenience to subscribers, this has been a subject of severe criticism both in the Press and the Parliament. This also results in heavy traffic to the Directory Enquiry Service '197'.

3. The more important reasons, for late publication of the directories, have been:—

- delay in finalising of rate contract by DGS&D for supply of paper;
- delay in finalising the advertisements etc;
- delay in supply of paper by manufacturers;
- supply of sub-standard paper; and
- delay in printing presses due to inadequate resources, like computerised composing, trained manpower.

4. Of late, certain offers have been received from private parties for undertaking the complete job of printing of telephone directories including supply of paper and collection of advertisements. Discussions were also held with some of these parties and it appears, that at least for larger telephone systems, the advertisement revenues will not only cover the total cost of bringing out the directories but also bring in some surplus which could be made available to the Department.

5. The Telecom Board has considered the matter in the light of the difficulties experienced in the past and the proposals received now. It has now been decided that a new policy be adopted for all the Telephone Districts, the main features of which would be as follows:—

- (i) The telephone directory shall be printed once a year.
- (ii) Offers should be invited for comprehensive contact for printing, binding, supply of paper,

advertisement and delivery of adequate number of directories. The notice inviting tender should clearly bring out the specifications as also the usual contractual conditions including the penalty clauses for delays and inferior performance, as per conditions given in Annexure.

- (iii) The tenders may be invited for five issues for Metro and Major Districts and three issues for Minor Districts.
- (iv) The advertisements in the telephone directory shall conform to the norms of decency and refined taste and should not be obscene or offensive in any manner.

6. The practice being followed for directories in Hindi and regional languages shall continue.

7. The timing for adopting the procedure given above will have to be determined by the General Manager, keeping in view the obligations where directory contracts are current.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/-
(Pradeep Kumar)
Director Phones (E)

Copy for information to:—

1. Managing Director, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

2. All General Managers Telecommunications.

Copy to:

1. P.S. to Sanchar Mantri.

2. Secretary (Telecommunications)

3. Additional Secretary (Telecommunications)

4. All Members of Telecommunications Board

5. All DDsg in the Telecommunications Directorate

6. Secretary, Telecom Board

7. G.M. ALTTC, Ghaziabad/G.M., TTC, Jabalpur

8. All Internal Financial Advisers in Telecom Circles/ Telephone Districts and other Administrative Officers.

9. Director (FA-II & FA-III), Telecom Department

10. FA II, III and Finance Coordination Section in the Telecom Department.

Publication of Telephone Directories including printing, supply of paper and binding through private parties

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. The Directory shall be brought out yearly.

2. The Department shall supply to the contractor the manuscript of the Directory in the form of magnetic computer tape/hard disc or typed/printed matter.

3. The contractor will arrange to publish the directory as a complete job which will include procurement of paper of approved quality, printing, binding and supply of specified number of copies free of cost to the Department.

4. The entire work of compilation, printing, binding and supply of finished directories will be completed within the agreed time table. For this purpose:

(i) The Department will make available a complete manuscript by an agreed date each year.

(ii) The Department will make available a supplementary list containing additions and alterations upto a date two months prior to the date of publication. The contractor shall ensure that these are duly incorporated.

(iii) The contractor shall supply detailed chart giving the milestones in the compilation, printing, binding and supply of the directory to enable proper monitoring of the progress.

5. The printing work shall be undertaken as per specifications given by the Department. This will cover the type and quality of paper, lay out, type size, etc. besides the arrangement of contents viz., information pages, the alphabetical lists including slogans, classified lists, bold entries etc.

6. The white and coloured printing paper shall be of 48 GSM. The paper shall be A4 size of IS: 1848-1981 as amended from time to time and the size of the directory will be:—

Untrimmed size	210mm x 297 mm
Trimmed size	200mm x 287 mm
Size of the printed matter	180mm x 267 mm

Light shades of yellow printing paper shall be used for the 'Classified Guide'. The paper for the covers shall be thin carton board or box board of 130 GSM substance glazed on one side.

The number of volumes of a Directory will be decided in consultation with the General Manager.

For fly leaves cartridge paper of 90 GSM will be used. The contractor may use other paper which should not be inferior to that specified above with the approval of the concerned General Manager.

7. The alphabetical list of the directories shall be printed in 6 point type.

8. The arrangement of 'Contents' viz., Information pages, the alphabetical list including slogans, classified list and bold entries etc. should be as specified in Annexure 'B' of this office letter No. 1-15/72-PHB(1) dated 14-10-1976.

9. The contractor will be allowed to procure advertisements from private parties and others. These may be printed as 'Yellow Pages' or in the alphabetical portion of the directory. It shall be ensured by the contractor that the advertisements in the directories conform to the norms of decency and refined taste and are not obscene or offensive in any manner.

10. The contractor shall clarify to all advertisers that the Department is not a party to any agreements between the advertiser and the contractor.

11. The contractor will be solely responsible for the correctness of the printing in accordance with the manuscripts supplied. The Department will be free to

exercise such checks as considered necessary through Departmental staff to check the work during its progress. The contractor will render all assistance and information to such staff.

12. The contractor will hand over specified number of copies of the directory to the Department at certain specified points (Telephone Exchanges) free of cost. The number of free copies will be specified based on the number of working telephones (stations), anticipated requirements of expansion during the period between the two issues and some specified number of complimentary copies for the use of the Department.

13. The distribution of directories to the subscribers will be arranged by the Department.

14. Copies of the old directory will be collected by the Department from subscribers while issuing new copy. The old copies so collected will be made over to the contractor.

15. In addition to free supply of specified number of copies of telephone directory, the contractor will pay to the Department an agreed percentage of revenue earned by him from advertisements subject to a minimum amount. The percentage and the mode of certification of the revenue will be mutually agreed to on the basis of tender bids.

16. In case the contractor fails to supply requisite number of the directories within the specified period, the contractor shall pay penalty to the Department at the rate of 1% of advertisement revenue collected by the contractor for each week's delay.

Pakistan a State Sponsoring Terrorism

789. SHRI BHOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a renewed drive in the international community to declare Pakistan a State sponsor of terrorism;

(b) if so, whether India has deputed delegations to all major countries explaining the activities of Pakistan in encouraging the terrorism in India by sending trained personnel to sensitive regions; and

(c) if so, to what extent India has been able to convince all the major countries about the activities of Pakistan including the US and Germany?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID) : (a) and (b) No Sir, There is no provision in international law to declare any specific country a "State Sponsor of Terrorism". Government of India have, however, deputed delegations to all major countries to acquaint them with Pakistan's abetment of terrorism in India.

(c) The efforts of the Government of India have helped to create in major countries, including the USA and Germany, an awareness and a sympathetic

understanding about India's concerns regarding Pakistan's abetment of terrorism.

[Translation]

Denial of Blood by Red Cross

790. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Red Cross Denies Blood to Briton" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated October 29, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On receipt of a complaint dated 31st October, 1994, from Shri Christopher Thomas, South Asia correspondent of "The Times" regarding denial of blood platelets by the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, the Secretary General of the Society appointed a one-man Commission of enquiry consisting of Dr. P.P. Goel, former Director General of Health Services to enquire into the complaint. The Report submitted by the Commission on 5th December, 1994 to the Secretary General is being examined by Indian Red Cross.

[English]

Chicken Pox

791. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chicken Pox has not been checked completely in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any special plans to eradicate this disease from the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) to (c) Chicken pox is not a killer and is a milder form of self limiting viral exanthematous disease. There is no specific preventive measure available and hence there is no specific plan to eradicate this disease from the country.

[Translation]

Deaths of Infants Due to Infection

792. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether infants die due to infection in various hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to save the infants from infection in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA) : (a) and (b) Infections like diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, meningitis, encephalitis, septicaemia and tetanus are among the common cause of deaths in hospitalised infants.

(c) Immunization services are provided for the control of diphtheria, pertussis, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, measles and tetanus. Oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets have been made widely available to prevent deaths due to diarrhoea diseases. Para-medical staff are trained for treatment of minor ailments. Essential drugs and vaccines are available at hospitals and health centres. Information, education and communication activities have been stepped up.

Construction of Bridge in Bihar

793. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL.
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Pul Andolan Ke Samadhan me pure shahar me: dharna' appearing in Hindustan, Patna, dated November 8, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Presumably, the news item appeared in the Hindustan, Patna dated 6th November, 1994 reflects the public demand for the construction of Road-cum-rail bridge across river Ganga in Munger in Bihar. However, the proposed bridge after its construction would not lie on the National Highway grid, but will be a part of State Road network and hence the responsibility of State Government and the Railways. This Ministry is primarily concerned with the roads declared as National Highways only including bridges thereon.

[English]

Growth of Population

794. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special programme were launched on the World Population Day on 11th July, 1994 in order to control the growth of population in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) World Population day is used to increase awareness on small family norm. To this end the following programmes were launched on the World Population Day:

(i) Two stamps of the denomination Re. 0.75 and Rs. 1.00 specially designed by the Deptt. of Family Welfare were released by the President of India. The stamps focus on small family norm and male responsibility.

(ii) An entertainment based 90 minutes feature film named Meri Pyari Nimmo was formally released by Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare. The film promotes smaller families and spacing between children.

(iii) A World Population Day supplement was brought out in English, Hindi and regional languages in prominent Newspapers throughout the country.

(iv) The Department of Family Welfare funded Sahitya Kala Parishad, Govt. of NCT, for holding a Kavi Sammelan with renowned poets contributing on the theme of population.

(v) Chambers of Commerce and Industry, voluntary organisations, schools, colleges and other institutions observed the day so as to focus attention on Population issues.

(vi) State Govts. carried out multi-farious activities like holding of quiz, essay and painting competitions, seminars etc. for focusing attention on population issues.

[Translation]

China's Support for Permanent Membership

795. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought the support of China to register claim for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council in the event of its expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Chinese Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The candidacy of particular countries for permanent membership of the Security Council is not being discussed at the present stage by the U.N. General Assembly's Working Group on "Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the Membership of the Security Council". The question of seeking China's support for permanent membership of the Security Council for India has not therefore arisen.

[English]

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh

796. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the telephone exchanges in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have been modernised;
- (b) if not, the number of exchanges modernised so far;
- (c) the number of telephone exchanges in the State that are yet to be modernised;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the modernisation of exchanges in rural areas is being delayed; and
- (e) the time by which all the exchanges are likely to be modernised in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No Sir. The modernisation programme is under way.

- (b) Exchanges modernised in I Maharashtra = 1838
II Andhra Pradesh = 1154
- (c) Exchanges yet to be modernised in (I) Maharashtra = 214, (II) Andhra Pradesh = 945
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) As per the 8th Plan objective, all small capacity exchanges and all medium capacity exchanges of Line Finder type will be modernised by March 1997 subject to availability of funds. Other Exchanges will be modernised as and when they have lived their useful life.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

797. SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

- (a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) have shut-down operation in all its DDT plants and are planning to lay off 1,500 of its 2,600 workers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating the use of expensive synthetic pyrethroids by claiming dramatic results, which is five times costlier than DDT and also run the risk of vector resistance within a shorter time span;
- (d) whether out break of malaria in Rajasthan and

other parts of the country is due to non-supply of DDT; and

- (e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The efficacy of the vector control measures is assessed periodically and newer insecticides introduced on the specific advice of experts.

- (d) No, Sir.

- (e) Does not arise.

(Translation)

Memorandum from Homoeopathic Medicine Sellers

798. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from Homoeopathic medicine sellers, consumers and medical practitioners;
- (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 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) A few representations have been received from different associations requesting the Government of India to withdraw the Gazette Notification GSR No. 108(E) dated 22nd February, 1994, wherein the Government have amended the existing Rule 106(A) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and Rule 106(B) has been added. Through the above amendment the Government have introduced uniformity in the packing size of various homoeopathic medicines containing ethyl alcohol more than 12% v/v.

- (c) The matter is sub-judice since some writ petitions are still pending in different High Courts.

(English)

Allocation of funds for N.H. 8

799. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of toll collected on bridges in Gujarat during the last three years for utilization on National Highway works in the State;
- (b) whether the said amount has been allocated to the State Government for the above purpose;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the time by which that amount is likely to be allocated and released;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to allocate the special funds for the Ahmedabad-Bombay Section of

National Highway No. 8; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The amount of toll fee collected on bridges in Gujarat during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount collected (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	287.56
1992-93	356.48
1993-94	496.27

(b) to (d) It has not been possible to allocate the eligible amount out of bridge fee fund to any State including Gujarat since the entire revenue generated through bridge fee is not made available.

(e) and (f) The funds for developmental works are allocated State-wise and not work-wise.

Losses in Steel Plants

800. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Steel Plants in the public sector have been incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the plant-wise details of the losses incurred by these steel plants during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for sickness in these units; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have made a record profit of Rs. 545.37 crores in 1993-94. However two units of SAIL viz. Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant have made losses. Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited a subsidiary of SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant) have also incurred losses.

(b) Losses incurred by the above mentioned Steel Plants during the last three years are given below year-wise:—

	(Rs. in crores)		
	Year		
	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-)212.57	(-)132.92	(-)90.32
Alloy Steel Plant	(-)14.23	(+)4.78	(-)4.32
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	(-)572.66	(-)568.29	(-)986.93
Indian Iron & Steel Company	(-)76.19	(-)58.96	(-)22.29

(c) The reasons for losses in respect of above mentioned Steel Plants are given below:—

1. Durgapur Steel Plant

- Old and outdated plant and equipment
- Energy intensive and obsolete technology

2. Alloy Steels Plant

- Lower production due to recession in demand
- Lower realisation of prices due to higher competition from within and outside the country

3. Indian Iron & Steel Company

- Technological obsolescence
- Ageing of the plant and equipment
- outmoded operational practices
- Surplus manpower
- Lack of capital injection of requisite magnitude

4. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

- Heavy capital related charges towards interest and depreciation
- Initial teething problems
- Increase in the cost of inputs
- Recessionary market trends
- Certain unanticipated logistic problems, skill gaps, inadequate automation and requirement for additional facilities in Steel Melt Shop subsequent to commencement of operation.

(d) The steps being taken to improve the performance of above mentioned steel plants are given below:

1. Durgapur Steel Plant

- Moderanisation of existing facilities and technological upgradation.
- Increase in the production.
- Improving the product-mix in line with the market requirement.
- Improvement of techno-economic parametres.
- Reduction of energy consumption.
- Improvement in the yield of by-products and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings.
- Increasing quality steel production.
- Optimising of captive power generation.
- Vigorous implementation of budgetary control system.

2. Alloy Steels Plant

- Improving product-mix and making market oriented value added items.
- Improving productivity
- Introducing energy conservation measures.
- Giving more thrust on cost control cost reduction measures.

3. Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO)

- IISCO has become a sick industrial company in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, and the Board of Directors of the company have made a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as required under Section 15 of the Act for

determination of measures to be adopted with respect of the company. Any Scheme to be taken up for modernisation of IISCO will therefore have to be in accordance with the orders of the BIFR in this regard.

4. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

- In order to reduce the adverse impact of high capital related charges, Government of India has approved capital restructuring of the company.
- Both short term and mid term measures are being taken to achieve 100% capacity utilisation by the year 1996-97.
- Reduction in the manufacturing costs is being given adequate thrust to improve the net realisation.
- Optimisation of product mix in order to produce more high value added items.
- Engaging foreign specialists for training of VSP personnel in operating plants abroad and at VSP and also to render technical assistance to reduce the time for stabilisation and absorption of new technology.

[Translation]

Unutilised aid in power sector

801. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Huge Unutilised aid in Power Section" appearing in 'Business Standard' dated October 24, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard and the steps being taken for full utilisation of this aid amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the unutilised amount of external assistance for power projects under the Ministry of Power at the end of October, 1994 was Rs. 20,365.10 crores.

(c) The Central Government is closely monitoring the progress of externally assisted power projects with a view to removing the various impediments in project implementation with a view to improving the utilisation of external assistance.

[English]

Cost of power projects

802. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of power projects approved by the Cabinet Committee for Foreign Investments is extremely high;

(b) if so, the comparative cost of World Bank and Asian Development Bank funded power projects in the country; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) CCFI does not approve the cost of power projects. Cost estimates of power projects (costing more than Rs. 100 crores) are examined and approved by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) at the time of techno-economic clearance of projects.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of bye-passes in Bihar and M.P.

803. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed and under construction bye-passes on National Highways in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) the date by which these bye-passes are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No bye-pass is proposed to be constructed during the 8th plan period nor there is any bye-pass under construction in Bihar. However, in Madhya Pradesh, four bye-passes are proposed to be constructed during the 8th plan. Out of these, work on Jabalpur bye-pass is in progress.

(b) Funds are allocated State-wise for all National Highway works including bye-passes.

(c) The work on Jabalpur bye-pass, is likely to be completed by March, 1997. For the remaining proposed bye-passes in Madhya Pradesh, work on which is yet to commence, it is too early to indicate the completion date.

[English]

Funds for telecom development

804. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allotted for telecom development for 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, circle-wise;

(b) the details of demand for telephones in proportion to the population, circle-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the allotment of funds to each circle to meet the demands thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The relevant information is given in the *Statement-I* attached.

(b) The information is given in the *Statement-II*

attached.

(c) and (d) Consistent with the resources available, funds approved in the budget and commissioning programme of each circle, funds allotment is increased at different stages of budgetary review.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Funds allotted		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Andhra Telecom	267.73	298.00	455.00
2.	Assam Telecom	34.78	45.00	70.00
3.	Bihar Telecom	110.00	149.81	190.00
4.	Gujarat Telecom	303.69	345.19	435.00
5.	Haryana Telecom	125.22	110.00	105.00
6.	H.P. Telecom	29.80	50.00	86.00
7.	J & K Telecom	18.18	25.28	25.00
8.	Karnataka Telecom	212.00	240.00	371.00
9.	Kerala Telecom	296.00	271.11	280.00
10.	M.P. Telecom	267.10	264.94	340.00
11.	Maharashtra Telecom	305.00	442.00	475.00
12.	N.E. Telecom	40.11	39.99	38.00
13.	Orissa Telecom	70.00	103.05	94.00
14.	Punjab Telecom	149.99	203.39	330.00
15.	Rajasthan Telecom	162.00	213.22	310.00
16.	T.N. Telecom	196.46	309.05	320.00
17.	U.P. Telecom	280.08	447.57	481.00
18.	W.B. Telecom	48.01	66.81	110.00
19.	Calcutta Phones	87.99	115.15	125.00
20.	Madras Phones	137.80	112.50	147.00
21.	G.M.P. Bombay	90.94	180.00	172.59
22.	G.M.P. Calcutta	87.02	141.78	155.30
23.	G.M.P. New Delhi	117.00	205.00	205.00
24.	G.M.P. Madras	123.00	167.14	167.95
25.	Other Ancillary Units	75.01	104.38	127.16
Total		3634.91	4650.35	5615.00

Statement-II

Circle-wise Telephone Demand per 1000 population as on 1.4.1994.

Name of the circle	Telephone demand per 1000 population as on 1.4.1994
Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	4
Bihar	3
Gujarat	21
Haryana	16
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu & Kashmir	8
Karnataka	15
Kerala	26
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	12
North East	6
Orissa	4
Punjab	25
Rajasthan	11
Tamil Nadu	12

Name of the circle	Telephone demand per 1000 population as on 1.4.1994
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	2
Calcutta Telephone District	35
Madras Telephone District	87

Side effects due to use of aerated water

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

(a) whether any research study has been conducted to find out the various brands of aerated water in the country (both foreign and domestic) causing nervousness, irritability and short attention span amongst children besides, contributing to dental decay; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the steps taken to rectify the situation and eliminate such ill-effects, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

World bank assistance to roads in Madhya Pradesh

806. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance for the repair of damaged highways and roads of various districts of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for the repair of these roads; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Government of India is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country and all roads other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of concerned States. Funds for maintenance and repairs of National Highways are provided every year to all the States including the State of Madhya Pradesh depending upon the requirement as per norms and the overall availability of funds. So far during the current year a sum of Rs. 13.48 crores has been released for the purpose.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal for World Bank assistance for repair of damaged highways & roads of various districts of the State.

[English]

Indian Academy of Neurology

807. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Indian Academy of Neurology to declare the decade beginning from 1995 as the 'Decade of the Brain'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Unauthorised telephones

808. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received regarding unauthorised telephones in Patiala, Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such unauthorised telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaints relate to diversion of telephone lines for illegal STD/ISD purposes and unauthorised use of telephones by third party.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent unauthorised telephones:—

(i) Transfer of STD/ISD subscribers to Electronic Exchanges;

(ii) Monitoring of meter-reading on spare numbers;

(iii) Locking of cabinets/pillars/DP boxes;

(iv) Strengthening of surprise checks by vigilance.

[Translation]

Facilities for heart patients in Safdarjung Hospital

809. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities for heart patients are available in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to make available all such facilities in this hospital; and

(d) if so, the time by which all these facilities are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a)

to (d) Limited facilities like TMT, echo-cardiography and cardio-thoracic surgery are available in Safdarjung Hospital.

Allocations made on medical research

810. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount spent on medical research out of the total amount spent on health during the sixth and seventh five year plans;

(b) the percentage of amount likely to be spent on medical research out of the total amount to be spent on health during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the various achievements made in the field of medical research since 1980 and during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the achievements expected to be made in regard to medical research during the Eighth Five Year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The central plan expenditure during VI and VII plans and outlay during the VIII Plan for the health sector and for the Indian Council of Medical Research are indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Total for Health	I.C.M.R	Percentage of ICMR outlay to total health sector outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	
Vth Plan Expenditure	603.88	47.98	7.8%
VIIth Plan Expenditure	971.63	141.48	14.5%
VIIIth Plan Expenditure	1800.00	125.00	6.9%

Research activities are also undertaken by other institutions in the health sector viz. All India Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post-graduate Instt. of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Instt. of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry etc. but the outlays for research can not be segregated from their total budget allocation.

(c) and (d) The major achievements and plans for the Eighth Plan *inter-alia* include identification of newer and safer methods to control communicable and non-communicable diseases, research on family planning methods and contraceptives, improvement of maternal and child health and adoption of traditional systems of medicine where found efficacious. Some of the major achievements are listed below:

- Development of a short course treatment for Tuberculosis patients.
- Establishment of a National Sero-surveillance programme for H.I.V. infection enabling

forecasting the trend of infection of high risk groups.

- New bio-environmental methods of controlling malaria.
- Registration for cancer leading to the determination of the pre-dominant cancer affecting men and women *i.e.* cancer of the oral cavity in men caused by tobacco usage and cervical cancer in women accounting for a third of all the cancers reported in the country.
- Investigations into Bhopal Gas leakage and its short-term and long-term effects on the population.
- Research in traditional medicines *inter-alia* including treating fistula through non-surgical methods;
- Publication of an encyclopedia of medicinal plants of India based on scientific studies and the original ayurvedic descriptions.
- Clinical and operational research on contraceptive devices *e.g.* Copper T, Oral contraceptives, injectibles and implants, research on male contraceptives.

Repatriation of Indians from foreign countries

811. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian expelled from foreign countries since January, 1992 till date;
- (b) the number of distressed Indians repatriated from foreign countries during this period; and
- (c) the total amount of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to such Indian Nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[English]

Mobile health centres for tribal areas

812. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have a proposal to set up Mobile Health Centres in the country for tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Orissa;
- (c) the present pattern of funding of such mobile health centres by Union Government; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indians in foreign prisons

813. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise number of Indian imprisoned in various foreign countries as on September 30, 1994;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for their early release and the results achieved;
- (c) whether it is alleged that Indian Missions are not making sincere efforts in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) On receiving information about the arrest of Indian citizens our Missions take immediate action for seeking consular access and Consular Officer visits the detainee to ascertain the grounds and circumstances leading to his arrest. The Indian Missions follow vigorously all such cases with the local authorities for review and their eventual expeditious release. Apart from regular meetings with jail authorities, matters are taken up as and when necessary with respective foreign offices. However, a number of Governments do not entertain requests for review of the term of imprisonment decided by the court of law. The prisoners are released normally on completion of their terms of imprisonment. The Indian Missions make all efforts to ensure effective legal defence is available to the prisoners as and where necessary.

[English]

Widening of N.H. 47

814. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made so far in widening the Alwaye-Sherthalai Section of National Highway No: 47 and converting it into 4-line in Kerala;
- (b) the funds earmarked for the project; and
- (c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The work on widening to 4-lane of Alwaye-Sherthalai section of NH-47 in Kerala was awarded in March, 1994 and has since commenced.

(b) During 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 12.00 crore has been earmarked for this project.

- (c) September, 1997.

New Telephone Connections

815. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and installed capacity for new telephone connections in various States as on October 31, 1994;

(b) the break up for each State especially, Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to narrow down the gap during the current and next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Total pending demand (waiting list) in various states as on October 31, 1994 is 2681, 696.

(b) Total unfulfilled demand in Maharashtra including MTNL, Bombay is 345168. Statewise waiting list is given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) Annual Plan 1994-95 of the Department of Telecom. envisages provision of 14 lakh New Telephone Connections in the country. National Telecom. Policy 1994, however, envisages to provide Telephone Connections on demand by 1-4-97 all over the country including Maharashtra.

Statement

Statewise Waiting List as on 31-10-1994

Sl. No.	State	Waiting List
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148,433
2.	Assam	15,177
3.	Bihar	38,298
4.	Gujarat	228,197
5.	Haryana	68,328
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19,293
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21,458
8.	Karnataka	149,593
9.	Kerala	336,151
10.	Madhya Pradesh	62,985
11.	Maharashtra	345,168
12.	Goa	18,348
13.	Mizoram	1,207
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	64
15.	Manipur	1,449
16.	Tripura	2,301
17.	Nagaland	316
18.	Meghalaya	775
19.	Orissa	7,803
20.	Punjab	215,468
21.	Rajasthan	183,863
22.	Tamil Nadu	335,492
23.	Uttar Pradesh	134,196
24.	West Bengal	84,602
25.	Sikkim	415
26.	Delhi	262,226
TOTAL		2,681,696

[Translation]

Telephone Connection in Delhi under Non-OYT

816. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered for telephone connection under Non-OYT special category in the national capital region of Delhi during 1993 and 1994;

(b) the number of persons provided telephone connections so far; and

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Sir, the total number of persons registered for telephone connection under N-OYT special category in the jurisdictions of MTNL, Delhi during the year 1993 and 1994 are 2389 and 2237 respectively.

(b) Out of the total of 4626 applicants registered under N-OYT special category during the year 1993 and 1994, 4193 applicants have been provided with telephone connections.

(c) Telephones to the remaining persons are likely to be released by March, 1995.

[English]

Construction of Bridge over Hooghly

817. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a third bridge over Hooghly with the assistance of Asian Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Blood Bank in Orissa

818. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks with their locations operating in Orissa at present particularly, in tribal areas;

(b) the number of such blood banks equipped with AIDS detection equipments; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the use of AIDS detection equipments by all the blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are 53 Blood Banks in Orissa shown in *Statement-1*

attached; out of these 17 are operating in tribal areas (given in the *Statement-II* attached).

(b) and (c) All the blood banks have been provided with linkages with Zonal Blood Testing Centres located at Medical College, Burla, Cuttack and Behrampur. The Zonal Blood Testing Centres are fully equipped with all the required testing facilities.

Statement I

List of Blood Banks in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Blood Bank (Govt. & Red Cross)	Location
1.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Balasore
2.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Bhadrak
3.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Bolangir
4.	Central Red Cross Blood Bank	Cuttack
5.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Jaipur
6.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Kendrapara
7.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Dhenkanal
8.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Angul
9.	Jaipur Road Hospital,	Jaipur
10.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Talcher	Angul
11.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Kamakshyanagar	Dhenkanal
12.	MKCG Medical Hospital	Berhampur
13.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Bhanjnaragar	Ganjam
14.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Chhatarapur	Ganjam
15.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Gajapati
16.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Keonjhar
17.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Anandpur	Keonjhar
18.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Koraput
19.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Rayagada
20.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Jeypur	Koraput
21.	District Head Quarters Hospital, Bhawanipatna,	Kalahandi
22.	District Head Quarters Hospital, Baripada.	Mayurbhanj
23.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Rairangpur	Mayurbhanj
24.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Udala	Mayurbhanj
25.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Karanjia	Mayurbhanj
26.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Puri
27.	Municipal Hospital	Bhubaneswar
28.	Capital Hospital	Bhubaneswar
29.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Nayaarh
30.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Khurda
31.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Phulbani
32.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Boudh	Phulbani
33.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Sundergarh
34.	Government Hospital, Rourkela	Sundergarh
35.	VSS Medical College Hospital, Burla	Sambalpur
36.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Bargarh
37.	Sub-Divisional Hospital	Kuchinda
38.	Sub-Divisional Hospital	Jharsuguda
39.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Sambalpur
40.	Upgraded PHC, Basta	Balasore
41.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Athagarh	Cuttack
42.	Nilagiri Hospital	Balasore

Sl. No.	Name of the Blood Bank (Govt. & Red Cross)	Location
43.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Nawapara
44.	Hirakut Hospital	Paradeep

Public Sector Blood Banks

1.	Blood Transfusion Service, I.G.H.	Rourkela
2.	Paradeep Port Hospital	Paradeep
3.	HAI Hospital, Sonapeda	Koraput
4.	Blood Bank, Central Hospital, Joda	Keonjhar
5.	NALCO Hospital, Damanjodi	Koraput
6.	Tata Hospital, Belpahar	Sambhalpur
7.	Regional Hospital, SCE Ltd.	Brajraj Nagar
8.	NALCO Blood Bank, Nalco Nagar	Anugun

Private Sector Blood Bank

1.	Jagannath Transfusion Centre	Bhubaneswar
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List of Blood Banks in Orissa Located in Tribal Areas

1.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Keonjhar
2.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Anandpur	Keonjhar
3.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Koraput
4.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Rayagada
5.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Jaipur
6.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Bhawanipatana
7.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Baripada
8.	Sub-Divisional Hospital	Rairangpur
9.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Udala	Mayurbhanj
10.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Karanjia	Mayurbhanj
11.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Phulbani
12.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Boudh
13.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Sundergarh
14.	District Head Quarters Hospital	Nawapara
15.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Sunabeda	Koraput
16.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Damanjodi	Koraput
17.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Joda	Keonjhar

Khetri Copper Complex

819. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has put up a proposal for expansion of the Khetri Copper Complex; (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposed expansion project;

(d) whether there has been a substantial escalation of estimated cost of the project;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the likely time by when the project will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has put forth a proposal for expansion of the smelter and Refinery at Khetri Copper Complex from the existing capacity of 31,000 tonnes per annum to 1,00,000 tonnes per annum of metal.

(c) The Stage-I clearance of HCL's proposal for

preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been accorded. Letter of Intent for preparation of basic engineering package has since been placed by the Company.

(d) Firm cost estimates of the Khetri Expansion will be available after the DPR has been prepared.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The project is likely to be implemented by mid 1998.

Rural Health Programme

820. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the rural health programme has been lagging behind the targets set for it;

(b) if so, the details of backlog about the operation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres;

(c) the details of the shortage of manpower and infrastructural facilities like buildings, medical and para-medical personnel, medical specialists, medical equipments and drugs;

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the rural health programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to improve operational efficiency of the rural health care system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b)	Targets upto 31.3.95	Achievement upto 30.9.94
S.C.	135549	131471
PHC	22698	21172
C.H.C.	2773	2326

(c) MANPOWER IN POSITION

	Required (as on 30.9.94)	In position (as on 30.9.94)
MPW(M)	131471	61619
ANM	131471	129069
MO(PHC)	21172	23802
Specialists	9304	2514

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED (as on 30.9.1994)

	Required	In Position*
S.C.	131471	74075
P.H.C.	21172	14653
C.H.C.	2326	2110

*Includes buildings under construction.

DRUGS AND EQUIPMENTS: The Central Government provides financial assistance for drugs at the rate of Rs. 2000/per sub-centre per year. Equipments and drugs for CHCs and PHCs is provided under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Central Govt. regularly advises State Govts. to utilise full provisions under the Minimum Needs Programme so as to improve quality of services provided.

Secondary Steel Industry

821. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry for the revival of Mini Steel Plants;

(b) whether the Government have decided against a blanket revival package for the secondary steel sector; and

(c) if so, the effect of this decision on the secondary steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the status of mini steel plants, the Ministry of Steel had appointed an Evaluation Group to examine the recommendations of the Committee, and to suggest suitable remedial and other measures for the growth of this sector, keeping in view the resource position of Government and also the feasibility of availing of assistance from the financial institutions and other such agencies. While no blanket revival package has been suggested, measures like lowering of customs duty on project imports from 35% to 25% extension of Modvat to capital goods, reduction in interest rate and reduction in import duty on steel melting scrap from 12.5% to 5% are expected to improve the overall performance of the steel plants, including the mini steel plants.

Radio Paging Services

822. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit private sector participation in radio paging services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the cities selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department has already issued licences to Indian registered companies to operate radio paging service in 27 major cities. The list of licensees alongwith the names of the cities selected are given in the statement, enclosed. In the second phase, the rest of the country will also be covered for which tenders have already been invited.

Statement

List of Licensees for Radio Paging Services

S. No.	Name of the company	Cities
1.	M/s. Page Point Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., 29, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay-400023.	Bombay, Bangalore.
2.	M/s. Matrix Paging (India) Pvt. Ltd., Anil Chambers (Near Crown Mills) Andheri-Kurla Road, Sakimaka, Bombay-400072.	Pune, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.
3.	M/s. Telesistem (India) Pvt. Ltd., 23/1, Xlth Main Road, New Post Office, Vasant Nagar, Bangalore-500052.	Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Madurai.
4.	M/s. Easy Call Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd., LB/5, Ansal Bhawan, 16, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001	Calcutta, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Indore, Bhopal, Vishakapatnam, Patna.
5.	M/s. Microwave Communications Ltd. 1202, Chiranjiv Tower, 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	Bombay, Calcutta, Vadodara, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Surat.
6.	M/s. ABC Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd., 44B, Nariuman Bhawan, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.	Delhi, Kanpur, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Varanasi, Ludhiana, Amritsar.
7.	M/s. Usha Martin Telekom Ltd., 16, Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017.	Madurai, Rajkot, Ernakulam, Indore, Coimbatore, Vishakapatnam.
8.	M/s. BPL System and Projects Ltd., 64 Chrucl Street, Bangalore-560001.	Ernakulam, Trivandrum.
9.	M/s. Hutchision Max. Telecom., 12th Floor, Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110065.	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Pune, Vadodara, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Ludhiana
10.	M/s. Mobile Communications Ltd. 505, New Delhi House, 27, Bara Khamba Raod, New Delhi	Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad.
11.	M/s. Modi Telecommunication Ltd., 12, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065.	Madras, Kanpur, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Indore, Varanasi.

S. No.	Name of the company	Cities
12.	M/s. IXL Paging Services Pvt. Ltd., 11-A, Alma Ram House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001	Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Lucknow & Pune.

[Translation]

Patent for Rare Herbs

823. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of the proposals received for patenting rare herbs; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) "Herbs" as such, are not patentable items under the Patents Act, 1970.

Power Projects of Gujarat and Rajasthan

824. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the additional megawatt power being allocated to Gujarat and Rajasthan through NTPC;

(b) whether some power projects of these States are lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved; and

(e) the names of power plants in each State in which power generation capacity is likely to be enhanced during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No additional power has been allocated to Gujarat from NTPC's stations.

Following additional power has been allocated to Rajasthan by Ministry of Power from NTPC's stations:—

(i) 378.5 MW out of unallocated quota of power generated by NTPC in Northern Region.

(ii) Full generation (88 MW) from one unit of Anta Gas Turbine station.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some power projects of Gujarat and Rajasthan are under examination by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The techno-economic clearance by CEA will be given after the project authorities have tied up various clearances and inputs and furnished clarifications sought by CEA.

(e) A statement showing state-wise generating capacity addition programme for the year 1994-95 is at statement attached.

Statement
GENERATING CAPACITY ADDITION PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1994-95.

Sector	State	Implementing Agency	Unit Name	U. No.	Type	Unit Capacity (MW)	Expected Commercial Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN REGION							
CS	J&K	NHPC	SALAL II	3	H	115.00	01/95
SS	J&K	JKPDC	KARGIL	1	H	1.25	01/95
SS	J&K	JKPDC	KARGIL	2	H	1.25	02/95
SS	J&K	JKPDC	KARGIL	3	H	1.25	03/95
SS	J&K	JKPDC	PAMPORE GT	4	T	25.00	10/94
SS	DELHI	DESU	I P WH	1	T	34.00	01/95
SS	RAJ	RSEB	RAMGARH GT	1	T	3.00	05/94
SS	RAJ	RSEB	RAMGARH GT	2	T	35.00	12/94
SS	UP	UPSEB	ANPARA 'B'	5	T	500.00	07/94
SUB-TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)						716.25	
WESTERN REGION							
SS	MP	MPEB	HASDEO BANGO	2	H	40.00	08/94
SS	MP	MPEB	HASDEO BANGO	3	H	40.00	11/94
CS	GUJ	NTPC	GANDHAR CCGT	3	T	131.00	07/94
PS	MAH	TEC	TROMBAY CC ST	1	T	60.00	10/94
PS	MAH	BSES	DAHANU	1	T	250.00	10/94
PS	MAH	BSES	DAHANU	2	T	250.00	03/95
SS	MAH	MSEB	BHIRA PSS	1	H	150.00	03/95
SS	MAH	MSEB	SURYA	1	H	6.00	03/95
SS	MAH	MSEB	MANIKDOH	1	H	6.00	03/95
SS	MAH	MSEB	IMBHE	1	H	5.00	03/95
SS	MAH	MSEB	URAN WH	2	T	120.00	09/94
CS	GUJ	NPCL	KAKRAPAR	2	N	220.00	09/94
SUB-TOTAL (WESTERN REGION)						1278.00	
SOUTHERN REGION							
SS	AP	APSEB	UPPER SILERU	2	H	60.00	02/95
SS	AP	APSEB	RAYALSEEMA	2	T	210.00	09/94
SS	AP	APSEB	VIJAYAWADA	6	T	210.00	03/95
SS	KAR	KPCL	RAICHUR	4	T	210.00	10/94
SS	TN	TNEB	NORTH MADRAS	1	T	210.00	10/94
SS	TN	TNEB	NORTH MADRAS	2	T	210.00	03/95
SS	TN	TNEB	BASIN BRIDGE GT	1	T	30.00	02/95
SS	KER	KSEB	KALLADA	1	H	7.50	08/94
SUB-TOTAL (SOUTHERN REGION)						1147.50	
EASTERN REGION							
CS	BIHAR	NTPC	KAHALGAON	3	T	210.00	03/95
SS	BIHAR	TVNL	TENUGHAT	1	T	210.00	04/94
SS	BIHAR	BHPC	E.GANDAK CANAL	1	H	5.00	07/94
SS	BIHAR	BHPC	E.GANDAK CANAL	2	H	5.00	08/94
SS	BIHAR	BHPC	E.GANDAK CANAL	3	H	5.00	09/94
SS	ORISSA	OPGC	IB VALLEY	1	T	210.00	04/94
SS	ORISSA	OPGC	IB VALLEY	2	T	210.00	12/94
CS	ORISSA	NTPC	TALCHER	1	T	500.00	08/94
CS	WB	DVC	MEJIA	1	T	210.00	02/95
SS	WB	WBPDG	RAMMAM II	1	H	12.50	02/95
SS	WB	WBPDG	RAMMAM II	2	H	12.50	03/95
SUB-TOTAL ER						1590.00	
NORTH EASTERN REGION							
CS	ASSAM	NEEPCO	KATHALGURI GT	1	T	33.50	01/95
CS	ASSAM	NEEPCO	KATHALGURI GT	2	T	33.50	02/95
SS	ASSAM	ASEB	LAKWA GT II	7	T	20.00	10/94
SUB TOTAL NER						87.00	
TOTAL ALL INDIA						4818.75	

[English]

Iron & Steel Production

825. SHRI JAGAT VIR SING DRONA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total category-wise production of iron and steel by the integrated Steel Plants in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and during the first half of the current year (April-Sept., 1994);

(b) the total production of iron and steel by the Mini Steel Plants during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and from April to September, 1994; and

(c) the total production by the re-rolling mills during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and from April to September, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The total production of pig iron and category-wise production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and April-Sept. '94 was as under:—

('000 tonnes)

Category	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	April-Sept.'94
Pig Iron	1485	1679	1977	1024
Semis	2626	2924	3215	1549
Bars & Rods	1646	1723	1877	1086
Structurals	872	997	963	475
Rly. Materials	500	501	543	254
Plates	1765	1627	1566	721
HR Coils/Skelp	1376	1726	1960	1096
HR Sheets	367	376	380	168
CR Sheets/Coils	923	898	905	460
GP/GC Sheets	276	295	290	139
Elect. Sheets	90	87	88	41
Tin Plates	27	44	50	18
TMBP	26	46	65	17
Pipes	89	94	81	4
Total Steel:	10583	11338	11983	6068

(b) The total production of saleable steel by mini steel plants (EAF Units) in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and April-Sept.'94 was as under:—

(In Million tonnes)

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Prov.)	1994-95 (April-Sept.) (Prov.)
3.30	2.98	2.50	1.60

(c) The total production of re-rolling mills during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and April-Sept. '94 was as under:—

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Prov.)	1994-95 (April-Sept.) (Prov.)
5.60	5.38	4.99	3.16

[Translation]

Ayurvedic Colleges

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

(a) the total number of Ayurvedic Colleges being run by the Government in the country and the number of trainees admitted every year in the colleges;

(b) the number of registered Ayurvedic practitioners in the country;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated or proposed to be formulated by the Government to promote the Ayurvedic system of treatment in the country and abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are 46 Government Ayurved Colleges approved by Central Council of Indian Medicine in the country. About 3418 students (candidates) are admitted every year in these colleges.

(b) The total number of Registered Ayurvedic Practitioners as per records of Central Council of Indian Medicine is 1,71,971.

(c) and (d) There are several schemes which have been formulated by the Government to promote the Ayurved System of treatment in the country.

The schemes functioning under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are as follows:

(1) Scheme for improving and strengthening of the existing undergraduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(2) Scheme for re-orientation Training Programme of Teachers, Physicians, Research Workers and Drug Inspectors of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(3) Scheme for providing Central assistance for development and cultivation of Medicinal Plants used in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(4) Special Health Scheme for rural areas.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Ayurvedic Medicines

827. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government permit the export of Ayurvedic medicinals;

(b) if so, the procedure prescribed for registration of ayurvedic medicinals and to get licenses for the export of the same; and

(c) the details of Ayurvedic medicine that have been registered in Delhi and the medicines for which licenses for export have been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licence to manufacture Ayurvedic medicines is granted by State Licensing Authority under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act. No other licence is required for the export of Ayurvedic medicines.

(c) Does not arise.

Lime Stone Reserves In Orissa

828. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated lime stone reserves in Orissa; and

(b) the quantity of lime stone mined in the State during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) As on 1.4.90, the total estimated Lime stone reserves in Orissa are 1, 212, 142 thousand tonnes.

(b) The total quantity of Lime stone exploited in Orissa during the last three years is as follows:

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
2089	2005	1985

[Translation]

Leprosy Patients in Gujarat

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

(a) the total number of leprosy patients in Gujarat;

(b) whether apart from facilities available for the treatment of leprosy patients in Government Hospitals, there are separate leprosy eradication centres also in the State;

(c) if so, the number and location of such centres;

(d) the assistance sanctioned by the Union Government for these centres during the current financial year and the amount released so far; and

(e) the facilities provided to such patients by the Government free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As reported by the State Govt., the total number of leprosy patients were 15621 as at the end of October, 1994.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 442 leprosy centres/units are functioning in the State. Exact location of these Units with their names, is not monitored at Central level.

(d) Against an allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs (cash assistance), Rs. 15 lakhs have been released so far. Adequate anti-leprosy drugs have also been supplied free.

(e) Anti-leprosy treatment is available free of cost for all the patients.

Travel Facility by Road to Myanmar

830. SHRI MANJAY LAL. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians deported back to India decades ago have requested the Government to provide them the facility to travel to Myanmar through road to meet their relatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the various difficulties faced by them to travel to Myanmar; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide them the facility to travel to Myanmar through the road by which the bilateral trade with Myanmar is likely to get a boost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (d) Government have received a petition from the Burma Displaced Persons's Association requesting the facility of travel to Myanmar by road to meet their relatives. The petition also contains suggestions such as the visit of a cultural delegation to Myanmar and involvement with the coordination of border trade between the two countries. These suggestions are presently under consideration of the authorities concerned.

Mosquito Repellents

831. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have got the mosquito repellents tested;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the mosquito repellents, manufactured by Japanese technique are very much popular in India;

(c) whether any test has been conducted regarding the effect of the said repellents on human body;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when such test is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (f) Insecticides whether used as pesticides or as repellants are required to be approved by a Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968 after toxicological evaluation. All types of mosquito repellants such as creams, mats etc. are popular in India.

[English]

Cancer Centres

832. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of existing cancer centres functioning in urban areas cover only 20 per cent of the cancer patients;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up district centres to alleviate the problems of the remaining 80 per cent patients who live in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (d) There are 124 cancer centres providing radiotherapy facilities for treatment of cancer patients in the country. At district level, there is a scheme for district projects for health education, early detection and pain relief measures. So far assistance has been provided to 26 districts.

Health Sector Management of Natural Disaster

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to promote and propagate the common strategy evolved for health sector management of various natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the Institutes and their locations identified for health Management of various natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to follow a common strategy to mitigate the Medical and Public Health impact of Natural disasters, Govt. of India (Dte. G.H.S./Ministry of Health and F.W.) has prepared a contingency plan. The strategy includes various measures for relief and rehabilitation in order to meet immediate medical and public health needs of the affected people.

The expertise of following institutions would be utilised for disease surveillance, health education, diagnosis & management and training.

1. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
2. Jawaharlal Instt. of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry.
3. All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.
4. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.
5. Sardar Patel Instt. of Public Administration, Ahmedabad.
6. National Environmental Engineering & Research Instt., Nagpur.
7. Central Health Education Bureau, Kotla Road, New Delhi.

AIDS Cases in Tamil Nadu

834. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS (HIV) positive cases detected in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made under the AIDS Control programme in Tamil Nadu so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) 237 AIDS cases and 1625 HIV positive cases have been reported from the State of Tamil Nadu during the period 1991 to November, 1.

(b) 81 Blood Banks, 13 Zonal Blood Testing Centres, 3 Surveillance Centres, 2 Reference Centres and 38 STD Clinics in Tamil Nadu have been receiving financial assistance from the Government of India under the National AIDS Control Programme. In addition 2 Blood Component Separation Facilities are being established. A multi-media IEC campaign has been launched to generate information on and awareness about HIV/AIDS. Simultaneously specific intervention programmes have been taken up in hand among certain risk-behaviour groups.

Stocks Lying at Major Ports

835. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of DAP contracted by Private importers being held up at high seas off Kandla and Nhava Sheva ports;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the DAP so held up;

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing the stocks; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Health Care Programme in Gujarat

836. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to Gujarat for implementation of Health Care programmes; and

(b) if so, the total funds provided during 1993-94 and 1994-95 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The major Centrally Sponsored Health Care Schemes and the allocation of funds for these schemes for 1993-94 are as under:

	(Rs. in lakh)	
	93-94	94-95
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	502.00	811.80
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	34.69	85.00
3. National Tuberculosis Control Programme	276.00	282.00
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	88.53	127.50
5. National AIDS Control Programme	65.83	165.00
6. Family Welfare Programme	8362.13	4090.20

In addition to above, 3 crore capsules of Tetracycline (250 mg) costing about Rs. 1.84 crore and 'Dhupan Samgri' for fumigation worth Rs. 20 lakh and also some educational material were provided to the State during recent outbreak of Plague.

Power Projects

837. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Doubts over viability of power project" which appeared in the 'Statesman' dated November 8, 1994;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The newsitem "Doubts over viability of power project" reportedly based on a draft discussion paper prepared by the Indira Gandhi Institution of Development Research, Bombay claims that if the private power projects in the pipeline are given counter-guarantees similar to the one extended to Enron, the Government of India may face a financial crisis.

(c) The observations, attributed to the discussion paper of Indira Gandhi Institution of Development Research, Bombay have been examined by the Ministry of Power and are found to be based on certain assumptions which are unrealistic and have resulted in highly inflated counter-guarantee exposure amounts. The discussion paper assumes that the counter-guarantees would be provided to projects totalling 20,000 MW for an amount of about US\$ 10 billion per year, which is assumed to be 3% of the GDP of the country. As against the assumed figure of 20,000 MW, the Government has agreed in principle to extend the counter-guarantees to eight projects for a capacity of only 4808 MW. The counter-guarantee extended to Enron is a limited guarantee in terms of both its scope and term and places an annual guarantee limit at Rs. 1500 crore with provisions for escalation. The payment obligations in respect of the other 7 projects for which counter-guarantee has been agreed would be of the order

of Rs. 7403 crore. The Central Government's exposure is thus expected to be only about Rs. 8903 crore (US\$ 2.8 billion) for all these projects which would only be about 0.8% of the GDP if this is to be compared with the 3% of GDP figure of the discussion paper. The other fallacious assumption is that the State Electricity Boards and the States would invariably default all the time on their payment obligations to the private power companies, which is wholly against the experience of Central PSUs which have been selling massive quantum of Power of the State Electricity Boards. It needs to be emphasised that the counter-guarantees in actuality do not expose the Central Government to this high degree of financial liability as there are adequate safeguards built in the scheme particularly the right of the Central Government to debit the Account of the States with the RBI into which the devolution due to the States from the Centre are credited. The possibility of the counter-guarantees actually being triggered are extremely remote. The counter-guarantees are conceived as only a confidence building measure and there is no reason that these would lead to a financial crisis for the Central Government.

[Translation]

New Electronic Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

838. SHRI RAM BADAN:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOAMR:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges commissioned during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new electronic exchanges in these States during 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details with capacity thereof; district-wise; and

(d) the amount to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Connections in Gujarat

839. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in major cities of Gujarat as on October 31, 1994, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons registered for telephone connections during 1992-93;

(c) the number of persons out of them, provided with telephone connections; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted by the

Government for providing telephone connection to all the persons in the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Information is given in the statement attached.

(b) 1, 11, 101

(c) 40, 655

(d) During 1994-95 it is proposed to provide 80,500 new telephone connections. National Telecom Policy 1994 envisages the provision of Telephone Connections practically on demand by 1-4-97 all over the country including Gujarat.

Statement

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Major Cities of Gujarat as on October 31, 1994 District-Wise

Sr. No.	City	District	Waiting List
1.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	53,570
2.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	1,523
3.	Vadodara	Vadodara	26,678
4.	Surat	Surat	38,406
5.	Rajkot	Rajkot	10,298
6.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	9,655
7.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	3,769
8.	Mehsana	Mehsana	4,013
9.	Anand	Kheda	955
10.	Nadiad	Kheda	1,681
11.	Bharuch	Bharuch	2,148
12.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1,881
13.	Porbandar	Junagadh	1,299
14.	Amreli	Amreli	1,167
15.	Bulsar	Bulsar	1,557

Telephones in Delhi

840. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited provided Telephone facility to some places in Delhi but made them operational only after 4-5 months and the rent has been charged for the period including the months when the telephones were not started operation;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Sir, normally new telephones are energised soon after their installation at the customer premises. However in the case of bulk release, fittings at the subscriber premises are carried out in advance of the commissioning of the exchange, on account of the quantum of work involved, so that the telephones are operational soon after the commissioning of the exchange. In such cases, there may be a time gap. Rent in such cases is charged only from the date when telephone becomes operational. In a few cases

where there could be discrepancy between date of energisation and date from which rent was charged, due rebate is given when brought to the notice of the MTNL authorities.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a and b) above.

[English]

Power Transmission Schemes

841. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved any power transmission projects in Gujarat so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the proposed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the transmission projects commissioned/targetted for commissioning during VIII Plan are given below:

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost
A. CENTRAL SECTOR		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Kawas Transmission Project	22.63
2.	Kakrapara Transmission Project	52.46
3.	Gandar Trans. Project	230.08
B. STATE SECTOR		
1.	Transmission system associated with Sardar Sarovar HEP (5×50+6×200 MW)	127.90
2.	Vyara 220 KV Scheme	12.15
3.	Shunt Compensation of Gujarat	30.10
4.	R & M scheme of Gujraj	73.58

Allocation to U.P from C.R.F

842. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI ARUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh out of the Central Road Fund for 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94,

(b) the projects proposed to be financed out of the Fund for the said years;

(c) the projects cleared by the Union Government so far;

(d) the mode of allocation of this amount; and

(e) the amount proposed to be released during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Funds allocated under CRF works to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of Projects
1991-92	Nil	Nil
1992-93	Nil	Nil
1993-94	334.00	Strengthening of Alinagar Indara-Majhwara-Madhuban Road.

(d) Lump-sum funds are allocated every year taking into account the total cost of schemes approved for the State, total funds released previously, inter-se priority on All India basis, requirements projected by a State and availability of budget provision.

(e) Nil

[Translation]

Power Projects

843. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power projects approved during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and the details of the cost, capacity, time schedule of thermal and hydro-electric projects and the salient features of these projects separately, State-wise;

(b) the estimated demand for power and its generation during the Eight Plan, State-wise and the efforts being made for its supply;

(c) the steps taken to reform the functioning of State Electricity Boards and the results achieved;

(d) the details of the promises made/proposals under consideration for foreign investment/assistance in the field of power projects; and

(e) the details of the projects sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh that are under consideration for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The details of Power Projects sanctioned during 1993-94 & 1994-95 are as under:

Projects	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. THERMAL:				
PUNJAB				
1. GNDTP Bhatinda St. III	5	210	6/97	114200
	6	210	12/97	

Projects	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RAJASTHAN				
2. Ramgrah GT Exth.	1	35.5	1/95	12083
ANDHRA PRADESH				
3. Rayalaseema St. II	1	210	*	127300
	2	210	*	
4. Kothagudam St. V	1	250	*	138460
	2	250	*	
KERALA				
5. Brahmpuram DG Sets	1	20	1/96	
	2	20	2/96	
	3	20	3/96	28100
	4	20	4/96	
	5	20	5/96	
WEST BENGAL				
6. Bakreshwar TPP	1	210	4/99	250430
	2	210	10/99	(for Units-1&2)
(WB PGCL)		210	6/99	149548
		210	12/98	(for Unit-3, 4&5)
			12/97	
TRIPURA				
7. Rokhia GT	1	8		6000
	2	8		
8. Agartala Turbine	Gas4	84	within 8 months	273.85
II. HYDEL:				
1. UTTAR PRADESH	2	250	97-98	3391.40
	2	250	98-99	
2. ASSAM Kopili	2	50	96-97	111

(b) The Statewise estimated demand of Power based on 14th Electric Power Survey Report and 8th Plan capacity addition target of 30537.7 MW in the country at the end of terminal year of the plan i.e. 1996-97 is enclosed in Statement-I attached.

Further various measures being taken to improve availability of power in the country include:

(i) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity,

(ii) improving the performance of existing power stations,

(iii) reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses,

(iv) implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures,

(v) arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas, and

(vi) promotion of private sector investment in Power Sector.

(c) To improve the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and to reduce their losses, State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to undertake measures such as rationalisation of tariff, regular payment of rural electrification subsidy, improvement in Plant Load Factor, reduction in T&D losses etc.

(d) Details of power Projects under construction with foreign financial assistance are given in statement-II attached. Details of project proposals made by foreign investors and are considered by FIPB/CCFI are given in Statement-III attached.

Details of expressions of interest received from various private investors are given in Statement-IV attached.

(e) Details of the projects sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh that are under consideration for approval are as under:

Name of Scheme	State/ District	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr.)
Gopalpur	Madhya Pradesh/ Jabalpur	2×12.5	112.10
Marhikhera*	Madhya Pradesh/ Shivpuri	2×20.0	106.94
Omkareshwar*	Madhya Pradesh/ Khandwa- Kharagone	8×65.0	1216.95

*The Schemes have already been cleared by CEA.

Statement-I

Anticipated Power Supply Position in *1996-97 (Synch Ronisation Programme of 30537.7 MW in 8th Plan)

Region/State/UT	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)	Energy Require- ment (MW)	Energy Availability (MW)
Haryana	3058	1657	15183	11254
Himachal Pradesh	683	508	3254	2831
Jammu & Kashmir	1202	817	5836	7327
Punjab	4482	3168	23851	21488
Rajasthan	3851	1980	22232	12463
Uttar Pradesh	8263	5793	43957	38712
Chandigarh	162	63	859	436
Delhi	2532	2148	14416	16275
Total (NR)	24234	16968	129587	114188
Gujarat	5487	3802	33645	27645
Madhya Pradesh	4634	4278	28104	26251
Maharashtra	9202	8322	58036	52613
Goa	185	236	932	1960
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48	7	313	54
Daman & Diu	31	6	130	50
Total (WR)	19587	17111	121159	112417
Andhra Pradesh	8001	4162	35062	24375
Karnataka	4201	3459	24188	20228
Kerala	2330	1768	11893	8322
Tamil Nadu	5351	4071	30528	27786
Pondicherry	267	94	1519	770

Region/State/UT	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)	Energy Require- ment (MW)	Energy Availability (MW)
Total (SR)	18150	13892	103191	84173
Bihar	2388	1480	12190	10767
Orissa	2495	2359	14919	11856
West Bengal	3229	2473	17159	18605
D.V.C.	2106	2215	11670	15446
Sikkim	36	51	72	390
Total (ER)	10254	8828	56011	59125
Arunachal Pradesh	64	69	199	340
Assam	875	913	4264	5619
Manipur	120	72	426	391
Meghalaya	92	222	454	659
Mizoram	76	38	193	198
Nagaland	53	70	200	372
Tripura	108	101	432	492
Total (NER)	1388	1587	6189	8601
A&N Islands	39	15	140	105
Lakshadweep	4	3	17	18
All India	73656	58403	416274	378626

Statement-II

Project Under Execution with Foreign Investments/
Assistance

Name of the Project	Funding Agency
THERMAL PROJECTS	
Basin Bridge GT	OECF
kathalguri CGCT	OECF
Gandhar CGCT	OECF
Uran WHR	GERMANY
Kahalgaoon	USSR (Now Russia)
Rayalseema	ADB
North Madras	ADB
Budge-Budge (Pvt.)	ADB/IFC/CDC
Chandrapur Unit-7	WORLD BANK
Dahanu	IBRD/WORLD BANK
Trombay CGET	IBRD/IFC/CHF (Swiss Credit) Foreign Currency Loan
Talcher Stage I	WORLD BANK
HYDEL PROJECTS	
Nathpa-Jhakri	WORLD BANK
Koyna Stage IV	WORLD BANK
Lower Periyar	WORLD BANK
Western Yamuna Canal	OECF
Ujjaini	OECF
Ghatghar PSS	OECF
Srisailem LBPH	OECF
Eastern Gandak Canal	OECF
Teesta Canal Falls	OECF
Lower Borpani	OECF
Chamea Stage I	CIDA/EDC
Dulhasti	French Consortium
Uri	Swedish Consortium

Statement-III**DETAILS OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR EXECUTION IN PRIVATE SECTOR**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Promoter
1.	Kakinada GBPP/AP(208 MW)	Spectrum power
2.	Jegurupadu GBPP/AP(235 MW)	GVK Industries
3.	Visakhapatnam TPS/AP (1000 MW)	Ashok Leyland/ National power
4.	Dabhol TPS/Maharashtra (695 MW)	Enron

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Promoter
5.	IB Valley TPS/Orissa (420 MW)	AES Transpower
6.	Zero Unit of NLC/Tamil Nadu ST Power System (250 MW)	
7.	Mangalore TPS/Karnataka (1000 MW)	Cogentrix
8.	Bhadrawati TPS/Maharashtra (1000 MW)	Ispat Alloys
9.	Paguthan CCGT/Gujarat (655 MW)	GTEC/Siemens

Statement-IV*Details of Expression of interests by Private Sector Companies*

As On 01.09.1994

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/State	Foreign/ Indian	Capacity (MW)	Prov. Cost Estimate (Rs. Crs.)	Name of the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. NEW POWER PROJECTS					
1.	Jegurupadu GBPP/ (Godavari) Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	235.00 (GAS)	873.00	GVK Industries USA
2.	Kakinada GBPP/ (Godavari) Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. (NRI)	208.00 (GAS)	772.87	Spectrum Technologies, USA/Jaya Foods & NTPC
3.	Visakhapatnam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh	Forgn. Indian JV	1000.00 (2×500) (Coal)	5817.60	Ashok Leyland & National Power, UK
4.	Krishnapatnam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh		1000.00 (2×500) (Coal)	3500.00	Project under bidding
5.	Ramagundam TPS/ Andhra Pradesh		500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	Project under bidding
Total. ANDHRA PRADESH			2943.00	12713.47	
6.	Kameng HEP/ Arunachal Pradesh	Indian/ Forgn.	600.00 (Hydel)	1800.00	Intercorp Industries Ltd./Snowy Mountains Engg. (Australia)
7.	Kharsang GBPP/ Arunachal Pradesh	Forgn. Indian JV	48.00 (Gas)	223.00	Intercorp Industries Ltd./Snowy Mountains Engg. (Australia)
Total: ARUNACHAL PRADESH			648.00	2023.00	
8.	Karbi Langpi HEP/ (Lower Barapani) Assam	Indian	100.00 (Hydel)	350.00	Bharat Hydro Power Corp./Subash Projects & Mktg. Ltd.
9.	Amguri GBPP/ Assam	Forgn.	360.00 (GAS)	1280.00	Northern Engineering Inc., USA/Agra Industries.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Adamtilla Open Cycle Assam	Indian	15.00 (GAS)	52.50	DLF Power Co. Ltd.
11.	Baskhandi Open Cycle Assam	Indian	22.50 (GAS)	78.50	DLF Power Co. Ltd.
	Total: ASSAM		497.50	1761.25	
12.	Chadil TPS/ Bihar	Indian	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	RPG Enterprises
	TOTAL: BIHAR		500.00	1650.00	
13.	Bawana GBPP Delhi		800.00 (GAS)	2000.00	Project under bidding
	TOTAL: DELHI		800.00	2000.00	
14.	Paguthan GBPP/ Gujarat	Forgn. Indian JV	654.70	2298.14	Gujarat Torrent Energy Corpn. Ltd./ Siemens Germany
15.	Lignite based TPS/ Gujarat	Forgn.	250.00 (Lignite)	875.00	Eisenberg Group of Co., Israel
	TOTAL: GUJARAT		904.70	3173.14	
16.	Yamunanagar TPS/ Haryana	Forgn.	1000.00 (4×250) (Coal)	3500.00	Eisenberg Group of Cos., Israel
17.	Hissar TPS/ Haryana		500.00 (4×250) (Coal)	1750.00	Project under bidding
	TOTAL: HARYANA		1500.00	5250.00	
18.	Uhi-III HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Indian	70.00 (2×23.4) (Hydel)	245.00	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Delhi
19.	Baspa HEP/	Indian	300.00 (Hydel)	867.00	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
20.	Hibra HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Forgn.	231.00 (Hydel)	708.50	Harza Engineering Co. USA
21.	Dhamwari HEP/ Himachal Pradesh	Forgn.	70.00 (Hydel)	245.00	Hazra engg. Co. US
22.	Karchnam-Wamgtu HEP/ HP	Indian	900.00	3150.00	Jaiprakash Ind. Ltd.
23.	Ne0gal HEP/ HP	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	42.00	Om Power Corporation, New Delhi
24.	Allain-Duhangan HEP, HP	Indian	192.00 (Hydel)	672.00	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.
25.	Malana HEP/ HP	Indian	86.00 (Hydel)	301.00	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.
	Total. HIMACHAL PRADESH		1861.00	6231.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Mangalore TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn.	1000.00 (Coal)	5088.00	Cogentrix Inc. USA
27.	Mangalore TPS/ Karnataka	Indian Forgn.	300.00 (Coal)	1050.00	Jaiprakash Ind. Ltd./National Power (UK)
28.	Almatti Dam HEP/ Karnataka	Forgn./ Indian JV	600.00 (Hydel)	1900.00	Asia Power Co. Ltd. (TAPCO) USA, Karnataka Power Corp.
29.	Hospet TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn.	500.00 (1×500) (Hydel)	2240.00	Hok Inter-continental Ltd. USA
30.	Raichur St.V TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn./ Indian JV	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	Public Power Int., Inc. (North East Energy) USA, Karnataka Power Corporation.
31.	Hospet TPS/ Karnataka	Forgn./ Indian	300.00 (Coal)	840.70	Jindal Group/ Tractabel S.A., Belgium.
	Total. Karnataka		3200.00	12868.70	
32.	Thrikkaripur TPP/ Kerala	Indian	420.00 (2×210) (Coal)	1480.00	BPL Group
33.	Kuthungal HEP/ Kerala	Indian	20.00 (Hydel)	70.00	Indsil Electrosmelts Ltd.,
34.	Boothathakettu HEP/ Kerala	Indian	16.00 (Hydel)	56.00	Silcal Metalurgic (P) Ltd.
35.	Ullunkal HEP/ Kerala	Indian	6.00 (Hydel)	21.00	Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd.
36.	Karikkayam HEP/ Kerala	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	42.00	Travancore Electro Chemical Industries Ltd.
37.	Barpole HEP/ Kerala	Indian	9.00 (Hydel)	31.50	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
38.	Chathankottunada-II/ Kerala	Indian	7.00 (Hydel)	24.50	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
39.	Anakkayam HEP/ Kerala	Indian	8.00 (Hydel)	23.00	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
40.	Chembukkadavu-II/ Kerala	Indian	9.00 (Hydel)	31.00	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
41.	Palchuram HEP/ Kerala	Indian	3.50 (Hydel)	12.25	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
42.	Vilangad HEP/ Kerala	Indian	7.00 (Hydel)	24.50	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
43.	Western Kallar HEP/ Kerala	Indian	5.00 (Hydel)	17.50	Ideal Projects & Services (P) Ltd.
	Total. Karnataka		522.50	1838.75	

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Pench TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1470.00	Soros Fund Management, USA
45.	Maheshwar HEP/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	400.00 (10×40) (Hydel)	1073.00	S Kumars
46.	Korba West Extn. U-5&6 TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	420.00 (2×210) (Coal)	1470.00	Mukand Ltd.
47.	Bhilai Captive TPS/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian JV	500.00 (Coal)	1750.00	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
48.	Jawa HEP/ Madhya Pradesh	Indian	12.00 (Hydel)	42.00	HEG Ltd.
49.	Raigarh TPS/ Madhya Pradesh		1000.00 (coal)	3500.00	Project Under bidding
50.	Bina TPS/ Madhya Pradesh		1000.00 (coal)	3500.00	Project Under bidding
51.	Birsinghpur TPS/ Madhya Pradesh		500.00 (coal)	1750.00	Project Under bidding
52.	Korba West TPS/ Madhya Pradesh		500.00 (coal)	1750.00	Project Under bidding
53.	Dual Fuel Naptha based Project/ MP		200.00 (GAS)	700.00	Project Under bidding
54.	Korba East TPS/ Madhya Pradesh		250.00 (GAS)	875.00	Project Under bidding
	Total: Madhya Pradesh		5282.00	17880.00	
55.	Dabhol CCGT(LNG) Maharashtra	Forgn.	2015.00	9051.27	Enron Development GE & Beehtel, USA
56.	Khaperkheda TPS Units 5 & 6/ Maharashtra	Forgn.	500.00 (2×250) (coal)	1226.00	Arance Line Shipping (Malta/ Singappore) R.R. Associates
57.	Bhivpuri PSS/ Maharashtra	Indian	90.00 (1×90) (Hydel)	315.00	Tata Electric Co.
58.	Khaperkheda TPS Units 3 & 4/ Maharashtra		500.00 (2×250) (coal)	1750.00	Project under bidding
59.	Nagathone GBPP/ Maharashtra		410.00 (GAS)	1435.00	Project under bidding
60.	Bhadrawati TPS/ Maharashtra	Forgn. Indian JV	1000.00 (Coal)	5235.00	Ispat Alloys Ltd./ ECGD, EDF France
	Total: Maharashtra		4515.00	19012.27	

1	2	3	4	5	6
61	Kamalanga (Dhankanal TPS) Orissa	Forgn.	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	International Equity Partners, L.P., USA
62	IB Valley TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	420.00 (2×210) (Coal)	1993.63	A E S Corporation USA
63	IB Valley TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	3000.00 (Coal)	10500.00	Eisenberg Group of Cos. Israel
64	Duburi TPS/ Orissa	Forgn. Indian	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	Kalinga Power Corp./North East Energy Services Inc., USA/Govt. of Orissa
65.	Lapanga TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	500.00 (2×250) (Coal)	1750.00	Pioneer Energy Inc. & Duke Engineering Services, USA.
66.	Naraj TPS/ Orissa	Indian	1000.00 (4×250) (Coal)	3500.00	Ispat Alloys Ltd., Calcutta
67.	Bomlai TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	1000.00 (2×500) (Coal)	3500.00	Galaxy Power Co. USA
68.	Hirma TPS/ Orissa	Forgn.	3000.00 (2×500) (Coal)	10500.00	Eisemberg Group of Cos. Israel
69.	Balimela HEP/ Orissa	Forgn.	120.00 (Hydel)	103.49	LMZ Russia
70.	Hirakund B. HEP/ Orissa	Indian	208.00 (Hydel)	728.00	J.K. Corporation Ltd.
71.	Chipulima HEP/ Orissa	Indian	200.00 (Hydel)	700.00	J.K. Corporation Ltd.
72.	Salandi Dam Tou Orissa	Indian	7.00 (Hydel)	15.91	Kalinga Power Co.
	Total: Orissa		10455.00	36791.03	
73.	Barsingsar TPS/ Rajasthan		240.00 (2×120) (Lig)	340.00	Project under bidding
74.	Chittorgarh TPS/ Rajasthan	Indian	500.00 (1×500) (Coal)	1750.00	Century Textiles Industries Ltd.
	Total: Rajasthan		740.00	2590.00	
75.	Cuddalore TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn.	1000.00 (2×500) (Coal)	3500.00	International Contracting & Marketing Corpn. USA

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Pillaiperumalnallur CCGT/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn.	300.00 (2×100+1×100) (GAS)	854.00	Dyna Vision of Reddy Grou MAKOWSKI Associates, USA
77.	Zero Unit (NLC)/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn. (NRI)	250.00 (1×250) (Lig)	1325.11	ST Power System Inc. USA
78.	Srimushnam Lignite TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Indian	250.00 (1×250) (Lig)	875.00	TICAPCO (GM Swamy Associates)
79.	Jayamkondam Lignite TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Indian Forgn.	1500.00 (3×500) (Lig)	4500.00	Jayamkondam Lignite Power Corporation Ltd. (TIDCO)/Monally Bharat Ltd. & Siemens, Germany
80.	Tuticorin IV TPS/ Tamil Nadu	Forgn.	500.00 (Coal)	1750.00	Percetakan Asian Printers, Malaysia/ Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Malaysia.
Total: Tamil Nadu			3300.00	12804.81	
81.	Vishnuprayag NEP/ Uttar Pradesh	Indian	360.00 (3×120) (Hydel)	1260.00	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
82.	Rosa TPS/ Uttar Pradesh	Forgn. Indian	750.00 (3×250) (coal)	2625.00	Indo-Gulf Fertilisers Chemicals/Power Gen., UK
83.	Jawaharpur TPS/ Uttar Pradesh	Forgn.	750.00 (3×250) (coal)	2625.00	Pacific Electric Power Dev. Co., Canada
84.	Maneri Bhali II HEP/ Uttar Pradesh		304.00 (Hydel)	1064.00	Project under bidding
85.	Srinagar HEP/ Uttar Pradesh		330.00 (Hydel)	1089.00	Project under bidding
86.	Pala Maneri HEP/ Uttar Pradesh		416.00 (Hydel)	1456.00	Project under bidding
87.	Tapoyan Vishnugad HEP/ Uttar Pradesh		360.00 (Hydel)	1260.00	Project under bidding
Total: Uttar Pradesh			3270.00	11379.00	
88.	Sagardighi TPS/ W. Bengal	Forgn. Indian JV	1000.00 (2×500) (coal)	5120.00	Development Consultant Pvt. Ltd., CMS, USA Generation & WBSEB
89.	Dankuni GBPP/ W. Bengal	Forgn. (NRI)	20.00 (GAS)	70.00	Spectrum Technologies USA
90.	Gouripore TPS/ W. Bengal	Indian	135.00 (coal)	472.50	Birla Technical Services

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Ballagarh TPS/ W. Bengal	Indian	500.00 (2×250) (coal)	1750.00	CESC Ltd., Calcutta
92.	Bakreshwar TPS/ W. Bengal	Forgn. Indian JV	420.00 (2×210) (coal)	1920.00	Development Consultants Pvt. Ltd. India, Kuljian Co. & CMS Generation, USA
Total: West Bengal			2075.00	9332.50	
93.	Group of Power Projects	Forgn.	10000.00	35000.00	Consolidated Power Asia Ltd. Hong Kong
Total-Northern Region			8171.00	27450.20	
Total-Western Region			10701.70	40065.41	
Total-Southern Region			10465.50	40225.03	
Total-Eastern Region			13030.00	47773.53	
Total-North-Eastern Region			1145.50	3784.25	
ALL INDIA TOTAL:			53513.70	194298.42	

II. RENOVATION OF MODERNISATION PROPOSALS

1.	Talcher TPS/Orissa	Forgn.	460.00 (4×60+ 2×210)	Community Energy Alternatives (CEA) Inc., USA
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III. DISTRIBUTION PROPOSALS

1.	Cuttak Electrical Circle/ Orissa	Indian		Ispat Alloys Ltd., Calcutta
2.	Bhubaneswar Electrical Circle/ Orissa	Indian		EPG Enterprises, Calcutta

Provision for Procurement of Local Purchase Drugs

844. SHRI KESRI LAL:

SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for procurement of local purchase drugs from the market in case of their non-availability in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries;

(b) if so, whether the authorised chemists make the payment of these drugs;

(c) if so, whether any day or time has been fixed for their payment;

(d) if not, whether some authorised chemists in Delhi under CGHS are embarrassing the consumers and whether any complaints have been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir;

(c) No, Sir,

(d) and (e) A few complaints were received in this regard and necessary steps have been taken to improve their services.

[English]

Dak Vibhag Par Jurmana

845. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Uphokta Forum ne Dak Vibhag par Jurmana Kiya" appearing in the "Dainik Jagaran" dated November 26, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Shrimati Indu Jain, 63-A, Janakpuri New Delhi filed a complaint in the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum Tis Hazari Delhi-54 about delay in delivery of a Speed Post Article No. 36-081 dated 16.4.92 for Lucknow booked at

Mayapuri Post Office, New Delhi. The article was delivered on 20.4.92. The Forum decided the case on 11.11.94 awarding a compensation of Rs. 1029/- to be paid within 60 days by the Department of Posts.

(c) Copy of the Judgement has been received on 2.12.1994 by the Department of Post.

Varapuzha Bridge

846. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had sent some proposals relating of Varapuzha bridge across river Periyar on National Highway No. 17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to approve the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have submitted a revised estimate for Varapuzha bridge and approaches amounting to Rs. 34 crores.

(c) and (d) The revised estimate is under consideration of the Ministry.

Upgradation of Telephone Exchanges In Kerala

847. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to upgrade the telephone exchanges; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges under Calicut Telecom Circle that are proposed to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The criteria adopted during 8th Five Year Plan to upgrade the telephone exchanges are the replacement of MAX-III, L/F Type MAX-II and life-expired electro-mechanical exchanges with the electronic telephone exchanges, subject to availability of Equipment and other resources.

(b) The number of exchanges proposed to be upgraded in Calicut S.S.A. is 5. These are targetted for upgrading during the remaining period of 8th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Cholera and Gastroenteritis Cases in Madhya Pradesh

848. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients effected by Cholera and Gastroenteritis in Madhya Pradesh has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of persons died due to these diseases in the state during that period;

(c) the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA):

(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Haj Pilgrimage

849. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have banned the Haj pilgrimage by sea route;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any demand from pilgrims to reopen Haj Pilgrimage by sea route;

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

(e) the number of Haj Pilgrims who travelled by air as compared to those who travelled by sea route during the last three years and the subsidy granted by the Government on each Haj Pilgrim and the amount proposed to be spent during next year;

(f) whether the Government propose to reduce the present amount of subsidy being paid to the Haj Pilgrims who perform their travel by air and to review the entire scheme of providing subsidy to pilgrims; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Government have decided that from Haj-1995, all pilgrims will be carried by air and that there will be no Haj sailings.

(b) The reasons for the discontinuation of the ship are as follows:

1. The facility for travel by ship was available only to a relatively small number of Indian pilgrims proceeding for Haj.
2. It was difficult to adhere to the time-frame prescribed by the Saudi authorities for arrival and departure of pilgrims to and from Saudi Arabia in the case of sea pilgrims.
3. Saudi authorities encourage the performance of the Haj by air. They have created infrastructural facilities for handling all the pilgrims coming by air.
4. Pilgrims going by ship have to stay for a much larger period in Saudi Arabia. During Haj-1994, sea pilgrims had to stay for 65 days in Saudi Arabia as compared to 45 days for pilgrims by air. In view of the high cost of living in Saudi Arabia, many pilgrims faced problems of running short of funds.
5. Till 1994, India was one of four countries which sent its pilgrims by sea also. For Haj 1995, only two countries neighbouring Saudi Arabia, i.e. Egypt and Sudan will ferry their pilgrims by the sea.
6. The amount of expenditure, direct or indirect, borne by Government for sea travel for Haj 1994 was Rs. 32,000 per pilgrim as compared to Rs. 5,000 per pilgrim going by air. Government consider that expenditure on Haj could be used to ameliorate the conditions of Haj pilgrimage for all pilgrims.

(c) and (d) Government have received a few representations seeking the continuance of ship sailings. Support for ending sailings has also been voiced in many quarters. The Government's decision to henceforth carry all pilgrims by air stands.

(e) The number of pilgrims who performed the Haj under the arrangements made by the Central Haj Committee during the last 3 years and Government's per pilgrim expenditure on air and sea travel is given in the table below:

Year	Number of pilgrims	Government expenditure Per pilgrims (In Rs.)
	BY AIR	
1992	22,527	4,046
1993	22,740	4,800
1994	23,310	5,000
	BY SEA	
1992	4,723	10,735
1993	4,562	24,700
1994	4,650	32,000

(f) and (g) The decision on the amount of the Haj fare to be charged from pilgrims and the expenditure to be borne by Government thereon will be decided nearer the time of the Haj.

Discontinuation of DTC Services

850. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC bus services have been withdrawn from the villages connected with Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore these services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (e) DTC services have been curtailed from various areas including villages due to reduction in the overall bus fleet. The strengthening/restoration of these services is a continuing process and is done on the basis of traffic load and availability of buses.

[English]

Aid to Vietnam

851. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give aid to vietnam for assistance in the setting up a gold mining project in the country;

(b) the extent of aid and assistance proposed to be given; and

(c) the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) There is no proposal to give aid to Vietnam for setting up a gold mining project in that country at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Membership of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

852. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of the Government on the formation of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;

(b) whether India is trying to seek entry into Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) by putting its case

in a more forceful manner, given the fact that it has in the last three years dismantled its trade barriers faster than most other countries, including some in the development world;

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present;

(d) whether India had participated in the last APEC meet; and

(e) if so, the role played by or assigned to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) India formally indicated its interest to participate in the activities of APEC. This was conveyed to the APEC economies in October, 1991 on the eve of the APEC Ministerial Meeting in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

The APEC Ministerial Meeting held in Seattle in November, 1993 took a decision to freeze the membership of APEC till 1997. This has precluded admission of India into APEC until that time.

Pending its admission as a member, India has expressed its interest to participate in APEC Working Group activities of priority interest. The APEC Ministerial Meeting held at Bogor (Indonesia) in November, 1994 decided to ask the APEC Senior Officials to submit to the 1995 Ministerial Meeting criteria and principles for participation of non-members in APEC Working Group. The participation of India and other non-members in the APEC Working Groups will, therefore, be considered after this decision.

In the meantime, India is taking action to expend its ties with the APEC economies in the fields of trade, investment and technology cooperation through bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanism. India has also conveyed to the APEC economies the mutual benefits of the India's participation in APEC in the context of India's economic reforms, development of its infrastructure, large market and potential for rapid growth. There are indications from certain APEC economies that they will support India's participation in APEC when a decision is taken on their issue.

Ultimately, it is the growing strength of the Indian economy and its increasing importance as a market as well as investment destination along with strengthening of relations between India and other member of APEC on the other, which could contribute to India's eventual membership of APEC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

853. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh

for the National Highways located in the State for 1993-94 and during the last three years;

(b) the annual figures for the actual utilisation of the financial assistance; and

(c) the mode of monitoring to ensure the proper utilisation of allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The allotment/expenditure for development and maintenance of National Highways made to Madhya Pradesh during last four years including 93-94 is as under:—

Year	Development		Maintenance	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1990-91	1850.00	1918.34	1046.09	1174.41
1991-92	1850.00	2012.36	1195.69	1618.89
1992-93	1915.00	2504.84	1213.25	1534.03
1993-94	1850.00	2094.79	1316.28	1718.06

(Rs. in lakhs)

(c) Periodical details of expenditure for development Works and maintenance are sent by State PWD to Ministry and periodical critical review meetings are held to monitor the allotment and utilisation of funds.

[English]

Eradication of Fluorosis

854. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the country to ascertain the cause of Spread of Fluorosis;

(b) if so, the total number of persons found affected by the disease; and

(c) the details of the programmes launched by the Union Government for the total eradication of Fluorosis from country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) Epidemiological statistics have shown that fluorosis is endemic in 15 States in the country and is caused by the presence of excess fluoride in drinking water. The exact number of patients has not been assessed.

(c) The Government has launched a Sub-Mission on 'Control of Fluorosis' under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) with emphasis on supply of safe drinking water and installation of defluoridation plants in the endemic areas.

New Telephone Exchange in Kerala

855. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to commission any new telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of telephone exchanges opened so far in Kerala, district-wise; and

(d) the plan for expansion/modernisation of telephone exchanges in the State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As given in Statement-I attached.

(c) NIL so, far Work is in progress.

(d) As given in Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

New Telephone exchanges planned in Kerala during 1994-95

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	Type of Equipment.	Capacity.
1	2	3	
DISTRICT ALLEPPEY			
1.	Pathirapally	C DOT RAX	360 lines
2.	Arthungal	C DOT RAX	360 lines
DISTRICT KOZHIKODE			
3.	Paleri	-do-	368 lines
4.	Chempanode	-do-	184 lines
5.	REC Calicut	-do-	184 lines
DISTRICT ERNAKULAM			
6.	Mootha-Kunnam	-do-	368 lines
7.	Sreemoolanagaram	-do-	368 lines
8.	Alangad	-do-	368 lines
9.	Edavanakkadu	-do-	368 lines
10.	Manjapra	-do-	368 lines
11.	Vypin	-do-	368 lines
12.	Swaraj	-do-	184 lines
13.	Kathipara	-do-	184 lines

1	2	3	
DISTRICT KOTTAYAM			
14.	Valavoor	-do-	184 lines
DISTRICT TRICHUR			
15.	Moorkanad	-do-	368 lines
DISTRICT TRIVANDRUM			
16.	Edava	-do-	368 lines
DISTRICT PATHANAMTHITTA			
17.	Vallikode	-do-	184 lines
TOTAL			5152 lines

Statement-II

Districtwise details of exchanges planned for expansion/modernisation in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Exchanges	No. of lines
1.	Trivandrum	15	19848
2.	Quilon	15	5436
3.	Pathanamthitta	13	7760
4.	Alleppey	9	5960
5.	Kottayam	18	15160
6.	Ernakulam	18	25328
7.	Idukki	7	3184
8.	Trichur	10	13320
9.	Palghat	11	7944
10.	Malappuram	17	10568
11.	Kozhikode	18	12272
12.	Wynad	5	2160
13.	Cannanore	20	17312
14.	Kasar god	6	1800
TOTAL			182 148052

Foreign Investors in Power Sector

856. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the proposals for foreign investment in the field of power generation so far approved by the Government;

(b) the terms and conditions which have been agreed to by the Government;

(c) the names of the Indian collaborators, if any; and

(d) the time schedule for the commencement of generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) As on date, 12 power projects have been cleared from foreign investment angle. The details are given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) The clearance from foreign investment angle is to enable the foreign investors to pursue the various statutory and non-statutory clearances required for their power projects.

(c) Given in the *Statement* attached.

(d) The like commissioning of these projects would be known after the attainment of the financial closure by the respective generating companies.

STATEMENT

List of Power Projects Cleared from Foreign Investment Angle

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ State	Foreign Promoters	Indian Promoters	Prov. Cost (Rs. CRs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari GBPP/AP (208 MW)	Spectrum Tech.USA	Bambino Group, NTPC	772.87
2.	Jegurupadu GBPP/AP (235 MW)	GVK, USA	APSEB	873.00
3.	Dabhol TPS/MAH. (2015 MW)	Enron, Bechtel	—	9052.00
4.	Zero Unit NLC/TN (250 MW)	ST Power, CMS Gen. USA	NLC, Govt. of TN	1325.11
5.	Ib Valley/ORISS (420 MW)	AES Trans Power USA	Govt of Orissa	1993.63
6.	Mangalore TPS/KAR. (1000 MW)	Cogentrix USA	—	5088.00
7.	Visakhapatnam TPS/AP (1000 MW)	National Power, UK	Ashok Leyland	5817.60
8.	Paguthan GBPP/GUJ. (655 MW)	Siemens Germany	GTEC	2298.14
9.	Bhadravati IPS/MAH. (1000 MW)	ECGD, UK EDF, France	Ispat Alloys	5235.00
10.	Hospet TPS/KAR. (240 MW)	Tractebel SA of Belgium	Jindal Org.	942.00
11.	Sagarighi TPS/W Bengal (1000 MW)	CMS Gen. Kuljian corp. USA	WBPDC Dev. Consultats Ltd.	5120.00
12.	Bakreshwar TPS/W Bengal (420 MW)	CMS Gen. Kuljian corp. USA	WBPDC Dev. Consultats Ltd.	1920.00

12.00 hrs.
[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you kindly allow me, I would like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you want to speak. That is why it is difficult to give you permission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): That is what he wanted to tell you.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is correct, Sir.. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker; Sir, I would like to submit about the sugar scandal... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will take it up a little later. I have other points also. I think they are also agreeing to make some statement and all those things.

Now, Shri Ram Naik on agitation by 75 lakhs fishermen and after that I would like to allow Shri Anna on incident of running of Bombay bound Indrayani Express.

12.01 hrs.

RE: AGITATION BY FISHERMEN AGAINST LICENCE GIVEN FOR DEEP SEA FISHING TO MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANIES

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 75 lakh fishermen of the coastal States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are facing a very serious problem. The fishermen all over the country are resorting to agitations against issue of licences to foreign multinational companies for deep-sea fishing. On 4th February, they observed a country-wise 'no-fishing day' and again on 4th March, held a big demonstration in front of the Parliament House. On 4th and 8th March, they even met the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard but to no avail. They again observed 'No fishing day' on 23rd and 24th November.

Sir, the developed countries like Japan, USA etc. have also imposed ban on deep sea fishing in their respective, maritime zone. On the other hand, our Government, instead of protecting the fishing beds or marine resources, is issuing them licences on a large scale. As a result, marine technology has been greatly affected and small fishermen have lost the hope of getting fishes in the sea. This will render about 75 fishermen jobless.

I would also like to submit that these multinational companies are being allowed to go in for hundred per

cent export of fishes. Due to this, about 30 crore fish consuming population of the country is not able to get fishes. Further, it has resulted in increase in the prices of fishes.

I would request the Government to review its policy pertaining to deep-sea fishing. My another demand is that the present practice of issuing licences should be done away with. My third demand is that no new licences should be issued. This agitation of fishermen is not influenced by any political party. It is being launched by the National Fisheries Forum. The Government should hold talks with them. I would like the Hon'ble Prime Minister to come out with a statement in this House on this issue at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, last week I sought the permission of the Chair to raise this matter. I fully support the hon. Member's statement. All traditional fishermen in the coastal belts are seriously affected. The licences to MNCs should be cancelled. No new licences should be given. Two days back, I met the hon. Minister for Food Processing, Shri Tarun Gogoi and made a representation and requested the Minister to make a statement in the House. This is a very serious situation affecting the life of 75 lakh people. So, I support that. We want a statement. All licences should be cancelled.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, in this regard I want a statement from the Government.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, this is a very serious matter. Lakhs and lakhs of fishermen are involved in this. The Government must reconsider its stand. If licences have already been given to the multinationals, it should be cancelled in the interest of the fishermen of our country in general and Tamil Nadu in particular.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, it is a very vital subject. This affects lakhs and lakhs of people in the country and our fish wealth is also being destroyed. Lakhs of people are losing employment and the entire coastal belt is actually worried and violent reactions will be there from the public. No other country is allowing to catch and process the fish there itself. This should be banned immediately. Immediate steps should be taken. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Ram Naik has raised a very serious issue in this House. Earlier, a demand was also made to this effect that the licences given to the foreign companies for deep sea fishing should be cancelled with immediate effect. Today, lakhs of fishermen have been rendered jobless and they are on the verge of starvation. The Government should act on this demand and cancel the licences immediately. Further, the Hon'ble Minister should also give a statement in the House about the steps the Government propose to take in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I fully support and endorse the views expressed by Shri Ram Naik.

Foreign companies are allowed to ruthlessly exploit the economic wealth of our country. This is very dangerous. They are processing the fish and taking it away. They are not paying any tax. The Government is not benefited in any way. Lakhs and lakhs of our traditional fishermen are facing severe crisis. I wish the Government cancels all the licences issued forthwith. I also want the Government to come before the Parliament with a statement. No new licence should be given and licences given for this kind of foreign vessels should be cancelled forthwith. I want the Government to come before this House with a statement for a policy change.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ram Naik has raised an important question. This is not a question of just a few individuals but the question of the whole community who has been basing their livelihood for centuries on this profession. It is very unfortunate that in the hope of bringing El Dorado, sometimes the Government have been pursuing a suicidal policy. I do not know when it will be awakened though people are awakening them by their own deeds. Why should the people who have been depending, especially the poor fishermen be made victim of these multinationals? I do not understand whether any high technology is involved or something which is so important that multinationals should have been invited. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is an important issue because the people get totally frustrated. I do not know what is going to happen to this polity and to this nation.

I hope and trust that you will persuade the Government to make a statement as to what was the compulsion to allow multi-nationals in the field of fisheries. Was it not possible for our fishermen to cope with the problem? Is it only just that we want some foreign exchange or dollars? Are these dollars going to save the society from the tension which is mouting everyday?

Just now, my friend Sukh Ramji was speaking about high technology in communication, so in every field. Here is another friend, the Energy Minister, who is guaranteeing 16.5 per cent profit to the multi-nationals in order to generate power in this country. It seems that we have gone berserk totally. The Government of India has neither any vision nor any programme. Just they have got a slogan, the slogan which was given by the multi-nationals, the World Bank and the IMF and they are pursuing all those policies telling that they had the support of the whole people of the nation. There is a national consensus and the national consensus has been exhibited just yesterday. I do not know how long this national consensus will allow them to take this suicidal policy.

It is a matter which is very serious, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and what Shri Ram Naik has done in a great service. It is not the question of depending upon ourselves but the God's sake, give sense to this Government that they do not commit suicide themselves and do not make the whole national to commit *Harakiri*. I hope that people will resist and I congratulate Shri Ram Naik for raising this issue....(Interruptions)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, it is one and the same voice for the

entire Indian fishermen. 90 per cent of the catch is available only in the 10 per cent of the area near our shore. That has been exploited by the foreigners and our poor fishermen are not able to compete with the multi-nationals.

It is something like selling our sea to the foreigners. Therefore, their licences, already given, should be cancelled immediately and no further licences should be given. The Government must come forward to save our Indian fishermen.

Even in my constituency, thousands of fishermen have gone on hunger strike. Therefore, this is a serious matter and the Government must come forward to save Indian fishermen immediately....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you ask these Ministers to learn manners. If I speak something and if they have something to say, they should get up and tell the people....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): Sir, I have said that I am not guaranteeing anything to multi-nationals, that is all....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: No you get up and say that I am telling untruth....(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this browbeating from the Minister. I am not going to take....(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: If that is how Shri Chandra Shekhar understood, I apologise. It never was my intention. All that I stated was that I am not guaranteeing any return. That is all. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not indulge in personal acrimony. I have personal differences on this policy matter. Mr. Minister should not go on challenging everybody, "you are not telling the truth, you are not telling the facts." I do not say a word of which I am not convinced and I tell Shri Salve to know his limits and be within that limit. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I was within my limits when I said that I was not guaranteeing any return. I had absolutely no intention; I never said that he was not telling the truth. I have respect for him because he is the erstwhile Prime Minister of this country and he is a senior parliamentarian. No personal affront was made across. I have merely said that I have not promised any return to any multi-national or to anybody. I am sorry that he should have misunderstood....(Interruptions) I am very sorry, Sir,....(Interruptions) Let there be a debate some day. I am not on that question....(Interruptions) I am only wanting to give explanation....(Interruptions) Since an esteemed Member of the House is offended by an innocuous remark which I made across the Table, I apologise to him. All that I said is that I have not guaranteed any return to any multi-nationals or to anybody. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, again the hon. Minister is giving a misstatement. I do not talk across the Table. He said that he was getting up and making a statement. Only then I said, "get up and make a statement that I am saying something wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I have got up and made the statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cutback): Sir, the hon. Minister is misleading the House. While replying on the subject of Energy in the Monsoon Session he said that counter guarantee was being given and the Cabinet had cleared it. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, the hon. Member does not understand anything. The counter guarantee is not given for any return. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Then, what for?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Let us have a debate on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You have already given counter guarantees to the multi-national companies....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not the subject matter for discussion now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, counter guarantee has been given by the Union Government to the multi-national companies in the case of energy generation units and he himself has said that....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question before us is that when the hon. Member, Shri Chandrasekhar was speaking, there was some remark by the Energy Minister. That matter has been cleared. Now, we shall go to fisheries....(Interruptions)

SHRI, SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Minister is making a wrong statement. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao to speak....(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, I have to make one point. He will say that the agreement is with the Maharashtra Government....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not the subject matter before us now....(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is trying to escape from this with a technical answer. That is why, he is misleading the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao to speak. He is on his legs.(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister's statement is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the proper time.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have allowed only Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao to speak....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I support the issue raised by Shri Ram Naik. I will not take much of your time because my senior colleague, Shri Chandrasekharji has already put the issue in the proper perspective. Even in our coastal areas, the livelihood of the fishermen is being jeopardised because of this new policy, which has been taken by the

Government, of allowing MNCs to fish in our sea shores. Our poor fishermen do not know any other work except to catch fish, sell it and live with it. The present policy of the Union Government is adversely affecting the livelihood of these poor fishermen. We request the Minister to make a statement whether the Government is prepared to reconsider the present policy, which is just to please the MNCs in each and every sphere. The hon. Minister is denying that the Government has given any guarantee. But agreements have already been concluded, in some cases with Central electricity Authority, and in some other cases with foreign multi-national companies. It is not 16 per cent but even 25 per cent post tax profit is going to them and the Government is giving counter guarantees to them. Do not sell the interests of this country to the MNCs. You have not right to sell the interests of the people of this country.

We request the Government to immediately reconsider the present policy in regard to giving licences for catching fish in the sea shores to these multi-national companies. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, my colleague, Shri Ram Naik, has raised a point, on which cutting across party lines, the representatives of all sections of this House have totally supported it. This point has been raised earlier also.

I remember when the delegation of fishermen from Gujarat had come to meet us here, we had raised this issue in this House. But unfortunately, the Government seems to have a closed mind on money matters and they proceed on the assumption that there is public consensus on the policy that they are following. Sir, I happened to meet a group of fishermen in connection with this issue when I was campaigning in Karnataka in this election itself. They visualized doom for themselves. They said that this policy of the Government inviting multinationals to have fishing in deep sea waters will bring doom for them. They said, "We who are small men, nearly three lakh people subsist on fishing." Karnataka has a coastline of nearly 325 or 350 kilometers. Unfortunately, the Government seems unconcerned. Apart from the opinion expressed in this House, I would like the Government to take notice of the verdict given in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This was also a contributory factor. In deference to the wishes of the people and in defence to the wishes of the House, I would like the Government of India, either the Finance Minister or the Commerce Minister, to come forward in this House and make a statement responding to the points made by Shri Ram Naik, and say that they are not going to permit this kind of deep sea fishing by these Multinational Corporations.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I fully support the point raised by Shri Ram Naik. As you know, Orissa coastline is nearly 450 kilometers and lakhs of fishermen depend on this. We saw the news in the newspapers. All the fishermen from the entire coastline of East and West are agitated today. But the Government is not prepared to appreciate that if deep sea fishing trawlers come, the fishermen will be totally out from the fishing. So, whatever licences have been already given, these should be

immediately cancelled. In future, no licence should be given to multinationals or any Indian big companies. Those who are interested for putting big trawlers in the sea should also be banned and the Government must come forward with a statement immediately today itself that they are going to change this policy. They should not give any licence henceforth and whatever licence has been given, it should be cancelled forthwith.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the number of fishermen eking out their livelihood from ancestral profession is very large. They do not have any other source of livelihood except fishing. They completely depend on fishing. The Government has done a great injustice to them by giving permission to foreign companies for deep sea fishing. It seems from this as if the Government has done so to snatch away the means of livelihood from them. A fear has gripped the fishermen that how they would make their livelihood. As a result thereof, the incidents of violence are increasing and Naxalism is flourishing. The Government is responsible for all this. I, therefore, demand that the permission given to the multinational companies should be immediately withdrawn.

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): There should be half-an-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are others also to express their feelings.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I join with my colleague Shri Ram Naik. Lakhs of fishermen are on the warpath only for their survival. You know, Sir, about one crore fishermen, and with about five crore people, the largest contingent amongst Scheduled Caste in the country, are on strike. Here we are talking day in and day out of the welfare of downtrodden people and weaker sections of the society. The Government is talking of competition. But how can the fishermen, the poorest people of the country, compete with the multinationals? It is madness. There is no planning. It is just surrender and selling the fate of our poor people to the foreign multinationals.

We condemn this policy of allowing foreign trawlers. We demand that all the licences should be cancelled and no licence should be given in future. The protection should be given to the poor fishermen, so that they can continue earning their livelihood on their own in this country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I join all my friends, who have spoken about the fishermen. I want to make two points on this count. Neither the high technology is required in this field nor it is a fact that our fishermen cannot earn foreign exchange. They are earning foreign exchange. On what grounds is this Government putting the fishermen in such a trouble by allowing the foreign trawlers in deep sea fishing? I would like to point out to them that this is the kind of policy which has led to their defeat in the recent elections and I hope they will immediately redress this step.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, I too hail from coastal Karnataka. There is an apprehension in the minds of the fishermen that by allowing the foreign trawlers they will not be able to get any catches. I urge upon the Government to come before the House and issue a statement as to what is the intention of the Government; as to how the scheme is going to operate. We should also stop foreign trawlers from poaching in our own waters and withdraw licences given to them. We should stop the foreign trawlers from operating in our own waters.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the new economic policy is proving a big disaster. Every Ministry or minister is in the race of usurping the national property. On the one-hand there is the question of the life of 75 lakh fishermen, whereas on the other hand, the Government is striking at our far-reaching national interests by resorting to this step. The House is unanimous on this view. Therefore, the Government should come out with a statement in this regard and change the policy accordingly. No new licences should be issued and the old licences should be cancelled. It is not a question pertaining to any party. It is in the interest of the nation.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I want to bring to your notice another aspect of this question. There is a law and there is a provision that the country's fishermen with their countryboats are allowed to catch fish within a five kilometers from the sea shore. These were the reserved areas for the country's fishermen and they were used to use the countryboat. Now, it has been reported that trawlers are being allowed to enter into that region, which was reserved for the poor fishermen using the countryboat. It is not only in the deep sea but trawlers are being allowed to come near the sea and that takes away the possibility and opportunity of earning livelihood by the poor citizens. Therefore, I think, these local fishermen who were allowed to catch fish within the area of five kilometers from the shore should be allowed and no trawler—small big or medium—should be allowed to enter into that region. I think, the Government should act in this matter.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that many trades of the artisan groups were cornered by the vested interests in this country with the tacit approval of the Opposition Parties. Nine years back the trawlers were introduced by the Janata Dal Government.

Earlier, fishermen used to go for deep fishing. Then a new policy was introduced by the Janata Dal Government that each entrepreneur would be given Rs. one crore as loan and only Rs. five lakh was to be contributed by the entrepreneur himself. This scheme was introduced by the then Janata Dal Government. When I was an MLA, we were opposing it tooth and nail but nobody else cried against this. They are expert in making fool of others and defaming them. Now, why have they given these trawlers to the vested interests of this country? Hundreds of

thousands of trawlers were given with Rs. one crore free loan. At that time did they think how the fishermen of the country could pay that much? Even a Rs. 10,000 loan cannot be given. So, it is not the Congress Government or the Janata Dal Government, it is the front benches which colluded to take away the artisan's rightful trades also. This country has witnessed that unless the front benches colluded with the ruling party, nothing can be done in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Thomas.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is ready to respond to it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, Ram Niwas Mirdha Ji is there. He knows how difficult it is to make the Government respond to a matter. Unless you insist that there should be a statement from that side.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nirmal Ji, Mr. Thomas is on his legs. Afterwards there are three or four persons to speak and then the hon. Minister is ready to respond to it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Nirmal Ji, please respect my legs. I am on my legs.

Sir, I am also supporting the view expressed by the other members of the House. We must take into account the very fact that the fishermen are the poorest of the poor in this country and during almost half of the year, they are in poverty. They are not getting any job during those times also when the weather is bad. So, we have to see that the policy on this matter is put straight. I would urge upon the Government to come forward with a statement and also to clarify the policy of the Government with regard to this aspect. The Government has a bounden duty to see that lakhs and lakhs of the poor fishermen of this country and also the other crores of people who are living upon them, are looked after properly. Therefore, I, on behalf of my party, the Kerala Congress Party, support the view expressed by all others.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the issue raised by Shri Ram Naik is a matter of urgent importance throughout the country. I do not understand why the Government is trying to globalise our sea shores also. As my other friends have pointed out, it is affecting lakhs of our fishermen. In Kerala, where we have a very large coastal area, the fishermen, as pointed out by my friend Mr. Thomas, are starving for half of the year. Do, they have to starve for the whole year? Even now they are not getting any catches. I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to guarantee the fishermen of their catches. They have issued licences and they are still in the process of issuing licences. Is it not the duty of the Government to look after the interests of the fishermen of the country? Is it not the duty of the Government to guarantee catches to the fishermen of this country.

How can you just ignore the very interest of the most downtrodden people among the society? Sir, in the name of foreign exchange and opening up of the policy, it shall

not be to the detriment of our own people. Therefore, this is really an absurd policy so far as our national and fishermen's interests are concerned. The Government should review it as well as come to the House and say what all the steps they have taken to protect the interests of our fishermen. I fully agree with the views given expression to by other friends in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the coastal areas of the country, the fishermen have been traditionally fishing in the sea. The Government's declaration to entrust the work of fishing at deep sea to foreign companies has given rise to the resentment among the fishermen community. In Uttar Pradesh the Government headed by Shri Mulayam Singh has framed a policy in this regard. The same policy should be implemented in the whole country. The poverty among fishermen community should be alleviated and their problem should be solved immediately.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, as a person who comes from the fishermen family I would express my anguish and agony against the decision of the Government to give about 200 licences to the foreign fishing trawlers which will sweep away the entire fish wealth of this country. A storm of agitation is going across the coastal lines of the country cutting across party lines, against this decision of the Government. My request to the Government is to cancel immediately all the licences given so far and then call all the representatives of the fishermen so that a decision is taken which will be favourable only for the fishermen and not against anybody. Thank you.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, I am in full agreement with the sentiments and views expressed by the hon. Members of this august House. I request that the hon. Minister should come forward and make a statement in this connection.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Government to give licences to foreign companies for deep sea fishing is a severe blow to the fishermen of the country. There are about one crore fishermen in the country. Their only profession is fishing. They are landless and do not have any other alternative source of livelihood. Framing of such a law by the Government of India tantamounts to treachery. I, therefore, demand from the Union Government that the decision to issue licences to foreign companies should be withdrawn. As no licence is required for fishing in Bihar, the same policy should be implemented in other parts of the country.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to put forth only one point. We have received memoranda from various fishermen's organisations in which they have mentioned about hardships of their day to day life. Since the time of

handing over the work of deep sea fishing to multinational companies, their lives have become miserable and full of sorrow. I strongly support the views expressed by Shri Ram Naik. Sir, through you, I demand from the Government that multinationals should be excluded from the jurisdiction of deep-sea fishing and their licences should be cancelled with immediate effect. In the end, I would only like to say that:

"Garib ko Mat Sata, Garib Ro Dega,
Sunega Uska Khuda, To Tumhe Jad Se Khod Dega."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, we note with all respect the views expressed by all sections of the House about this particular issue. As rightly said by the Leader of the Opposition, I was also there and this was one of the issues on which grave concern was expressed in the coastal area. This has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Oscar Fernandes also. I assure this august House that we will request the concerned Minister to make a statement before this House and if it is to be followed by a discussion, we will leave it to the hon. Speaker or to you. We will apprise the Minister today itself and request him to make a statement. About the time and date it can be decided by the Speaker or the Dy. Speaker. (Interruptions) The Minister will make the statement tomorrow.

12.41 hrs.

RE: BOMBAY BOUND INDRAYANI EXPRESS
TRAIN RUNNING WITHOUT ENGINE DRIVER

[English]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, in the last week of the September, the Bombay bound Indrayani Express ran without engine driver and his colleagues from Monkey Hills to Karjat Railway Station for a distance of 13 Kms. at the speed of 80 kms. per hour. The train was completely without loco running staff and without any control. It ran through the Ghats along with the double rate of the normal speed endangering the life of hundreds of railway commuters. This type of acts of criminal negligence are happening day in and day out on the Central Railway especially between the Bombay-Pune Railway track disrupting the normal routine of the railway transport and causing displeasure to the commuters which results in the loss of lives and property worth crores of rupees.

I urge upon the Railway Minister, through you, Sir to make a statement, look into the matter seriously and make arrangements for improving the condition of Central Railway as well as set up enquiries for all such matters and punish the guilty persons.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, the incident that has taken place to Indrayani Express is a very serious incident. It would have been the worst tragedy of this century as far as even the world is

concerned. Hundreds of commuters were travelling by this train and for about 40 kms. there was no driver, no guard and nobody was there. Of its own the train was running at a high speed from Thakurwadi to Karjat Station. It is a very serious thing.

Recently, there have been several incidents of disruption of the suburban Railway in Bombay. During the last four months there have been such incidents, practically every week and no serious steps are being taken.

Now, as far as this incident is concerned, the railways have not still come out with as to what were the facts. They some time even deny that there was no driver. But all the passenger who were travelling, have confirmed that they travelled without any driver. It was a providential escape. Otherwise, hundreds of people would have died. Ultimately, because of chain pulling and several other devices, the train stopped at Karjat and everybody heaved a sigh of relief at that station. It is a very serious thing and the Railway Ministry should take it very seriously and disclose all the facts as to how this has happened and what measures they are going to take.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Indirani Express ran without driver in the Ghat which would have been the worst tragedy in India because it is a very hard drive there. Another factor which should be noted is in the fifth compartment of the train, there was fire. When it was searched in Karjat, it was found that there was not a single passenger in the fifth coach. There was no luggage also left. It happened on 5th December and there was some evil design as far as the train running without driver, without guard, without assistant driver is concerned and at the same time, there was fire at different places in the same train. It would have been the worst tragedy ever experienced. By the grace of God only, they were saved at Karjat.

I want the Railway Minister to react and make a statement immediately for the enquiry in the Indirani Express incident.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Joshiji has stated that a train ran without a driver and guard and I feel that the Government should give a reply to that... (Interruptions).. I feel nothing can be more tragic. It is surprising that the Government is keeping mum on such issues. That is why I feel that you should give guidelines to the Government as it is not a simple matter. It is alright that no accident occurred but if there had been an accident several people would have got killed. Why did this happen?.. (Interruptions).. If the crossing gate is left open, you suspend and discharge people responsible for that but in this case the train remained running without a Driver. Will the Government, the Hon. Minister not be held responsible for this? Will they be left scot-free? This is not a simple matter. The Minister of Home has left the house. This matter does not concern the Ministry of Railways alone, the Ministry of Home should also be answerable and the Central Government should also give a reply to that. I feel that of all the rail mishaps occurred so far this incident is of the most serious nature that the train ran sans a driver or a guard. Who is

responsible for this? I submit that the hon. Minister should give a statement on it. Otherwise, you must direct the Hon. Minister to come here and give a statement.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): I appreciate the point raised by Mr. Anna Joshi regarding Indirani Express. People have been luckily saved by the grace of god. Like Indirani Express, Chakradarpur rail accident also took place last month. The Railway Minister visited the spot. After that, he said, without going into the details, without going into the investigation, "Their Ministry is not responsible for the Chakradarpur rail accident." You will appreciate that after the accident, even the family members of the victims were harassed like anything. They have not yet got any cooperation from the Railway Ministry. They said, "It is the law and order situation. So, the State Government will look into all these matters."

After that, I took up the matter with the Railway Ministry at night, around 12 O'clock because the family members of the victims told me: "We have been harassed like anything. We are not getting the death certificates or bodies. Even the Railways are not cooperating with us." You will be surprised to know that the Railway Ministry have said, "They are not responsible." Even the GRP people are not able to issue death certificate to the victims. These things are going on.

Therefore, my request is, regarding the Indirani Express and regarding Chakradarpur rail accident, the Government must investigate the matter and make a statement so that this thing should not happen in future and the families of the victims should get compensation and death certificates in proper time.

I think it is a serious matter. So many lakhs of people travel every day by train. They do not have security. The Railway Minister should make a statement and investigate the matter promptly and the guilty should be punished. They should see that the families of the victims are given compensation at right time and in proper manner so that this type of thing should not happen in future.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the reaction of the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Wasnik, would the Government like to say something on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I will convey to the hon. Railway Minister the feelings which have been expressed by the hon. Members in regard to the Indirani Express incident so that a statement on the factual position is made in the House.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Regarding Chakradarpur Express incident also, a statement should be made. It is a very serious matter. It has been made outside the House. For instance, take the Chakradarpur Express incident. These statements imply that the Railways have nothing to do with it and all these things that happened are

independent of the railway system. That is how they have come out in the Press. So, the point is that, on their own, they should have come here to make a statement both in regard to the implausible incident that occurred in Maharashtra and also the incident relating to Chakradharpur Express. Instead of trying to deny it, they have to say how the Railways are responsible, apart from what compensation they are giving.

12.54 hrs.

RE: Laying on the Table of Gyan Prakash Committee's Report on Sugar Imports.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit in regard to the sugar scam. It was clear in the months of February and March that there was heavy shortage of sugar, that is why the import policy was changed in the month of March and the import of sugar also started. I do not want to go in all the details. Several related questions and problems have risen. There was a demand for an enquiry into it as it was said that some bungling was being indulged in. The sugar was available abroad at the rate of 200-250 dollars per tonne whereas the Government was importing it at the rate of 350-400 dollars per tonne. It was also insinuated that several highly placed people, politicians, Government officials were involved in this bungling. When repeated demands were made to the PMO to enquire into the matter the Prime Minister perfunctorily ordered an enquiry into the whole matter. With your permission I would like to quote a couple of sentences from that order:

[English]

This is a copy of the order issued from the Prime Minister's Office.

"It has been decided to conduct a preliminary administrative enquiry to ascertain the facts and to fix *prima facie* responsibility for lapses.

The report was to examine and report on the steps taken to accurately forecast the production etc., etc; secondly, the steps taken to facilitate and monitor details of contracting by private traders; and thirdly, adequacy of contingency plan etc."

[Translation]

It became imperative to quote these lines as this enquiry was not an internal enquiry of the Prime Minister's private office. If the Prime Minister had appointed some officials to enquire into his administrative machinery to find out what went wrong and where then it would have been a different matter. When the public demanded it he ordered a public enquiry to distract their attention. This was also an administrative enquiry. We had demanded that the public enquiry be made public. It was a public enquiry and the facts were not to be suppressed. It has raised several other issues also. Several allegations have been levelled against the hon. Minister also. After the hon. Minister returned from his foreign tour he levelled charges against his officials and the Secretary. The Secretary levelled

allegations against the hon. Minister. A kind of atmosphere of allegations and counter-allegations was created which pointed a finger at the PMO also. This is a serious matter. The former Cabinet Secretary said during a T.V. Programme that this scam involved an amount to the tune of Rs. 2500 crore and not Rs. 500-550 crore. This former Cabinet Secretary was in service at that time. Such a public statement aggravates the seriousness of the matter. Earlier a report was submitted by Shri Gian Prakash, the former Chairman of CAG which should be discussed in the House.

It should not happen that it is quoted outside, reported in the news-papers, discussed by the Minister, Officials and employees but this discussion is not held in the House. The Government is not willing to do anything but if they do not give a statement on it and do not allow us to discuss it we will not accept it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have four demands—first, the Government should come out with a statement in the background of the enquiry report submitted by the CBI. Secondly, the report submitted by the Gian Prakash Committee be laid on the Table of the House. Thirdly, the Government should give a detailed statement in regard to the report of the Gian Prakash Committee and the statements made in regard to this sugar scam and fourthly, the House should allow holding of a discussion as to whether the scam involved Rs. 2500 crore or Rs. 500-550 crore.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a meeting of the leaders of all the parties had been convened by the hon. Speaker before the Commencement of the session where this point had been raised. This was a national issue and the public had been forced to buy sugar at the rate of Rs. 20 per Kg. in the last 3-4 months and this happened due to the ongoing sugar scam which was a result of a wrong policy of the Government. Due to this wrong policy the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Commerce and the Prime Minister's office were involved in a kind of tussle. In fact the then Cabinet Secretary and the Secretary of Food were also involved in a tussle. As a result thereof no timely decision could be taken and since the Government could not take a decision in time the same sugar which was available at one time at the rate of 225-250 dollars per tonne had to be bought at Rs. 400-425 dollars per tonne.

Thus crores of rupees were wasted. It was the foreign traders who sold sugar to India but the most deplorable act was that allegations and counter-allegations were publicly levelled at each other. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may be remembering that the discussion was also held that time and it was demanded thereafter to hold the judicial enquiry of the case as the office of Prime Minister was also found involved in this case in the report.

13.00 hrs.

The hon. Prime Minister was on tour that time. He was informed that a crisis had arisen in the country due to the hiking sugar prices. The hon. Prime Minister is reported to have stated from there that further delay would aggravate the situation all the more. He added that it would cause hike in sugar price and embarrassment to the people. As

3-4 Ministries, their Ministers and officers are involved in this case, the country has to suffer such a big loss, they are levelling allegations and counter allegations at each other. I had stated it earlier that it was not only a sugar scam but Bofors scam security scam, oil-scam are also there. The country has to suffer a loss of crores of rupees because of all these four or five major scams. Attempts are being made to cover up all these scams. Shri Vajpayeeji also might remember that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had stated in the leaders' meeting that the report would not be presented. When we insisted as to what was the purpose of holding the enquiry—if the report was not submitted, thereafter he said that he would look into the matter and then he would decide whether the report should be laid or not. This report has already been submitted. I, therefore, demand the Government to present the report immediately and all the facts should be brought into light. I not only request to submit it but opportunity should also be given to discuss this matter in the August House. I would like to know whether the Government fixed any responsibility on someone or not, whether any action has been taken against someone or not. A former Cabinet Secretary has stated that about two and a half thousand crores rupees are involved in this scam. He has mentioned the name of Shri Kalp Nath Rai, the Minister who is responsible for this chaos. This issue turns more serious. When a Minister and a former officer are alleged by name publicly. I, therefore, request you to issue directives to the Government. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not present here. There are three or four Ministers dealing with Parliamentary Affairs, but none of them is present here. This shows how responsible the Government is.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Mallikarjun is present here.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Shri Mallikarjun is talking with somebody. I haven't seen him. If the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here, the hon. Chairperson should direct the Government to present this report in this House during this very session and hold discussion thereon.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I myself wished to raise this issue. But I am not feeling well while speaking, therefore, I did not speak in the beginning. Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav have presented this issue here very clearly. The sugar scam has already been discussed here. But it did not yield any result. Its judicial probe was demanded but the Government did not accept it. But under the duress of public opinion, the hon. Prime Minister entrusted this job of inquiry to a former Comptroller and Auditor General under heavy public pressure. A press note from the Prime Minister office was issued in this regard. Neither it was private investigation nor it was meant for public welfare. The hon. Prime Minister told Shri Gyan Prakash to unearth the facts and tell him as and when he deems fit. This was not the situation.

Here is the note issued from the Prime Minister's Office. So far as it was an administrative inquiry or a

preliminary inquiry the moto was right but the intention behind it was that if it would be a case of prima-facie, the detailed inquiry would be made thereafter.

Now the report is not being submitted before the House. Why? Whom does the Government want to shield? Such suspicion is natural. There should be transparency and openness in the administration. It is being discussed all over the world that there was a scandal. Thousand million rupees were transacted. The Ministers and their Secretaries are fighting with each other. A former Cabinet-Secretary has levelled serious allegations.

Now it is high time to present the report. There is no use of drawing curtain on it. We won't allow the Government to do so. The report should be submitted at the earliest or the Government itself should submit the reasons for delay in presenting the report. Would it hamper national interest? Would our national security be endangered? What are the facts of Gyan Prakash Committee which cannot be presented before the House? Even if the report is not presented in the August House, it is very much appearing in newspapers and we Members of Parliament are being befooled here and demanding the report. But we want report from the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a minor issue. This issue will take a serious turn and turn into a ugly shape. I would like to ask the Government to lay the report on the table of the House in a day or two and the august House will decide about the follow up action. If necessary, the Government, will be asked to answer certain points in this regard. If there is sufficient scope for taking action against any hon. Minister, we would pursue accordingly. But the August House has the right to know about the report of the investigation. We are emphasizing on this point. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nirmalji, it is already 1.10 p.m. It is already late. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): This is an important subject. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter has been discussed at length. We are getting late.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (CUTTACK): The point which has been raised about sugar scam, the Government somehow is trying to cover this up.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA): Not somehow but totally.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Cabinet Secretary just after his retirement goes to the television and tells the nation that about Rs. 2,500 crore is involved in this whole scandal. When we discussed this issue in the last session, the Government said, "yes, the enquiry is on and the report will be known to the Parliament." When we took up this matter in the leaders' meeting with the Speaker, then the Government said, "We cannot; we will consider whether the report will be placed on the Table of the House or not."

Another CBI Report on 1989 Sugar Scam is pending

with the Prime Minister. PM is not taking any action. CBI has indicated one Minister. The Minister is there; the PM is there and the sugar scam report is pending on the Table of the Prime Minister. The other report is the Gyan Prakash Report. That is pending before the Prime Minister. The people of this country want to know what happened to the sugar scam. Rs. 2,500 crore is not a small amount. We had been agitating on this issue during the Monsoon Session. Till this Winter Session, nothing has happened. It is just not a ritual that opposition will raise this for the record sake and nobody will respond to this—neither the Prime Minister nor the Parliament Affairs Minister nor the concerned Minister. It is a serious matter. We just want it today. Tomorrow or day after this will be a serious matter because the Government is not coming with this Report to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nirmalji it is getting late.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We have to express our feelings on this, otherwise, people will haul us up saying that when this was being talked about, what you were doing. And, therefore, we have to say this. More importantly, this is a very shoddy story.

One aspect is that of non-functioning of the Government, that is, the relationship between the Ministry and the bureaucracy. The second aspect is that in this whole episode it also reflects the implementation of one facade of the economic policy. I will remind you of this. An OGA was granted to the private sector and at the same time there was denial for the public sector to import sugar. This is the essence of the new economic policy and that was also reflected here. The third aspect is that it has generated, as is normal, huge amount of income, not one lakh crore as in the share scandal, but quite a substantial income was generated. The presumption is that it has been shared not only by the International Sugar Manufacturers Association but also by the domestic producers and it has percolated to the Government also. One of the important reasons for the wonderful results in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is the non-action from the Prime Ministers's office or from the Prime Minister himself. He is continuing on this and the report is there. There is, of course, variation about whose report is that; whether that report should be presented to the Parliament. I have a simple submission. Either that report is presented in the Parliament or....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should be very gracious that I....

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I have two sentences to add. Sir. An ex-Cabinet Secretary has come with a open statement. In any case, we would like that another Joint Parliamentary Committee must be formed in order to investigate into this. There all these people should be called as witnesses and we should submit our report.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though I do not want to say anything on this topic yet it is a clear cut case of corruption and the P.M.O. along

with Shri Kalp Nath Rai and many other Ministers are involved in it. They will certainly want to hush up this case. I had requested the Speaker during the discussion on Action Taken Report that day to allow us to raise this issue. But he assured us to discuss it later on. The Leader of the Opposition has given us two days' time. I request you to ask the hon. Minister to take up this matter tomorrow. It is a very serious issue. (Interruptions)

The Government of Karnataka fell mainly because of corruption. This very issue of corruption will have its cascading effect as well...(Interruptions). Let it meet its downfall. But we are very much concerned for our country. Right from the P.M.O. to hon. Ministers are involved in it. Therefore, we will not forsake this issue. The hon. Minister should be asked to give reply here tomorrow. If reply will be not given tomorrow we can go to any extent. Through you this is my warning to the Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Though one or two persons are very much inclined, for want of time, I have to take up the next subject. You kindly excuse me.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.14 hrs.

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore for 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6525/94]

Notification under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and Annual Report and Review on the Working of Mormugao Dock Labour Board for 1993-94 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineer Officers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 738(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT-6526/94]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

- English version) of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See¹ No. LT-6527/94]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English version) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6528/94]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 1993-94, together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6529/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6530/94]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with the Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6531/94]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6532/94]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6533/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6534/94]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6535/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6536/94]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English version) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1993-94 together with Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6537/94]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6538/94]
- (14) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—
- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6539/94]
- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6540/94]

- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6541/94]
- (d) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6542/94]
- (e) (i) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6543/94]
- (f) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6544/94]
- (g) (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.
(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6545/94]

Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1994, and Memorandum of Understanding between National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1994 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6546/94]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 1994-95.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6547/94]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 1994-95.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6548/94]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati for 1990-91 and 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1990-91.
(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1990-91, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. Lt 6549/94]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1991-92.
(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6550/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Power Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) 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 Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
(ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6551/94]
- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Power Grid Corporation of India

Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6552/94]

Statement by the Government on working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram, for 1993-94 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Statement by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6553/94]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6554/94]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6555/94]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6556/94]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, (Punjab University) Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, (Punjab University) Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6557/94]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6558/94]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6559/94]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Tamil Nadu, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Tamil Nadu, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6560/94]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6561/94]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6562/94]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year 1993-94.
[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6563/94]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6564/94]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6565/94]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6566/94]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6567/94]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6568/94]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6569/94]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied

Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, New Delhi for the year 1992-93.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. Lt-6570/94]

13.14 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to present the Seventy-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken on Fourth Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Doordarshan Commercial Service'.

13.15 hrs.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Maritime zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Amendment Bills.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARUN GOGO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"Leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TARUN GOGO: I introduce the Bill.

13.15 1/2 hrs.

Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 2.15 p.m.

13.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to open a Sub-Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa for the Benefit of SC/ST Mining Labourers there

[English]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, opening of a Sub-Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund Organization at Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts in Orissa State is a legitimate demand of SC/ST mining labourers, as these two districts are fully surrounded by hills and forests and are enriched with natural wealth forest minerals etc. Although the Government has been receiving heavy amount of royalty from these sources, Employees Provident Fund Authority has failed to provide better services to the poor SC/ST, tribal mining labourers of the said two districts by not opening a Sub-Regional Office at Keonjhar.

I urge upon the Central to open a Sub-Regional office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts as a special case for the welfare of the 75,000 poor illiterate SC/ST tribal mining labourers of the two districts.

(ii) Need to ensure adequate supply of Urea in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this Government on the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The total consumption and per hectare consumption of Urea have been increasing year after year. There is a wide gap between the demand and indigenous production of Urea. Scarcity of Urea has been reported from various parts of our country. There are tight supplies and large demand for Urea in Tamil Nadu.

Since Urea is a controlled fertiliser and is supplied through authorised dealer, blackmarketing contrary to Government regulations is flourishing in Tamil Nadu. Urea is being hoarded and thereby artificial scarcity has also been created by dealers. In the State of Tamil Nadu, Urea is not available at the controlled price of Rs. 171.50

per 50 kg. bag. It is sold at Rs. 215 per bag of 50 kg. and in addition to that the farmers are being forced to purchase other items of fertilisers in order to get urea. Moreover, the selling price of Urea has also been raised by 20 per cent. Because of all these factors the farmers, particularly, small and marginal farmers of Tamil Nadu are facing immense difficulties.

I urge upon the Government of India to ensure sufficient supply of Urea to Tamil Nadu by way of releasing Urea immediately and by directing the State Government to take steps to avert hoarding and blackmarketing in the transactions of Urea in Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Need to set up industries at Mauranipur and Lalitpur Areas of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a great scope of industrial development in Lalitpur and Mauranipur areas of Jhansi-Lalitpur Parliamentary constituency. Speedy industrial development of all the districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh surrounding Bundelkhand is possible if such possibilities are explored and developed. Both these districts have full facilities of water, electricity, road and rail traffic. Land is available here conveniently and abundantly. There will be a strong and speedy economic development of Bundelkhand and Vindhya areas if the Government pays special attention to it.

The Government of India has, from time to time, talked of setting up big industries in Mauranipur and Lalitpur in this house but nothing has been done in this direction so far.

I urge upon the Government of India to set up industries in Mauranipur and Lalitpur at the earliest for the economic development of Vindhya and Bundelkhand areas and formulate special scheme for encouraging the setting up of small industries.

(iv) Need to provide Adequate Financial Assistance to Bharat Pump and Compressor Ltd.: Allahabad to Protect the interests of workers

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bharat Pump and Compressor Ltd. (B.P.C.L.) at Allahabad is catering to the needs at national and international levels. A large number of pumps and compressors produced by Bharat Pump and Compressor Ltd. are working in Petroleum, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Nuclear Power Sectors, in ONGC, Indian Oil Corporation and Gas Authority of India. The equipments developed by the company are of high level technology. This company has also earned a reputed place abroad. Bharat Pump and Compressor Ltd. made an export of equipments worth Rs. 10 crores to Algeria recently, I.C.I.C.I., an operating institution of V.I.F.R., has also found this company functionally viable and recommended it for assistance.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately provide financial assistance to the company and revive it keeping in view, the important role of

B.P.C.L. in the country's development and the future of the employees working in it.

(v) Need to include Tileibani Block in Deogarh District of Orissa in the Tribal Development Agencies Programme

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Tileibani block in the Deogarh District Orissa is very backward area. The percentage of tribal people in this block is also very high. But it is a matter of regret that although the adjacent blocks under similar situation have been declared as Tribal Development Agency Blocks, this block does not get such benefits resulting in discontentment among the people.

I would therefore, request the Union Government to include this Tileibani Block under the Tribal Development Agency Programme forthwith. This would pave the way for the development of this neglected area which has a predominant tribal population.

(vi) Need to Provide Alternative Land to Tharu Tribals Displaced from Forest Land Under Dudua National Park in U.P.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Tharu Tribals settled in forests since centuries now falling under Dudua National Park are being evicted. The Forest Act was passed after 1972, whereas they have been dwelling there since long and are presently living together in 22 Gram Panchayats. The dwellers of one Gram Panchayat Golbuj, located near Bela Parasua lying in the heart of the Dudua National Park are being evicted by force. I request the Government to provide alternative land to these Tharu tribals with minimum permissible housing loans in case of eviction so that they may not be left homeless and helpless.

14.35 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE
SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE;**

**AND
SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 12 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 16th November, 1994."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is the largest democracy of the world. In a democratic country. The Parliament has its own significant place. Any important amendment of this kind or a modification in an Act should be brought about through Parliament. It has been discussed many a times. But the present Government holding reins of the country is continually diminishing the significance of the Parliament. If the amendment was so important, it could have been brought on 25th August when the last session of Parliament concluded. Such amendment could have been effected earlier if they had any little concern for their leaders or for the family of the late Prime Minister. This Government does not take timely steps despite our

criticism and banks upon the ordinance, puts before the Parliament amended Acts for getting them passed after the time has elapsed. I highly condemn this tendency of the Government.

Our Constitution makers and great men of this democracy like Mavalankarji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that an ordinance should be brought only when it has become legally imperative in a state or when a situation of emergency has arisen or when it has become necessary in view of some urgency. Otherwise, the Government should use its farsight and effect amendment in such laws beforehand wherever necessary. But for some time now, the people holding the reins of power have been devaluating the Parliament and other Constitutional institutions. Announcement of important decisions is made outside Parliament or an ordinance issued through then hon. President and then that thing comes in the Parliament later. Then the Government expresses its compulsions. Sir, through you, I condemn this tendency of the Government to bring in Ordinances.

Secondly, it was not so important. The reason mentioned in it that the five year term of security of Sonia ji and her family was about to expire and it was necessary to enhance it for ten years. He was aware of it on 25th August as well. The hon. Home Minister is present here who while constituting S.P.G. which was meant to give security cover to all V.V.I.Ps. including the present and the former Prime Ministers and their families, should have been apprised of the expiry of period by his I.G. or D.I.G. or even his Home Secretary and while the session was on it should have been brought before the Parliament. But it was not done. This term was to expire on Dec. 1 and the session was to start on December 7. So, this Government brought the ordinance first. It is a wrong tendency and it diminishes the Parliamentary authority. This should not happen. Farsight should have been used in this case.

Thirdly, I would like to ask whether the spirit and objectives behind the Act under which SPG was constituted in 1988 are being achieved? It is published in the newspapers that our former Prime Minister Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh is thinking of moving the High Court in this connection, because the SPG Security cover has created a problem for him. He is fed up of their escort like one's shadow. The Government should think over it also. The Government wants to protect the Prime Minister, the former Prime Ministers and VVIPs. During last Lok Sabha elections, our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had gone to Siperumbudur in South India for campaigning. He died there in a bomb blast. Verma Commission and Jain Commission were constituted to look into the lacunae and lapses on the part of Government or anybody else in it. We have received some of their reports and the work is on for the rest.

But it is yet to be known as to what was the laxity on the part of the Government. Parliament should be informed about it.

Our former President is struggling for life in PGI, Chandigarh. He also met an accident. The car carrying the security guards sped ahead of Gyaniji's car and a truck hit his car from behind and this is how this accident took

place. What the S.P.G. people were doing there? Several hon. Members have expressed their anxiety over this incident. But the Government has not so far given any information to the Parliament and the people as to how this happened. Was it a mere accident or a conspiracy? At times newitemes appear the staff and officers of SGP that someone triggered the gun under aspell of liquor. Security guards fired with their guns in the back side of Prime Minister's residence or smoke gathered due to some other arm. These people are given special training and all the time they remain with political leaders even then such incidents take place and SPG personnel are often criticized. I would like to make a submission that while making amendments in the Act, these points should be considered.

Personnel of Paramilitary forces like BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and SPG., should also be given training in the latest technology and arms, and they should be armed with latest weaponry too. These days we see that terrorists have sophisticated arms and they can explode bombs at any place and at any time with the help of remote control. I would like to say that in view of this our paramilitary forces should be given a matching training.

I would like to say that the objectives behind setting up SPG could not be achieved as effectively and successfully as was expected from this group. It was reported by the newspapers that during the last elections hon. Prime Minister visited southern states and lapses were found in his security arrangements. I would like to say that attention should be given towards deployment of SPG for the various categories of V.I.Ps. Members have expressed anxiety over this issue time and again. A Member faces several protests when he visits his constituency. People have a feeling of insecurity that when there are lapses in the security of Prime Minister or the former Prime Minister what will be the plight of common man in the country. Terrorists are killing innocent persons. Recently a bus was bombed in Jammu and several such incidents took place in Punjab in the past. There had been improvement in situation but still there is fear among common man. Terrorism is increasing in Nagaland, Manipur and Tamil Nadu also. In such condition while making deployment of SPG for various categories of VIPs it should be taken care of as to what type of security should be provided to a particular category. Whom this security will be given on request. I would like to know whether any such application has been received from '10-Janpath'. I would like to know whether the Government is worried for the family of Prime Minister only or for the family of former Minister also. The Government should also think about the lives of common man, and their representatives because life of every person is precious and Government is constitutionally bound to protect the life of common man. Only framing a law cannot be solution of this problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know that former Prime Ministers late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri used to meet frequently with common people and at that time there was on provision to stop them. But today when a person wants to meet Prime Minister to tell his or her problems SPG people stop him. They misbehave with them. They do not have any

information about the persons who have taken appointment to meet the Prime Minister. I would like to say that common man should be allowed to tell his woes and problems to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to say that practice of bringing such ordinance is undemocratic and unconstitutional and it should be condemned. Government should avoid such practice. I would like to say that the Government should enact a law directly through Parliament for maintaining the dignity and importance of Parliament and for effective implementation of the powers conferred by the Constitution. It is not good for democracy that an ordinance is brought first and later endorsed by the Parliament. There are some problems regarding the training, rights and facilities given to soldiers trained under SPG. Sometime people from villages face these problems. They are imparted training at Manesar. I, therefore request the Minister of Home Affairs that their problems should be solved. Discipline requires that they cannot say anything to high officials. Sometimes their relatives and family members come to meet them and were told that they were on duty for 24 hours. We should think about the welfare of their family when they are killed while protecting VIPs. We should think about the employment and facilities for their family members. Sir, through you I would like to know whether Smt. Sonia Gandhi has asked to extend the security arrangements for her family which was earlier meant for five years. Sir, through you I would like to say that people from your party raise slogans and demand for her presence at stage during congress meetings. At times it so happens that during Prime Minister's speech some leaders gather around Soniaji and start singing in her eulogy. Such situation require special caution that miscreants might hurt her or members of her family in disguise of party workers. Better your organisation thinks about it from the point of view of discipline in your Party. With these words I oppose this ordinance.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move:

"the Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 be taken into consideration."

Hon. Deputy Speaker, I propose that the August House may take into consideration the Special Protection Group Amendment Bill, 1994. The Special Protection Group Act, 1988 was enacted to constitute and regulate the functioning of the Special Protection Group which was made responsible for providing proximate security to the Prime Minister and his immediate family members only. With the amendment of the said Act in 1991, the SPG's proximate security cover got extended to former Prime Ministers and their immediate family members also for a period of five years from the date of former Prime Ministers ceased to be the Prime Minister. The SPG is at present providing security to the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Sekhar and members of their immediate families.

In accordance with the existing provisions of the Act, the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi seems to be entitled for protection by SPG with effect from 1.12.1994, while in the

case of Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Sekhar the security cover ceases from 9.11.1995 and 20.6.1996 respectively. While replying to a starred question in Rajya Sabha on 15.6.1994 seeking information as to whether the SPG protection provided to Smt. Sonia Gandhi would be extended for another five years, I assured the House that the Government proposes to extend this period and provide SGP cover even after the initial period of five years for the family members of late lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

In accordance with the amended provisions of the SPG Act, 1988, the family of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, namely Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her two children were entitled to SPG cover upto 1st December, 1994 because Shri Rajiv Gandhi demitted the office of Prime Minister on 2.12.1989. The Government has in the meanwhile reassessed the threat perception to Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her children and has come to the conclusion that it is essential to continue to provide proximate security cover of the SGP to them for a further period of five years. The Government also feels it necessary to extend provisions of the proximate security coverage of SPG to other members of former Prime Ministers and members of the immediate family for a similar period of five years.

As Parliament was not in Session and the above-mentioned Amendment was required to be carried out before first of December, 1994, the President was requested to promulgate the Special Protection Group Amendment Ordinance, 1994 which was issued on 16th of November, 1994. The proposed Amendment would necessitate some extra man-power and other equipments, facilities etc for SPG which is estimated to cost around Rs. 34.10 crore per annum and this expenditure will be met from the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects. I request this august House to take into consideration the Special Protection Group (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item Nos. 12 and 13 will be taken together and the time allotted to this subject is three hours.

Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 12 of 1994) promulgated by the President on November 16, 1994."

"That the Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Raza Singh Ji Rawat has expressed his views to bring an ordinance on this issue. The hon. Minister has told about the reasons to bring this ordinance. Since the session of the Parliament was not going on and its period was also coming to an end on 1st. The hon. Minister has said himself that he was reminded in August and he had said that the security provided to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was likely to be extended. The Government has been flayed

down so many times in the House even then the ordinances are brought time and again. Not only today, but the veteran leaders have also said that the House should not be insulted in this way. You say that there was no winter session but what had happened in the Monsoon session. It is a small task of one or two pages, no big research was to be done in this regard and it was not such a task for which you had no time. Your logic that the session of the Parliament was not there, is invalid. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the Ministry of Home Affairs was sleeping otherwise there is no reason that this small Bill could not have been brought earlier. Therefore, it will be good if your Ministry admits the mistake.

Secondly, I would like to say that as per the threat assessment Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and her family is being given special security. I am not criticising your assessment but both you and the Home Ministry know that today security has become a status symbol. Everyone wants to have one dozen of cars and black dressed persons around him. Have you pondered over it? Security is must but is it necessary to set up a new organisation for the security? Why cannot the organisation, you have, do such work? You need a separate organisation for the Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister. Recently, there was a doubt that the former President was attacked. Will you set up a separate security force for it? This tendency is not good, you should find a solution to it.

14.57 hours

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY in the Chair]

We have dozens of paramilitary forces.

[English]

Plethora of paramilitary forces have been created in this country for no reason at all...

[Translation]

You should rationalise them. You create a new organisation on a little pretext. It is a wrong tendency. By doing so, you are creating gap between the present organisations and are spending the money of the country for nothing. You should think over it if there can be no common organisations? Why separate organisations are created for the Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister? Today the number of the security forces is so large that none can dare to reduce their number.

I had raised the question regarding the persons covered under 'Z' category security cover and the amount spent on these but even that information was not given in the name of secrecy. We cannot know what is going on. Such type of tendency is totally wrong and it misleads the country and leads to the misuse of the country's money.

15.00 hours

Therefore my submission to the hon. Minister is that it should be pondered over separately. Do not treat it as an individual or party issue and particular people who have their vested interest in it. According to the threat assessment, which is done by you, if a person gets 'Z' category security, he does not want to leave it. Therefore, I would like to know about the number of those persons whom the 'Z' category security was given and later on

after the threat assessment their security cover was reduced. How long will it go? So long as you will not take stern action, such bungling will go on. It should not be like that, if any officer retires, he is absorbed in the Special Protection Force on account of the kindness of the Home Ministry. One can have one or two S.P.G. vehicles outside his bungalow but the crores of rupees of the country which is being ruined can be saved. At least think over it. Since we can see that the security people are working in your farms. The vehicle is parked in their farms.

[English]

Please take an overall view on this very sensitive issue and come out with some useful and justifiable conclusion.

[Translation]

The question regarding Shri V.P. Singh ji has been raised. He has said that he does not need the security. We would like to know about your decision regarding his security arrangement. What reply you have given to him. You should inform him and the people about the threat assessment regarding him. The people must know about it. On one hand he is denying it and on the other hand it is being provided to him. It creates doubt in the minds of the people since he is denying for it and you are providing it to him. Their doubt is right since it seems that the security is being provided to him to have the information about those who come to meet him. This doubt is coming up in the country about you in the name of the security. When he does not need the security, it should be withdrawn.

Regarding expenses, you have said that rupees 34 crore are being spent. How it is being spent? Please tell whether equal amount is being spent on the families of three persons or it is different on these three if it is different then how much is being spent on each? What is the amount of administrative expenditure. When you know that security is to be deployed for their safety then this Bill should have been brought for one year. Why have you brought it for full five years? Have you already done the threat assessment for them for five years? It is not a wise step to bring this Bill for five years at a time. My suggestion is that every year the threat assessment should be done and they should be given security accordingly. Why do you want to have blank cheque for five years? What is your compulsion?

Mr. Chairman, I am sternly against this tendency of the Government and my submission through you is that since now the ordinance has been moved therefore this Bill should be passed this time but I sternly oppose this tendency since you are misusing the majority of the Parliament. It is not right. My submission is that the full details of the security cover expenses should be given. You have merely stated about the expenses on three persons only.

Sir, please give the detailed analysis of the total expenditure on each party and each person. This security cover is concerned with each party and not with the Congress Party only. It should be withdrawn forcibly from those to whom you have provided the security. The Government of India is not donating the security cover up

to all and sundry. If they feel the need then they should make their own arrangement of security. If you think they do not need it then it should be withdrawn. Therefore the threat assessment should be done seriously and honestly and those who do not need the security cover up in reality, it should be withdrawn from them.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Madan Chairperson, I rise to oppose the Bill.

Madam, the point has been made about the misuse of the Ordinance making power of the Executive. I think, that point has been made so often that I dare say that the Government like an alcoholic is addicted to Ordinance making. We are living under 'Ordinance Raj'. And I see no sign of the hon. Minister taking note of this over voiced complaint in the House about the impropriety of using this power at any time. In fact, in this case it is absolutely clear that if necessary this Bill could have been brought before the Monsoon Session.

Madam, I feel that the Government is not sharing its thinking. It is its assessment that it talks about, its threat perception and its assessment of the threat. Well, just now the hon. Minister told us that for the next five years all these three persons and their families are under a certain level of threat. It is obvious that there cannot be any equality in this respect. and if you are projecting yourself for five years then in respect of all the three families, obviously the assessment is not being done seriously. That is why, I fully support the suggestion made by the previous speaker, Gen. Khanduri, who just preceded me, that this assessment must be made from year to year. And, in fact, I would suggest that perhaps this could be written into the law. Otherwise, after five years, you would again come back to the House. This can be made a part of the original Act, as a amendment, their once a threat perception arises, then for certain categories of people, their assessment shall be made from year to year and subject to their request, subject to their concurrence, the security cover shall be provided. And that will give them enough power. So, they never have to come back to the House again. So, this sort of a formulation perhaps would be much more desirable than bringing a Bill merely to extend the period of cover in particular cases for five years or six years at a time. I think, it does not make legislative sense. I think, the Government should have that power. I fully concede that. But this power should be for an annual assessment, an annual review and concurrence of the recipient of the security cover. And that brings me to the case of Shri V.P. Singh. We would only like to know what is happening. Shri V.P. Singh does not desire the security cover which has been forced on him. If the Government have any information which Shri V.P. Singh does not have, it is the Government's duty to share that with Shri V.P. Singh and to convince him that it is in his interest that he should accept the security cover. Otherwise, surely Shri V.P. Singh is more conscious about the expenditure being incurred uselessly quite apart from the constraints it might have, in fact, imposed on his movements. Now we know that the security cover is not a panacea. We have not been

able to protect Mahatma Gandhi; we have not been able to protect Indira Gandhi and we have not been able to protect Rajiv Gandhi. And I personally believe that when the time comes, no security cover can protect anybody. Of course, the Government have to do their duty. But perhaps, one has to go into this that if you spread the cover very wide, then you cannot be effective. So, just to make that cover effective, you have got to keep it under constant review. The moment you are spreading your effort, you are not likely to be effective. That is one other point that I would like to make to you.

The third is that these Black Cats have really become a sort of a symbol of prestige, a status symbol. I am rather shocked to know that the cost is as much as Rs. 34 crore just for three families. In fact not for three families but perhaps for one family and two individuals. I understand that at one point the security cover was provided for Shri Rajiv Gandhi's widow, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and her children.

Now, the children will reach a certain age and will perhaps be on their own. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi perhaps may be provided cover for life. Is the cover for life going to be provided to the children as well or perhaps to their children ad infinitum. Is that the thinking of the Government? The Government should be more rational in this regard that if the children reach a certain age, and if they are on their own and if they are settled in their life, then they can be separated from the grand plan or the grand scheme. Therefore, assessment from that angle must be carried out so that the cost to the exchequer can be brought down.

Now, we have the case of Shri V.P. Singh. But we do not know whether in the case of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi the Government have received any request from the family or whether at least the Government have obtained their concurrence. We have no information at all from them in this regard. We think that the Government have not really done their home work and the Government have not applied their mind seriously to the question. They have just come with the formal Bill. Suddenly they woke up and realised that it was going to expire on 1st December. So, naturally, they had promulgated this Ordinance and now we have been forced into a situation where perhaps the House will not have any other option but to agree to what the Government propose. I think the Government should take the House into confidence and should do their home work in advance and as has been suggested here make it a point that it should be done from year to year. This Bill even if it is passed by the House, does not give the Government the mandate to extend the security cover whether it is required or otherwise and whether it is requested or otherwise for the next five years. That will not be a correct way of spending public money.

With these words, I oppose this Bill that is before us.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur):
Madam, Chairperson, we are not objecting to this Bill because we think that it is the Government's responsibility to protect politicians as well as ordinary citizens who are under the threat of their lives. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and her family as well as the two other former Prime Ministers

also happen to be citizens of India. The question, of course, is whether they want this protection or not. This is a point which has been made by other Members, I think, this question certainly has to be raised before the protection has to be extended. If the Government feels that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and her family can be protected simply by extending the SPG Act for another five years, we are not going to stand in the way even if it requires Rs. 34 crore annually in our poor country.

Further the point that I want to make is that you cannot prevent terrorism simply by providing protection for a few selected individuals. You have to strike at the root of terrorism and whether this is being done that is the moot question Madam Chairperson and I think that the Government will have to look deep into its heart and ask itself this question. I am asking this question precisely because the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was a heinous act and it had a deep and widespread nexus. Is not it strange that in spite of two Commissions which were set up, not much progress has been made in uncovering this nexus. In fact, has not the Chairperson of one of the Commissions been quoted in the newspapers as saying that he is not getting adequate help from the Government, that he is not getting the data that he is requiring for the enquiry? So, I would like to ask whether this failure on the part of the Government to uncover the mystery of the heinous assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not going to encourage acts of terrorism.

So, on the one hand, the Government is unable to unfold this mystery and, on the other hand, it goes on extending the SPG Act. I think there is some irrationality in the whole proceedings.

It is not only the very important persons who require protection from terrorism, ordinary citizens also require protection. Of course, it cannot be done by SPG Act. It would be impossible to do so. But it can be done in other ways. But what do we find? We find that the Government has been continuing with TADA, also on the plea that this will discourage terrorist activities. But for the last few years, TADA has been known more by its abuse than by its ability to prevent terrorist activities. TADA has not done anything to prevent terrorist activities at all. On the other hand, we are getting frequent complaints of harassment and torture of ordinary citizens in the name of TADA who come not only from Punjab or from Kashmir but also from the minorities in States like Maharashtra and also other States. Therefore, my contention is that while taking a very close look at this SPG Act, we should see whether to extend it for five years at a go or to renew it year by year, as Shahabuddin Ji has suggested. At the same time, the Government must also take adequate measures to ensure protection from police and army excesses that are being committed in different parts of the country upon ordinary citizens who are not any less citizens on that account. They also have their right to safety. Also, at the same time, political incitement to separatist forces, which has often been the root cause behind the development of terrorist activities, must be stopped and ordinary people must be ensured protection from excesses of police and army, which are the complaints that we are getting from different States. This must be looked into right now and if these

complaints are true, then the persons responsible must be given exemplary punishments because they are not less guilty than the terrorists themselves. People who have the law in their own hands and who abuse this law are not less guilty, for they are committing acts similar to what the terrorists are doing. The terrorists are terrorising the ordinary people but if the police and the army also do the same thing, then certainly they are not doing their responsibility. If such measures are taken side by side with this kind of special protection for certain selected individuals, only then can people accept the logic of security coverage for a number of selected individuals.

With these comments, Madam, I thank you very much and I conclude.

SHRI YAJMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Madam, in spirit, I rise to support the Bill which proposes the amendment of the SPG Act, 1991. It proposes to extend the period from five years to ten years. So, in spirit, I agree with it and I am agreeable to support the Bill.

However, as the other hon. Members have pointed out, I would also like to point out that there are certain persons who require such protection in the insurgency-prone areas, particularly in the State of Manipur. I would like to give instances of the former Ministers, how they are intimidated by the terrorists, threatening their lives. There, even the ordinary persons' lives are also uncertain always. These insurgents can shoot any ordinary person if their demands are not met. So, there is uncertainty as regards the security of these ordinary persons in the State of Manipur.

As regards the former Ministers and MLAs, very recently, one Ex-Minister was shot at point blank by two or three armed persons at his residence in broad daylight. Likewise, so many former Ministers are under threat. They cannot move freely. For instance, one Shri Manihar Singh and another Shri O-Joy Singh, who were Ministers belonging to my party, are under threat. I raised this issue in this House also. Our hon. Home Minister had assured for providing security to them but up-till now, no security has been provided to them. I have received a letter from the hon. Home Minister mentioning that the Government is being asked to provide security to them. But I myself met the Chief Secretary of the State and even the Governor of Manipur also. But the said that they were unable to provide security because they are short of security personnel. Not only this, I myself am under threat now. In Manipur, some armed youths entered my house and they asked something from me. I think they might have been satisfied with my reply, so, they did not do any harm to me. But still I feel insecure because in Manipur, this is the position. Even for myself, when I disclose all these things, I do not know how far I shall be safe again. So, this is the situation prevailing in the State of Manipur. What to talk of other Ministers, even the Chief Minister is not free.

So, while supporting this Amendment Bill, as the other hon. Members have pointed out, I would also like to point out that the Government is bound by moral obligation to

protect these people and even the ordinary people. I support this view very much.

Madam, now coming to the amendment, it is for replacing "five years" by "ten years" and the financial involvement is Rs. 34 crore annually. It is a big expenditure but still it is considered unavoidable. I would like to propose that if the scale of security for the former Prime Ministers and their immediate family members can be scaled down a little, then this big sum can be reduced a little. If this fund of Rs. 34 crore could be made available to the small States like Manipur or Tripura, etc. it could be a very good contribution.

With these observations, I heartily support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, there are many complications in this amendment Bill, I do not wish to support this Bill but at the same time I do not have courage to oppose it because in it a question of someone's life is involved and keeping in view our past experiences, it will not be right to take any risk in this regard. However, due protection is not being provided. The case of the assassination of former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi is under investigation, it is, therefore, not correct to go into its details. Several things pointing towards negligence have come to notice. This negligence took place in spite of the officer's report. I do not believe that any Government would like that its Prime Minister may die or may be killed. But negligence did take place.

Our friend Shri Syed Shahabuddin has rightly said that there should be some time limit for the security arrangements of Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her children. If this time limit is not fixed then tomorrow a new family can come under the provisions of the Bill because this practice is not confined to their security only. As has happened in the case of two ex-Chief Minister of Bihar who have been given life long security cover. I do not know whether this practice will spread to other states or not. I want that this should not happen. Even those Members of Parliament who have been elected for the first time, are having armed guards with them. I do not know as to how many people know that I have been attacked several times in my 60 years of political life. I am not sure, if somebody wants kill me then any body guard would be able to save me. Even President Kennedy could not be saved.

In 1940, I had told Gandhiji in Karachi Conference that his wish of meeting the same death as of Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarathi in 1931 would not be fulfilled. On this, he had asked me as to why it would not be? I told him that as he was a Mahatma and a vegetarian, nobody would like to kill him. I was released from the jail on 15th August and was arrested again on 22nd August, I came to know there that Gandhiji was assassinated in front of his followers in a V.V.I.P. area. A saint who always used to say 'Isar Aalaha Tere Nam, Sabko Sanmati De Bhagwan' got this type of death and our country was divided in the name of 'aalaha'. Today, tendency is gaining ground in former Members of Parliament and former legislators to keep security guards with them as a matter of prestige. So far I know there is no threat to most of them. But even today several Members of Parliament and Legislators take

guards along with them. When someone goes to them for taking signatures, then only he comes to know that they have also got this security facility. Thus it is not only a misuse of Government money but also misuse of our security. This affects the dignity of the country also. Therefore, all should think over it as to how this problem can be solved. In this Bill, provision has been made for the security of the children also, but for how long you can make these arrangements? Who knows someone may commit murder on this point also. I feel that some time limit should also be fixed for the security of the children. Death is inevitable. It is bound to come. When Yaksha asked Yudhishter as to what is the biggest wonder in the world then Yudhishter replied—

“Ahanyahani Bhutani Gachhantahi Yamalayam
Shesha Sthavarmichhanti kimashchayamata
Param”

which means, though people are dying everyday as death is inevitable, but still, those who are alive, take it for granted that they will live forever. This is the biggest wonder. The present day situation makes me worried. Though Shri V.P. Singh has also said that he does not want security, but if something happens to him, then who will be responsible. Because in our country people have freedom to say anything. In these circumstances, former leaders particularly former Members of Parliament and former legislators are strengthening this practice, of course this does not apply to children. But time limit should be fixed in this regard. That is why I have said that I do not wish to support this Bill but neither have I courage to oppose it. I am in a dilemma, but it is quite possible that they too may be in the same position there. It is, of course, a matter of great concern that this practice is increasing day by day. As in Bihar, two persons remained life long Chief Ministers. It is, therefore, my submission that time limit should be fixed for former Prime Ministers and their children because there could be some persons who might have had grudge against a Prime Minister and the same may continue for three-four years.

I also submit that such a protection should not be made available from birth itself and may not take the form of a right. Though this expenditure has to be borne by the country and not any individual, yet we will have to discourage this practice. Since many Government officials and officers of the army become the victims of terrorists, the list of people requiring protection may not become endless and thereafter, a situation may arise where instead of defending to the country we may remain busy in protecting those people who are the protectors of the country. Therefore, I would like to say that this practice should be restricted to some persons only and should not become a regular feature.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, just now Shri Jha was expressing his views. Same is my position. I can neither support it nor oppose it. So far the question of protection is concerned, I think that nobody should have any objection on this because it involves a question of life. Once again a Bill of 1988 has been brought before us The Financial

involvement of Rs. 34.1 crore has been stated in the financial Memorandum. In this amount, expenditure on SPG is also included. Our former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai is also alive, who does not want SPG. SPG has been provided to the former Prime Minister, Shri Chandrashekhar but Shri V.P. Singhji has publically declared that he does not want SPG protection and has requested to remove it. In fact protection, is needed by every citizen but is needed more for the Prime Ministers. However, to other political leaders, former defence or administration personnel there are other ways to provide protection. After setting up of SPG need to cover former Prime Ministers and their family members was also felt. SPG should be provided to those persons whose life is in danger and it is the duty of the Government. But this Bill has been brought particularly for one person. Personally I have no objection to it. But whether it is necessary that such a protection to former Prime Minister is provided under SPG umbrella? Then, why it should not be provided to former Presidents, Defence Ministers and Home Ministers and their children? If protection has been provided to Shri V.P. Singh then it should be provided to his children also. The country is facing terrorism. Shri Jha has said that no one needs protection. But it is not so. Several Members of Parliament make complaints in the House. Many members give their complaints in writing to the Minister and I have also given him in writing. Today people are afraid of terrorists and other elements. Protection is necessary to commonman as well as to the political leaders and administrators. I would like to submit that you should go into the details as to how Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated and how Shri Rajiv Gandhi in spite of all the security arrangements was killed and how the Minister of Punjab was killed.

I understand that people are still being killed in spite of protection given to them and this danger is still there. I want to state that there should be a uniform system for protection but I am opposed to this practice of giving protection to some particular person and family members of limited people by forming a Special Protection Group. As Shri Bhogendra Jha has stated here that while discussing the issue of protection, he referred to the former Chief Ministers of Bihar. I would like to point out here that it is not an issue of amenity, it is totally a different issue. Here the matter is very simple. The question is as to how to protect the lives of our former Prime Ministers, former Home Ministers, former Defence Ministers etc. My submission is that this should be analysed as to how we have been successful in thwarting the designs of terrorists to kill the persons enlisted in their hit-list by providing security to those dignitaries. There are a large number of persons killed by terrorists at Delhi. Is the Government going to save the lives of the families of the persons in the terrorists hit list through SPG or through any other measure. My submission is that the SPG has been set up for the protection of the lives of former Prime Ministers: We cannot oppose it now. But in future the Government should make provision for a uniform system for providing security to all. The wards and relatives of former Prime Ministers, former Presidents, former Home Ministers, Defence Ministers who worked at the sensitive posts should be

provided security. It should not be that as Shri Rajiv Gandhi belonged to a particular party, only his family members may enjoy such facilities. But such facilities should be given without any discrimination to other deserving persons as well.

Secondly, I would like to state that in the present scenario of the country, the Government should provide security not only to selective persons but also to other deserving persons so that the ever increasing goondaism and hooliganism in politics may be curbed. This facility should not be confined to the Prime Minister or to a particular former Prime Minister. I know many persons in the country who do not need even two police constables, but they have been provided Black Cats. The Government money is being wasted on them. The Government should review it in every six months or a year whether the level of security, the black cats or the S.P.Gs are essential for those persons or not. I would not like to name them but certain former Ministers in the Chandra Shekhar Cabinet have been provided black cats. As it has been mentioned here I also understand that some people are having their security just to overawe the society. I, therefore, want that only the deserving and genuine persons should be provided protection. Many MPs and MLAs have also made request in this regard. You might have received their applications. But I do not know whether you have paid attention to it. Today people seek the security facility just to overawe the society and they are virtually not in its need. There are so many such cases. Even the people involved in the Sikh-massacre in 1985 have been provided black cats. I do not mean to say that they should not be provided security. But the most point is that they are provided black cat for their security. This facility is provided first to the Prime Minister, then to his sons and thereafter his grand sons and so on. If this trend of irregularity continues, the list of the beneficiaries of this facility will be very long. The provision of the security through SPG or other security provision should be brought under an organisation, and then the Government should accordingly provide security to Prime Minister, former Prime Minister or other officials or diplomats in a uniform way.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Madam, Chairman, Sir, there is one reason for introducing the resolution on behalf of the Government for providing SPG for Prime Ministers or former Prime Ministers of the country. The Government has the greatest concern for the security of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and her children. Has it been the similar case with the family of any other former Prime Minister, the Congress Party would never have bothered to ponder over it. But special arrangement has been necessitated for Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I, therefore, understand that the provision of security for a particular family has been made deliberately to glorify the family. I admit that everybody should be provided security.

As regards former Prime Ministers, they must be provided special security. A former Prime Minister must be given special security because in his capacity as a then Prime Minister he has certain confidential documents and confidential information. In the present global scenario of escalating terrorism if a Prime Minister or a former Prime Minister is kidnapped for the want of adequate security

arrangement, the confidential information may reach the kidnappers.

Our former Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is asking for withdrawal of his SPG because he does not need it. I do not hold it just. I hold that his security is in the interest of the nation. If such a person is abducted in the present scenario of escalating terrorism, the security of the country may be jeopardised.

Thus the abductors may mount pressure on such captives to reveal information regarding atomic energy, confidential documents etc. In such a situation, I think these responsible persons would like to reconsider their decision for the withdrawal of the security, because their audacity and determination may be shaken in such torturous circumstances. I, therefore, oppose the Bill on security introduced in the august House. But Madam Chairman, I would like to point out one thing. Useless security arrangement should be withdrawn. Some persons have made this security as a symbol of their status. Thus such unwarranted security should be withdrawn so that the misuse of public funds may be checked.

Madam Chairman, I would like to submit here that during the journey of a former Minister along with his convoy of commandos public vehicles are interlarded there. He had been a former hon. Member of this august House. I, therefore, understand that there is no harm in referring to his name. Shri Subodh Kant Sahay is an ex Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He also has been provided such security facility. If a person like Shri Subodh Kant Sahay is necessitated such security facility, I would like to say that all the 90 crore people of the country should also be provided such security.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): This security has certain benefit in that area.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Now I do not know what is its benefit. By providing security to such individuals, somehow or the other it is used to boost his political status. People are overawed and are under impression that he might be a political bigwig because he has been given such security. The provision for the security of such persons should be checked so that the public funds are not misused. This time I would like to refer especially to Shri Subodh Kant Sahay and there might be many other such persons in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh also who might be misusing the security provided to them. They might be exerting influence over innocent farmers and other rural people through the security on their provincial level. The hon. member Shri Tej Narayan Singh hails from Buxar. He has aptly pointed out that some persons might be perpetrating criminal deeds also on the basis of such security. It should be checked instantly.

Madam Chairman, this Bill has been introduced to provide security for a particular family by equipping it with S.P.G. The Government has introduced this bill with its parochial mentality. The Government should not have introduced it. This Government is becoming more and more narrow-minded. It has got very limited support. My submission is that the Government should not work with a mean-mind as this country cannot be run in the manner.

The people in power are considered to be large-

hearted. You are making arrangements for providing security to the family of the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi though it may include the former Prime Minister Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda or former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai but in fact this Bill is being especially brought for providing security to the family of the former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Such a proposal should not be introduced with a narrow-minded attitude. In fact a comprehensive Bill should have been brought. If a comprehensive Bill had been brought on behalf of the Government it would have been better for the country and the forthcoming generation.

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to urge upon the Government that those cases must be reviewed where security has been provided to people unnecessarily. All our Members of Parliament demand security. They give it in writing even then they do not get it and in this case security is being provided without making a demand for it, verbal or written. The black cat commandos have been provided. They are upgrading their status and maintaining it. Their security has been tightened. A man in the street is forced to regret that you are misutilising public funds on these people by providing black cat commandoes. I urge upon you to check such misutilization of public funds. I feel that it would be in the interest of the nation.

The S.P.G. facility has been provided for the former Prime Ministers. It is undoubtedly essential as heads of the Governments they are in possession of confidential documents. In order that these documents are not leaked under terrorist set ups the S.P.G. facility should be provided to Shri Morarjibhai, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Chandra Shekharji and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. The S.P.G. facility should be provided to Vishwanath Pratap Singh ji no matter how much resistance he puts up for its withdrawal. Our former Prime Ministers possess the knowledge of atomic energy and the withdrawal of S.P.G. way endanger the security of the nation. I request Shri Vishwanath Pratap ji to not to endanger the security of the nation to meet political ends. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they have taken any decision in regard to providing S.P.G. facility to Vishwanath Pratap Singh ji?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I will mention in my speech the decisions taken in this regard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Madam Chairman, I support the Bill brought in regard to special protection Group. This is a very sensitive matter. We should consider it by rising above party politics. Rajivji was killed due to security lapses. At the time when Shri Rajivji was not the Prime Minister, the then Cabinet secretary Shri Seshan had said that there was a danger to Rajivji's life, so, S.P.G. facility should be provided to him. At that time Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had refused to provide it. Rajivji had to pay a very big price for it.

I support the Bill which has been presented to

provide security to the family of Sonaji and former Prime Ministers. When a person becomes a Prime Minister he is given full respect. It is our duty also to make arrangements for their security. Not only in India, but also in Sri Lanka we saw how Shri Premadasa was also killed in a bomb blast.

V.P. Singhji has said that S.P.G. should be withdrawn from his house. But after the withdrawal of the security if some untoward incident takes place then the whole responsibility will fall on the Government. Earlier Punjab was affected by terrorism and people were faced with a constant danger from the terrorists, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam are also faced with terrorism. (Interruptions)
16.00 hrs.

No individual has political question attached to him. We never say anything for this. I support the amendments presented by the Government. This is also correct that some people misuse it. It should not be misused. It should be given a serious consideration. Any terrorist activity may not take place in our country. Our country is a democratic country. Our Asian region which includes countries like Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka and other countries is affected by terrorism and India is no exception to it. It is the duty of government to take care of the security system and remove all security risks. It is correct that it requires funds. Nothing happens without money. We have to take care of the families which have made sacrifices for our country and which have some value for our country. Rajivji is no more but his family lives so it is our duty to protect his family. It is the responsibility of our country. There are other former Prime Ministers also and I would like to make an appeal for them also.

SHRI VIRENDER SINGH: Madam Chairman, there are several families which have sacrificed for this country. There is the family of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. There is the family of Mahatma Gandhi ji and several others whose families have made sacrifices for this country. But the Government is not concerned about providing security to their families. I do not say that the security should not be provided to Sonia Gandhiji but what I want to say is that it should be equally provided to other deserving families also. It should be provided to all those families who have made sacrifices for this country. This Bill should be made more comprehensive. The security should be tightened for other people also. Jaiprakashji has also made sacrifices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Virendra Singh ji, Please sit down.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I would also like to know one thing. They have raised it here that protection should be provided to Sonia Gandhiji. We have no objection to that but there are several such families, politicians, etc. Whose family members have been killed by terrorists. There are so many officials who were killed by terrorists. Is the Government proposing to provide protection to their families or not? The other thing that I want to know should be replied by the Minister of Home Affairs that the Members of Parliament get police protection in their states but there are some people of the then Chandra Shekhar Ministry who are still being

provided protection. I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs as to what is the number of MPs who need security and who have also requested for it but they have not been provided any security till date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your views. You may now sit down. You have availed of your time.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: I am talking about the security arrangements for Sonia Gandhi because there is no party politics in it. Her life is in danger. She has made sacrifice for the country. I agree with you on this point. There are many persons in America whose families have made sacrifices for their country. You would agree with me that Indiraji had made sacrifice. I agree with you. You might be knowing that there are several such families in Indian Army who fought for the security of the country who sacrificed their lives for the country. They should also be provided security cover. There are so many persons for the security of whom I would like to make a request to Home Ministry. It becomes the duty of the Government to provide security cover to the families who have made sacrifices for the country but no Government can provide security to each and every family individually. But there also comes the matter of choice and priority. But there should be no party politics in this choice and giving priority. First priority should be given to security of one's life.

It is also a fact that Journalists and Press photographers also face risk to their lives. They also need security cover. They also face risk to their lives when they go in search of news or taking photo. Do you not aware of the fact that how journalists are threatened in Bihar and their lives are in constant danger. They do not have even wage Board, pension or any other facility. It is an important point. We are ready to discuss this issue if you are willing to do so. But this is not related to the Bill. In context of this Bill, I would like to say that I support this view point of the Government. If any one wants to make any suggestion regarding providing security cover to any individual then one can give it in writing and Government will take case of that individual.

With these words, I congratulate the Home Minister for it. But it should not be misused. Common man should not be denied security I would also like to make a request to the hon. Minister to strengthen the security system for the common man.

16.08 hrs.

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee in the Chair)

DR. S.P. YADAV : (SAMBHAL): Mr. Chairman, Hon. Minister has moved a Bill and this House is discussing the issue regarding the need to provide SPG protection and now it should be provided. Madam, through you, I would like to request the leaders of all the political parties that there should be no shortcomings in making and adopting the policies to run the Government because there is always one or the other reasons behind rise and spread of terrorism.

Madam, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was killed, she was Prime Minister. She was given the best SPG protection but SPG persons themselves were involved in her assassination. But even after this incident the

Government did not take any steps to check the recurrence of such incidents. Hon. Minister should think over it and it should be looked into it to know whether SPG protection is being utilised properly or not. People of this country will never tolerate the wrong policies formulated by the political leaders. Our armed forces entered the Golden temple which stained our history with a spot and it was the main reason for assassination of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Bombs were exploded at 13 places in Bombay after demolition of Babri masjid on 6th December, 1992. The Government never make an analysis of its wrong policies which compel people to take such undesirable steps. The Government has a great responsibility to run the Government and fulfill the aspirations of common and not to hurt the feelings of people. It is a big responsibility and Government should think over it. Hon. Minister is also present here and he wants to bring an amendment. We do not want to oppose him but I would like to say that inspite of spending a big amount on security, a large number of innocent people are killed and police even refuse to lodge FIR, then where is the law? I have written several times to the Minister of Home Affairs and requested him to find out the whereabouts of the 8-10 people who have perhaps been killed on 6th December. but nothing has so far been done and till date the district administration has not been in a position to say whether these persons have been killed or not. Central Government as well as State Government has not made any inquiry so far into it. There is a need to provide a clean and honest administration for the people. People can not be satisfied without a clean and honest administration. Several members have mentioned the name of V.P. Singh who refused to have security cover given by the Government. This is the courage of a man. There are some person who did not need security at all. Hon. V.P. Singh feels that he has not taken any wrong decision so he did not need any security. It is the inner strength and courage of a person which is expressed in this way. Some people demand security cover to show their importance to others and they do not face any danger to their lives. I do not consider it good an it is not being said to criticize any individual. Discussion in this House should be on the basis of facts.

In respect of this provision of SPG protection. I would like to say that amendments in this provision have been made from time to time only for providing security to one family only. I would like to say that such feelings should not be created among people that such a huge expenditure is being made and debate in this House is being taken up for just to provide security to one or two families. Although, self security is best and it cannot be compared with the security given by the Governmental agencies. The security of former President was also discussed here as to whether SPG was with him or not? If it was there, then how his car was hit as a result of which he is struggling for his life. Have the functioning of security agencies have ever been evaluated any time or these are just for decoration? History is before us, persons like Shrimati Indira Gandhi, General Vaidya, Rajiv Gandhi and Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi were assassinated and we do not find any improvement in this situation.

I have no objection to the Amendment Bill moved by the Hon. Minister. I would like to say that Special security should be provided honestly. Functioning of SPG should be evaluated every six months and law regarding SPG should be amended after six months.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Madam Chairman, I do not have any objection to the amendment in sub-section 4 of this Bill, wherein the period of 5 years has been raised to 10 years. So far as the question of the security of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is concerned, I am not against it. Even the insignificant people are being provided security unnecessarily which a poor country like ours can hardly afford. There is no need to provide security cover to several former union Ministers. They are wasting lakhs of rupees of the Government. We must put an end to this kind of extravagance. 85 per cent population of this country is living below poverty line and they cannot even make their both ends meet. In such a situation, it does not look good to provide such facilities to these people.

Madam Chairman, the case of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is an exception. As Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had been the Prime Ministers of this country and they were killed by the terrorists, there is a need to provide her full security. If the Congress Government is sincere, it can curtail that expenditure. Mrs. Gandhi can be elected to the Lok Sabha and thus, she can be duly given protection cover by the Government. I do not know what animosity you have with her? During the elections, you raise the slogan—The country will never forget the sacrifice of the Mother and the son. If their intention had been bonafide, they would have go her elected to the Lok Sabha from the same constituency, which Shri Rajive Gandhi had represented. They have elected a weak candidate from that constituency. The Government want to spend the whole fund meant for the security, on Gandhi family. They are gripped with the fear that Mrs. Sonia Gandhi may take the place of late Rajive Gandhi. Neither the Government nor our Prime Minister speaks about this. Had they been loyal to the Nehru family, the would have provided they security. They are shedding tears in the name of Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi. If a person becomes a Chief Minister or a Prime Minister, it would be unwise to give him protection throughout his life. In this country, lakhs of youth are jobless. The poor are starving while the Government is putting more burden on them by making security arrangements for VVIPs. I do not think it is a wise step. As Shri Virendra Singh has said, the Government should also provide security to the members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's and Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda's families. On the other hand, there is no provision of security to the family members of the Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. They too sacrificed their life for the well being of the nation. I think that the Government has not taken the trouble of giving security to the members of the family of these great leaders of the nation. Had they taken any initiative, something would have come out. However, I support this Bill. The Government should check the misuse of this Bill wherever it is not necessary. There are many people who are not part of the Government but are squandering lakhs of rupees of the Government in the name of security cover to the members of Prime Minister's family. This needs to

be looked into. Only the life of those people who move among the people, face the danger of security. How could those people who lose their security deposit in the election face danger to their lives? Therefore, I again emphasise the point that this kind of expenditure should be checked and the fund should be diverted towards generating employment for unemployed youth, installing tubewells etc. Moreover, it can be utilized for providing drinking water to those localities of Delhi which lack the facility of drinking water. In this way, the poor can get safe drinking water.

With these words, I support the Bill and request the Government to look into the points submitted by me.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The Hon'ble Members have spoken at length on this Bill. On the one hand, they have supported the Bill but on the other hand, they have questioned the propriety of providing security to a particular person. This Bill is concerned with very few people. The SPG has been constituted only for giving protection to the Prime Minister and former Prime Ministers of India. So far as the question of providing security to other people is concerned, there are other alternatives like Police, BSF and CRPF for them. This facility is also available for MPs. It is not good if we say that we do not oppose but at the same time we go on opposing it. History is a witness to the sacrifices of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. It is a fact that this security has been provided for the welfare, unity and integrity of the nation. By entering into trivial arguments, their sacrifices can not be erased from the minds of the people. It is the duty of the Government to provide them adequate security. It is not the question of a particular person. The laws are there for them, it is a special Act and we should not talk of interpreting it otherwise. Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Chandrashekhar and Shri Morarji Desai are also covered under this Bill. There may be some people who are not required to be provided security cover. However, only such people talk like this who have not gone through the trauma of terrorism. The people of Punjab and the people of Assam have experienced this menace. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are still reeling under this trauma. Others talk of it and feel amused. These type of people hold talks with such persons who give shelter to terrorists and thus, encourage terrorism. I would like to know from the former Prime Minister that the person about whom he is talking, should be given the security or not. When he had gone to Amritsar, who were the people in his procession and with whom he held the talks? The former Prime Minister had called a meeting in Delhi and held talks with the terrorists of Pakistan. It was a secret meeting. In this way, he unlawfully talked to them.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Madam Chairman, it is very sad that such kind of aspersions are being made against our former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh. The whole nation is aware of his integrity. It is a very serious charge that he had held talks with the terrorists. He has been the prime Minister of this nation and is at present the leader of our party. Such remarks should not have been used against them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I do not think so. He has not named Shri V.P. Singhji.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: He has mentioned his name. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): I am on a Point of Order. My Point of Order is, I know that he has not named any person, but at the same time, whatever reference he is making, I think it is objectionable and it is absolutely irrelevant as far as this Resolution is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the point. I sustain his Point of Order. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Madam, let me also say. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

How is it irrelevant? The former Prime Minister had held talks with the terrorists. If it was not so, why does not he fight against the terrorism?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself within the periphery of the Bill. Please do not get involved an unnecessary controversy.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: They have started this controversy. They criticised the Bill to give protection to the members of the former Prime Minister's family.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The manner he is criticising the former Prime Minister is not justified at all. The former Prime Minister might have met them just to bring about an emotional integrity and stamping out terrorism. But he is speaking in a different tone. So, it must be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: The ex-Prime Minister himself has admitted that he has talked with terrorists.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Nobody has objected to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute a please. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I heard what he has said, But you are saying that some other people said this and so and so forth. Whatever may be the situation, I request the Member to remain within the framework of the Resolution. Then Minister is here to reply. I would also suggest that do not refer to anybody in that manner whether he is Shri V.P. Singhji or anybody else. Even if it is in your mind, kindly do not come out with it. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Madam, I am surprised that the name of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is being referred to frequently here, but if name of any other former Prime Minister is referred, it becomes irrelevant. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Please go through the Bill. Name of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has been mentioned in the Bill and, therefore, her name has been mentioned here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly allow him to speak, he is the last speaker... *(Interruption)*

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (kheri): Madam Chairman, even if he is the last speaker, it does not mean that he can go on speaking whatever he wishes. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have appealed to him and you should not go on jumping at the Chair. That is not the way you should treat the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: You will appreciate my statement because I have experienced terrorism. You have not seen it but you have been aiding and abetting terrorism.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Madam Chairman, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that point of order?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Umrao Singhji, on such a subject, why are you making such a controversy? I request all of you to remain within the limits of the subject since Shri Thomas is the last speaker. After that the Mover of the Statutory Resolution will also have his right to reply. And, then of course...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: What authorises him to level such allegations against us that we have been meeting the terrorists? At least these words should be expunged from the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have told that there is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule are you raising the point of order?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Madam, he has no right to level such allegations against a Member of the Opposition..

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told him already not to, haven't I? Please, all of you cooperate with me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: My submission was as to why terrorism spread in Punjab and in other parts of the country. During whose regime, whose Prime Ministership did the terrorism spread? The answer is very simple. That is a historical fact and everybody knows it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody knows it, then what is the use of narrating it here?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): It is you who have pampered it.

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): This mess is the creation of you all. As regards this Bill, it is a fact that the Prime Minister fought against terrorism and sacrificed himself while doing so.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I have asked you not to go in for such things. I have requested you with folded hands from the Chair to resume your seats. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Madam, I conclude with saying that I support this Bill. I want to submit this much also that all those who need and deserve security should be provided security.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Madam, I support this Bill. In fact I was astonished to see that there is objection to this Bill which only says that the period of protection which is already being given to the former Prime Ministers and the members of their families should be extended for another period of five years. I was astonished to see that objections were even taken to the extent that no protection should be given. In fact, this nation owes an apology for the very fact that proper security was not given to Rajiv Ji at the time when he was assassinated.

Now, it is not a question of accusing anybody but it is a fact that at that time when Rajivji was assassinated or nearabout that period he was touring throughout the country in connection with the general elections. Absolutely no protection was given. It is not a question of whether a person is entitled or not but it is the duty of the nation and the duty of the nation has to be carried out. If the Government had failed in it, then they are responsible for that. Of course, I do not accuse this Govt. Therefore, we owe a special apology for not having given adequate protection particularly when it was known very well that the former Prime Minister was in danger, I think we all have been responsible for not giving adequate protection to such a person at that time. Therefore, I think this is the proper time to discuss this matter.

There have been Commissions and they have also stated that adequate protection was not accorded to Rajivji at that time when he was having real threat to his life. This Bill is to protect the former Prime Ministers and their family members. Of course, the Bill specifically states that it is intended that Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her family members are to be given proper protection. There is nothing to object in this Bill and this Bill has to be passed.

We are hearing about terrorism and also about barbaric attacks and attempts on the life of persons who are not Prime Ministers. I can quote an example which is now happening in my own State where one Opposition party has gone to the extent of taking a stand that one particular Minister will not be allowed to move in the State. No party can take that kind of a view in a democratic set-up.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. let him finish.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: I am only saying that

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): He has not admitted that it was a peaceful demonstration.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request my lady colleagues to sit down. Let him finish.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: I do not know whether I have roused the passion of any Member. I only said such barbaric attempts should be avoided and should be dealt with strongly. I think, this is the stand we should take when we discuss a Bill of this nature. One can register one's protest. We have also shown black flags to the Ministers. But we have never heard of a party taking a view that a Minister or a person in power should not be allowed to move.

Everybody argues that every citizen should have the freedom to move about; every citizen should have his fundamental right to move about. That is what we all envisage; that is what we stand for. I am sure, my hon. friend, who has taken exception also will plead for freedom of every individual to move about in the country.

The situation has gone to this extent that we are thinking of such a Bill. We are passing a Bill where the protection which was being given to the family members of the former Prime Minister and also the protection that is given to the Prime Minister should be continued. We all know that SPG is something special; it is not an ordinary protection that is being given, the cover of which cannot be broken. That is what we understand.

We have to give this protection to the persons who are in power or the persons who really require it. This Bill is of that nature. I fully support it. I think the Government has done a right thing in extending the time in this regard. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member from Telugu Desam is not here. So, I am asking Mr. Rao to speak.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: First of all, I do not have any objection to the passing of this Bill which has been proposed to extend the cover of this Act by another five years. We all have sympathy for the family members of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But in this connection, is the Government having some rethinking on this? A lot of money is being spent on the security arrangement for different VIPs, VVIPs, MPs and MLAs. Really, there is a fantastic change when we first entered the Parliament House during the Eighth Lok Sabha and during the Tenth

Lok Sabha. Even near the statue of the Father of the Nation we find so many police men trotting.

We come across outside the Parliament House even a Commissioner of Police going with two cars in front and two cars in the rear. It is almost coming to a stage where several people feel that it is a status symbol to have gunmen, some security people with them. After all, whose money is it? Is it not the public money? There should be some rethinking on this. If a few people have some determination to harm somebody, it is very difficult to prevent it. This has been proved beyond doubt. Several people like John Kennedy, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and former Prime Minister of Ceylon had been killed in spite of security arrangement.

So, I would like to request the Government that this must be done away with at some point of time. I wonder, some former Prime Ministers, who claimed to be great socialists, are making the Government spend several crores of rupees on this security arrangement. In this respect I congratulate Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the former Prime Minister of this country, for requesting the Government to do away with this SPG cover for him. He has volunteered to be without SGP cover. I hope many other former Prime Ministers, who are alive today, will also come forward with a similar suggestion. Thank you.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): He has a right to say that he does not want any security for himself, but he has no right to say that other should not be given. That is mischievous.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: He has not objected for others. He has at least volunteered to say that he does not require for himself ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is on his legs. Please sit down. Please, it is upto the hon. Minister to reply
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this going on
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: When Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was there, in spite of his security arrangement, he used to go along the public and into the midst of the people on many occasions. Those people had so much guts and confidence in the people that people were their protectors. What can your police protect?
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Charles, please take your seat. Let the hon. Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Madam, Chairman, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members for supporting the Bill in their own way. Knowing fully well that this is a Bill of such a nature and in spite of the fact that they belong to the opposition, they considered it necessary that they cannot possibly think in terms of taking a risk.

In fact we are quite alive to the problem and in fact, a point that was raised by some of the hon. Members I am in full agreement - that as far as possible we should try to avoid bringing ordinance on the matter of this nature. In fact, this has been my effort, I can assure you, but sometimes things go beyond our control and then it becomes

necessary for us. This is a kind of necessary evil. Though the provision in the Constitution is very much there, at the same time, as far as possible, we should introduce the Bill, have full discussion in this House and thereafter get the Bill passed instead of promulgating an ordinance on a point which, at least, I take serious note of and to the extent possible, I would like to avoid the same.

Madam, a point was raised, whether the Government is reviewing the situation and trying to find out as to whether every year we should not review the same. As far as the members of late lamented Rajiv Gandhi's family are concerned, at least I have no doubt about it that within the next five years, there is not going to be much of a change. If Government would come before the House saying that because of the threat perception we would like to provide security to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the members of her family, then the point is bound to be raised by some hon. Members, why are we trying to create some kind of a special status only for Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and not for others? I can well understand that rest of the Prime Ministers there are two Prime Ministers - in fact, come within the purview of this.

A point was also made by an hon. Member as to whether Shri V. P. Singh has offered not to have security of this nature and what is the decision of the Government. Madam, this is not a question of an individual's decision. If he goes to the court and the court gives us order, then of course, we are safe. We have nothing to say about it. But if Shri. V.P. Singh has to offer that he does not want the security, it does not depend upon his sweet will and pleasure whether to accept or not to accept the security. As Government, it becomes our responsibility to provide him security. God forbid, if anything were to happen to him, then you are bound to ask, "Is the Government not responsible for the same?"

The entire concept of this SPG rose out of the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Thereafter, this Bill was especially brought to see that special protection needs to be provided to the Executive Head who is the functionary and who decides all these cases. A question may be asked, why is it not given to the Home Minister; why is it not given to the Defence Minister? Every Minister takes his own decisions. But there are different categories of security, which have been provided to all other Minister. But, so far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he is the Head of the Government. He has to take a number of unpleasant decisions. Sometimes people may like it, sometimes people may not like it and sometimes, on matters which, in fact, are of such a nature that there we cannot possibly compromise, the Prime Minister, as the Head of the Government, had to accept the full responsibility. That is why, we have to make this kind of an arrangement.

How long this kind of a threat will continue is anybody's guess and we cannot possibly stand guarantee for that. Actually the provision is only for five years, that is, after demitting the office, it was for five years. But since Shrimati Soniaji and the members of her family had to be provided with security, this offer had also been made to the other two former Prime Ministers also. I will request that

please for God's sake, do not try to create any kind of feeling among the people as if you have something else to say in these matters. Threat is a matter in which you should not take a change. Even if we were to take a chance, certainly we cannot be oblivious of the responsibilities that we have to shoulder. And, that is why, our decision is this. I will not leave the matter. I have brought to his notice so many times that he has behaved the way in which the SPG protectee is not supposed to behave. In spite of that he has been behaving in his own way. It becomes my responsibility and that is why, I take this opportunity of requesting both the former Prime Ministers and also Shrimati Soniaji and the members of her family to follow exactly the guidelines which have been given by the Home Ministry. In spite of that, it does not necessarily mean that nothing untoward is going to happen. I cannot possibly stand that kind of a guarantee. We can take maximum precaution that is possible under the circumstances and that is what we are trying to do. So, do not try unnecessarily to create a problem as if he is a brave man he has offered not to accept the security. There is no question of any bravery involved in this. Sometimes you want to show the bravery. But God forbid, if anything were to happen to him, you are not going to leave me and you will definitely frame charges against me and say, "You are the Home Minister, you have failed in your duty of providing security to him". That is the kind of an argument, which is bound to put forth by all other hon. Members. That is why, I will request you kindly not to bring all irrelevant considerations. Uniform practices have been made applicable to all the former Prime Ministers and the members of their families.

A point was also made about providing security to the family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. According to me, the family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri are not facing any kind of threat. But, still taking cue from what you have stated here, I will certainly make it a point and ask the family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri whether they face any threat. If they face any threat, certainly we will be providing all necessary security which, in fact, is called for. When all other former Prime Ministers and their family members are entitled for security, so also if the family members of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri - in fact Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had been a very valiant person and had done a tremendous amount of service to this nation - are facing any kind of threat, it becomes our duty to see that necessary protection is also provided to them.

I must bring to the notice of the hon. House that we have been reviewing the security arrangements provided to all the hon. Members of this House. And candidly if I have to say, I can say that when the Session begins, I have to restore the security almost to everyone. That is because of the fact that almost every day I am getting applications from the hon. Members and sometimes they approach the hon. Speaker also. He writes to me and thereafter, I do not think that I should take any risk. Immediately, I informed my Director of IB to please see that they are provided necessary security when they are in Delhi. I have written to all the Chief Ministers of the States that whenever MPs are in their own State, it is their responsibility to see that they are provided necessary security. There are cases which I

am aware of, where in fact, left to myself, I would have definitely withdrawn the security provided to some people. But there are a number of other considerations also which we have to take into account. Otherwise, unnecessarily, charges and countercharges are being levelled against each other as if he has been provided security and "why not to me"? I said, "All right. You also get security. But please unnecessarily do not try to question the motives of the Government as if Government's stand is discriminating between one section and the other." We would like to give fair treatment to everybody. My view is he might be having some security threat which he does not want to divulge. If that be the case, let him confidently approach and tell me what exactly is the threat. He does not want to subscribe himself to that kind of thing. It does not matter. Even if it incurs some expenditure more, we have to accept that kind of a position and that is why, security has to be provided.

Madam, a point was raised about the break up of Rs. 34 crore. I am giving you the details of Rs. 34.1 crore which is being spent on this. For family, recurring expenditure comes to 4.455 and non-recurring expenditure is 6.907. In all, it comes to 11.362. When all the three are taken into account, the total recurring expenditure comes to 13.365. Non-recurring comes to 20.721 and the total comes to 34.086. This is the total expenditure and that is why I thought it necessary that I should place this information before the House so that there should be complete satisfaction. There will not be any complaints that we have not bothered to reply to some other points which were raised on the floor of the House.

About family Members of other people, so far as Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his family members are concerned, we are going to continue for five years. In fact, I think, so far as I am concerned, at least, I have full information at my disposal which justifies that for another five years, there is not going to be any change. I know a number of people who in fact have almost taken a pledge. I do not want to say anything more. So on that account, five years is going to be a must. I would not be surprised even if we have to extend the period for another five years. That is the situation in which the entire family members of Shri Rajiv Gandhi are there.

So far as other people are concerned, if they were to inform me that we are not facing any threat, we will ask the people to have a fresh assessment of the threat faced by the people and thereafter if we come to the conclusion that there is no more threat to the family members, it might be that we will reconsider. But as far as possible, we would not like to make any departure from the norms that we have been following so far.

One hon. Member has raised a point about two Commissions which have been appointed. One is the Verma Commission and another is the Jain Commission. Somehow, I do not know how this impression is getting round as if the Government is not co-operating with one of the Commissions. I would like to contradict this kind of a report with all the force at my command. The Verma Commission has completed its job. They have submitted their Report. Necessary action is being taken against those who are responsible actually at the Centre and in the Tamil

Nadu Government. I am sure that we will be following this. There is no question of showing any kind of relaxation in these matters.

17.00 Hrs.

So far as the Jain Commission is concerned, I do not know how this impression is gaining ground as if the Government is not prepared to give them any cooperation. Certainly I can assure this House that the Government is giving them full cooperation. The Commission has been created by us and that too with a definite purpose. By now 103 Affidavits were to be filed before the Jain Commission and we have filed them. If more information is asked by them, I am sure, that there will be no officer who will be lacking in his duty and we will see that all the cooperation that they want, all the information and documents which the Jain Commission also wants, we will certainly be placing that information at their disposal.

As far as Manipur is concerned, a point was raised by Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam that in spite of the orders, the security has not been provided to some of the former Ministers. I will have to specially issue the orders to the Governor. Whatever be his personal views, the orders given by the Central Government are binding on him. He will have to provide the security. There is no escape in this matter. It would not go according to the whims and fancies of any particular Officer or a Governor. He will have to provide the kind of security which anybody who, in fact, faces a threat of this nature is entitled to.

Madam, I have tried my best to reply to the questions raised by the hon. Members. So, with these words, I will request the House to pass this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Madam Chairman, I seek one clarification so far as this Bill is concerned, I do not oppose it. But the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made an announcement here. My point was that much security is being provided to the MPs in the States to which he told that security would be provided during the session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not say so. He told that security was provided when they come here.

[English]

How could you stand up? Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat is supposed to reply.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: It is a question of security.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There may be many questions of security. There are some rules and regulations.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Such security must be provided in Delhi.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: It is a question of security. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has stated that the hon. Members of Parliament are provided security in States also any they will continue to get such security. I have written in this regard. I am seeking a clarification on his reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any complaint, please give it in writing.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: I have met twice. I have also made correspondence with him. I have written to Pilotji and to our state Chief Minister also. In my letter I have written that my Parliamentary Constituency Lakhimpr Kheri adjoins the Nepal border. There are about 60 thousand Sikh voters. This area is adjoining Pilibhit also. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: I object to the words used by Dr. Kanaujia about the Sikh community and his motive behind labelling all sikhs.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: I am quoting it only because certain incidents have taken place in my area. Various incidents of terrorism have taken place in my area. Number of times guns have been fired there.. ... (Interruptions)**

[English]

Mr. Chairman: This is not going on record.

[Translation]

Whatever you are stating is not going on record. Please resume your seat and let other speakers speak.

(Interruptions)**

f17[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There must be a limit. This does not go in the record..... (Interruptions) Let him report to the Speaker what measures he has taken.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Madam, since the Home Minister has said that so far as the security of Members in their respective States is concerned, the Home Ministry has simply written letters to the Chief Ministers to see that the Members are given proper protection in their States, is that the sole thing? Suppose the State Government has been complained by so many Members but, for some reason or the other, they do not give protection to the Members, then is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that proper protection is given to them in their respective States? That is the point.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Provided the State Government were to say that they are not in a position to provide security and that the Central Government should provide, then certainly I shall look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rasa Singh Rawati Ji, now kindly start replying.

[Translations]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam Chairman, I have heard the reply of the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs but so far as issue of ordinance is concerned, I condemn this tendency. Although, this privilege rests with the Government - as the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has said - yet, through you, I would like to say

*Not recorded.

that I expect from the Government that it would not misuse this privilege and would show some sagacity. Had the Government should some sagacity this Bill would have been passed in the Monsoon Session itself.

Madam, we want the law and order situation to be normal so that everybody could live in a fear-free environment. We wish that Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her family members should be well protected. Some of my friends have talked about the sacrifices of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. Nobody can deny this fact but besides them, many other revolutionaries have also sacrificed their lives for this country ...*(Interruptions)* I have a right to speak I am continuing my speech ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: what is all this going on? Is it a fish market? It is Parliament. Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pawan Ji, you are the Whip of the party. It is your particular responsibility to maintain the dignity of the House.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam, I have not said anything which might have caused such a furore. So far as Smt. Sonia Ji is concerned, we wish her a long life. The Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has just now spoken about providing security cover to her for five years. If the need arises, it can be extended further also. However, I hope that such a situation does not arise but the Government by talking of providing protection for 5 years has confirmed that the Government is not in a position to contain terrorism in the next five years and the atmospheres of fear would continue to grip the people. We want that initially it should for a period of one year and if after one year the situation improves and the peace dawns, there will be no need to extend it further.

Madam, it is the duty of a democratic Government to give protection to every citizen of the nation. Under this system of Government, all the citizens irrespective of their status get equal level of security. I am not accusing anybody. I am talking of the sacrifices people have made. Nobody can underestimate the sacrifices Indiraji and Rajiv Ji have made for the unity and integrity of the nation.

When Bagat Singh's mother heard the news of his son being hanged, she said:—

"Parvah Nahin Jo Ban Gayee Bachhe Ki Jaan Par,
Arey ek To Kya Lakh Bhee Hon To War Doon Bharat
Ki Shaan Par."

One I had gone to Andaman. In the Cellular Jail, I read the names of those martyrs and revolutionaries who were tortured by the British Government:

"Jab Wakt Chaman Par Pada, Woh Lahu Hamne
Diya,
Aur Jab Baharon Ka Samay Aa Gaya To Kah Diya
Tumhari Zaroorat Nahin."

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very experienced Member. May I request you not to hurt others' feelings on such a question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I have not said anything wrong. Nobody denies their sacrifices but regarding martyrs ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Then, you have the right to reply. Do not do like this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): The way he is speaking, he is casting aspersions on others ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not contest the patriotism of either Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi, so far as I heard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: He is speaking about Bhagat Singh and other family members. But we are discussing the post independence period. That is why, it is not related. But everybody respects the pre-independence movement.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The Hon'ble Home Minister has just now said that Rs. 34 crore have been provided for this purpose. I think this is on higher side and should be curtailed. The Government should reconsider it.

I would like to say something about the welfare of SPG. I had raised this point earlier also but the Hon'ble Minister has not said anything on this. We should say something about these jawans who stake their life for the protection of VVIPs. There should be some provision for the welfare of the dependents of the jawans who die in harness.

When we talk of giving protection to the family members of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, we should not ignore Smt. Maneka Gandhi. She is the wife of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. She should be given equal protection. I would only say that:

"Jako Rakho Sainya, Mar Sake No Koi,
Bal Na Banka Kar Kake, Chahe Sabh Jag Bairi Hoi."

17.14 Hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH in the Chair]

We should have this type of feeling. I am against the tendency of issuing ordinances. Therefore, I would not withdraw the statutory Resolution of Disapproval. Smt. Sonia Gandhi and her family members should be provided security.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rasa Singh Rawat, would you like to withdraw your Statutory Resolution?
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I would not withdraw it. I oppose the tendency of issuing ordinances because the Government is in the habit of misusing it. I support the intention of the Bill that the family members of the Prime Minister or Smt. Sonia Gandhi should be provided security but we should try to curtail the expenditure on it. It would

be better if Smt. Maneka Gandhi is also covered under this provision.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
...(Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Sir I am on a point of order. When Dr. Kanaujia was speaking about his constituency, he said that 60,000 Sikhs are living in his constituency and he was alleging against the entire Sikh community. He should withdraw those words which are highly objectionable. He is misleading the House. And he has accused the peace loving people of India, those people who have got freedom for this country, and those people who are fighting on the borders. He is blaming them.
...(Interruptions)

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: I blamed only certain people because they have done it. There are several cases pending in Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri. And are you claiming that they were not the accused? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Sir, what is he saying?

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: There have been several terrorist activities, banks have been looted and people have been murdered there. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, there might be some people who might have been involved in these things. But to blame the entire Sikh community is not correct. That is what he is alleging.

DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Sir, I have not blamed the entire Sikh community. This is a wrong allegation. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving my ruling now. Nobody can challenge any community, whosoever he may be. If anything has been said against the Sikh community in general, that will be removed.

Now, the question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 12 of 1994) promulgated by the President on November 16, 1994."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Special Protection Group Act, 1988, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

Omit "Second" (1)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.20 hrs.

[English]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 11 of 1994) promulgated by the President on 12 October, 1994".

Mr. Chairman, sir, as in case of the previous Bill, I would like to reiterate that the Government is again presenting another ordinance in this House. India is the largest democracy of the world. That the Government should directly present Bills etc. in the House for its consideration which is a representative institution of the people, supreme in power and sovereign in character is a democratic tradition. The Government should after discussions know the opinion of all the parties and take a decision in the interest of the country. But this Government is continually going wayward for some years now. The Government is trying to avoid bringing important matter before the House and later promulgates ordinance in the name of the President, who is revered by the whole country. Then the Government comes with the Bill in the House and we are forced to agree to it. In this context, I would like to say that this tendency of the Government of bringing ordinances is undemocratic, unconstitutional and deminishes the dignity and decor of the Parliament. It defies the right of the representatives of the people who represent public feelings and put them before this august House. I condemn this practice of bringing in ordinances. I would like to remind you that on the issue of the provision of ordinances in the constitution many hon. Members said to late Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru that this right of promulgating ordinances was being given to the Government only for a situation of emergency, that of a grave crisis in the country when the Parliament is not functioning. In such a situation, the Government should bring in an ordinance, if necessary, in the paramount

interest of the country. Late Mavelankarji, late Nehru ji and other constitutional experts ratified it but the present Government is acting in a dictatorial manner because they have tasted it once in 1975. At that time, the Government in flagrant violation of the country's laws enforced emergency and concentrated all the powers in its hands. Those who gave a call of democracy were put behind the bars at that time. This Government is running in the same old fashion.

That is why the tendency of bringing in ordinances is continuing till date. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to oppose the undemocratic tendency of the Government of misusing the right of bringing ordinances and this why I move the motion of disapproval.

Secondly, it is a matter related to the Banks and the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994 is being presented. This law was first made in 1964. You are aware that the case of Bank scandals was in the air and JPC was constituted to probe the matter which worked for 18 months and concluded that it was the greatest scandal in the history of Banking. The report of the scam was presented in this House and debated and the Government assured that it will bring an ATR and take action against the guilty. We vehemently opposed the ATR and the Government was compelled to adjourn the Lok Sabha for many days in the last Monsoon Session. Now the Winter Session is also about to conclude and the Government has promised to bring an amended ATR by 20th December but we are aware of the Government's intention behind it. The Government may learn a lesson in view of the recently concluded Assembly election of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and present the facts before the House and take action against the guilty or otherwise as has been the tendency of the Government, in respect of IDBI case, scam scandal has thrown the credibility of Banks to the winds. It may also meet same fate. The apprehension is gaining ground in the minds of the people that those who invested in shares are scared and their hard earned money may go down the drain as in Hawala like scandals. This has been the greatest Bank scam in the country. In view of that I would like to say that the Industrial Development Bank of India was set up with the aim of providing capital money on concessional rates to small and big industrialists in the country. The Government makes provisions in the budget for benefiting the common people through the Banks and this is why Nehruji's policies are followed. The condition of public undertakings is not unknown and the way the Government has reversed Nehruji's policies in the name of liberalisation and globalisation and adopted the open industrial policy and other things and the way an environment is being created in the country under the pressure of multinationals, IMF and the World Bank and the aims with which IDBI was set up seem to be jeopardised. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that we are ourselves inviting and increasing this trouble. You approved of the GATT agreement without the consent of the Parliament on the mere approval of the Cabinet and now multinationals intend to invest in our country. Action should be taken against them otherwise their shares will invite more investment. In the question hour today, it was

revealed that the world of fishermen of catching fish is being assigned to the multinational companies and the former are deprived of earning their bread and butter. This why, they will be victims of starvation death and may be they don't give loans to small and big banks which will ultimately perish. How will, then, our banks develop? Our industry will be no more. Self reliance and sense of 'swadeshi' will wean away.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to remind the Government that we are going to celebrate the golden jubilee of the country's independence after three years and this year we are enthusiastically celebrating 125th anniversary of Gandhiji throughout the country. In view of Gandhiji's sense of swadeshi, development of cottage industries, of making small industries and the villages self-reliant and of letting small industries and other crafts flourish in this country, I would, through you, like to know the amount of money earmarked and the number of people benefited by the Industrial Development Bank for encouraging small Industries and Indian Industrialists who want to set up small industries, to meet our fundamental requirements and make use of infrastructural resources found in India. Banks grant loans but are not able to recover them fully. I would like to warn the Government against discontinuing subsidies and reliefs which were granted formerly and the Budget provided for these but now under the pressure of the World Bank these do not exist and there is no provision for any concessions in the Budget as well. You gave the slogan of enhancing investment. Then the banks will release public issues, buy shares from the market, equity will pour in and the capital investment will make banks financially sound. After that will the banks give loans to the poor, to small and cottage industries and to the champions of swadeshi? What is the position of recovery today? Much of the recovery is made but put in the bad debts category. Kindly clarify what is the amount of recovery put in bad debts category and also what is the present position of Industrial Development Bank so that the people know what was the capital profit, total investment, deposit, FD, RBI and other banks' securities and the deficit of it before releasing the issues. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that people should be apprised of the prevailing situation in the country, of the liberalisation, the new industrial policy and of inflation as a result thereof so that the poor are benefited by the investment that is invited into the country. It should not happen that through that investment loans are granted to big industrial houses alone which are difficult to recover later and bound to be written off and this may ultimately check the flow of industrial progress. The rate of industrial development should not be hampered.

Bringing in this ordinance was not so important as the Government has itself admitted. Nothing was going to happen in a month. The Government could still have brought it when the winter session of the Parliament was to commence from 7th December. The seems to be something wrong somewhere because the IDBI case was not even presented in the last session and the Government brought it in the shape of this ordinance. The position needs to be clarified in this regard. You may bring the amendments but it should in no way affect India's small

and cottage industries and the craft encouraging the sense of swadeshi, our skilled artisans and their vocations. Their subsidy should not be reduced under the pressure of GATT. Having said this, I once again, through you, oppose the tendency of bringing ordinances and disapprove this ordinance.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

Sir, IDBI is the principal financial institution providing credit for development of industries and assisting the development of several financial institutions engaged in promoting industries. Several changes in the financial sector in recent years have made it necessary for the IDBI to mobilise its resources from the market.

It should not depend solely on Government for its resources and support. Therefore, in order to maintain the tempo in IDBI's operations, it is necessary for the IDBI to augment its share capital periodically which can only be done by permitting it to raise additional equity from capital market.

Sir, the proposed amendment to the IDBI Act mainly focuses on restructuring the IDBI by permitting it to raise resources from the capital market through issue of share capital while maintaining the Government's share holding of not less than 51 per cent there by Government would continue to maintain control. Amendments for providing greater functional autonomy and operational flexibility to IDBI certain consequential changes are also proposed. As Parliament was not in Session and there was an urgent need for IDBI to raise resources from the capital market during the current financial year by way of issue of equity share capital to meet its requirements of funds, the President promulgated the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 on 12th October, 1994. Hence, this Bill seeks to replace the above Ordinance, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATERJEE (Dumdum): You explain what was the urgency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I will explain after the detailed discussion. He has moved that resolution. Even the other hon. Members wanted to participate and they may also raise the same issue. I will explain it while replying to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 11 of 1994) promulgated by the President on October 12, 1994."

That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Hon. Speaker, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk please. Hon. Members should hear.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: On 12th October the Ordinance was promulgated by the President. On 12th December, 1994 we are starting a discussion on that amendment. Only two months have passed. Now, the Minister told that there was an urgency. But, I would like to draw his attention to a news item in The Economic Times dated 14th July, 1994. It says that the Government had decided about this amendment even before 14th July, 1994. Even Mr. Khan who is the Chairman of the Bank had made announcement that we will bring so much capital from the share market and all that. If the Government had decided long back, I had feeling that it was done even before June, 1994 then why you waited up to 12th October and the Ordinance was issued. It has become a practice to issue Ordinance and then come to us with the Ordinance asking us to pass. You could have discussed it in Monsoon Session and got it passed. So there is absolutely no reason why the Ordinance was promulgated. I would like to know from the Minister when the Government decided about this amendment and it is definitely before July, 1994.

Now, as far as the amendment itself is concerned, what are your objects and reasons? You say that the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 was established as the principal financial institution for coordinating in conformity with the national priority the working of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industry, for assisting the development of such institutions for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and matters connected therewith.

I would like to enquire whether you are thinking of diverting the role which the IDBI is playing for the last about thirty years. If this role is there with national priorities, then for the working of the institutions, only this Bank will have to coordinate. There is no other body which will play that role. Either you will have to keep the IDBI as it is or you will have to strengthen the supervisory authority of the RBI. They have a cell for this purpose. You will have to strengthen that supervisory cell in the RBI because there should be one authority which should work as far as the coordination of the financial institution is concerned. For that, I would like to know what resource you are going to make available.

Now you have decided to have a competitive role to the IDBI. Now they will have to be really competitive in their resource mobilisation. If they are dependent on the share market as far as the resource mobilisation is concerned, then naturally they will not be able to play the role originally allotted to the IDBI.

As far as the other bodies are concerned like ICICI and IFCI, about them also you know that when it comes to raising low cost resource in the form of equity, they are in a better position than the IDBI. So

how can the IDBI coordinate between ICICI or IFCI? That is the real question. Once you open it to the share market, then naturally this role will have to be allotted to somebody else. For that, please tell the House whatever you have done and then only we can support you.

Due to competitive environment the earlier coordination is not taking place. Therefore you have given functional autonomy. Is it true? Even after this Bill is passed, as far as the private enterprise is concerned, the maximum number will not be more than four. You will appoint the Chairman, the Managing Director and the three Expert Director. One full-time Director also will be appointed by you. So you are going to make all these appointments. Initially you will start with two Directors and afterwards you may go for three Directors or at the most four. So the majority, as far as shares are concerned, will be with the Government and the appointment making power also will be with the Government. So what functional autonomy are you giving to IDBI? If you are not giving that autonomy to IDBI, but at the same time you are accepting some people as representatives of the shareholders, then naturally the original role goes away and the functional autonomy which you proposed to give also will not be really given. That is the real problem.

As far as the Bill concerned, it is restricted to these two changes only.

One is about opening up to the share market and another is about the appointment of Board of Directors. That is what you propose. What does the Amendment to Section 6 say? The Board shall consist of the following, namely, a Chairman and Managing Director appointed by the Centre Government provided that the same person may be appointed to function both as Chairman and as Managing Director'. So, the Chairman and Managing Director will be appointed by the Central Government. 'One whole-time Director appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board' again, this appointment is made by you. Two Directors, who shall be officials of the Central Government nominated by the Central Government'—again, you own people. Then, three Directors from amongst persons having special knowledge to be appointed by you. Then two three or four Directors depending on the total equity shares are to be appointed. This alone will be a new functional change. Do you call this functional autonomy? I think it is exaggerating as far as to say that we are giving functional autonomy to them. It is not proper.

As far as the share market is concerned, to be really competitive, are you thinking of opening the doors totally? Are you thinking of offering more than 51 per cent to the private enterprise?

Once the representatives of industry come in, they will guard their interests though originally you thought that as far as the coordination is concerned IDBI will see to it that national priorities are to be seen and for that only the Bank be used. Now, hereafter, probably that role will not be done by IDBI. So, what do you propose to do? This is the real question.

There are some more comments which I would like to make. After the securities scam, IDBI is one of the very

few institutions which are working properly. Even the Reserve Bank of India and other nationalised banks were not working properly during the scam period but IDBI was left out. We should congratulate the person who was working in IDBI. It shows clearly that it depends on the persons who work and not on the system. You had appointed good people in IDBI. It worked nicely but that is not the case as far as the nationalised banks are concerned or as far as the Reserve Bank is concerned. Now, you will have to be more careful about these appointment hereafter. So, that is a suggestion I will be making.

Another problem is, as far as the State bodies through whom the IDBI works, you know very clearly that they are not working properly. This has created a mess. Ultimately, IDBI has to work with the help of State bodies, who deal in the same matter. The way they are functioning and their politicisation has created a problem nationwide. So, are you thinking carefully and seriously about those State bodies? This is real problem.

As far as the multinationals are concerned, you have to compete with them. You have opened the door for them. So, at least at this juncture, you should be careful about multinationals while framing the whole of the IDBI policy on how to compete with multinationals on the national scene.

The last point is about SIDBI. SIDBI was formed five years ago. The Act for SIDBI was passed in 1989. When SIDBI was formed, it was told to this Parliament that we would review after five years the position of SIDBI, whether it should work as a part of IDBI.

Small scale industry is very important as far as the nation is concerned. I will remind the hon. Minister that five years back, they had given an assurance to the parliament that they would re-evaluate the role of SIDBI and its relations with IDBI. But, they have not come to us. Again, they will issue an ordinance and then, come before us and say, "We have already issued the Ordinance and so, kindly pass it". So, let us at least know your thinking about SIDBI because SIDBI has also drawn a very large amount from IDBI and therefore. I make this suggestion.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erando): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as Shri Rasa Singh Rawat and Shri Kapse have already said, I also feel that this Bill should have come directly to the Parliament.

There was no hurry to promulgate an Ordinance because the share market is buoyant and it will remain so, for so many years to come. There is temptation everywhere, looking into the scenario in India, specially with regard to the share market. Even the college going students, instead of writing the study material in their notebooks, keep on calculating which company's share will rise after one month or two months, etc. So, that speculation is going on. There are so many private industries which are taking on, in their Board, some known figures, may be, well-known retired bureaucrats or economists or industrialists and go public and earn crores of rupees, as in the share market.

The co-brother of IDBI, the UTI and others are getting a lot of money from the open market. So, the temptation has been heightened in the mind of IDBI executives and

so, forgetting the original role, they decide to go public to collect shares from the public to raise the capital.

This act could have been done in June 1995 also. There was no necessity of bringing forward this Bill through an ordinance. What is the purpose for which IDBI was originally formed? What is the idea behind it? It is to promote to growth of industry in the developing country, to act as monitor—not merely as financier—and to act as coordinator. Now, it appears as if we are trying to go tangent to our original objective.

IDBI has been set up with the object of planned, integrated, coordinated industrial growth through herence and coordination amongst all financial institutions. So, IDBI has status. It is senior to all financial institutions and it can guide other.

But if it takes on the activity of financing after raising the capital itself, it will become one among the equals. I do not think it will be able to guide them consistently as in the case of other institutions for financing the industry. Therefore, I am sorry to know the views of our present Chief Executive who wants to go global. Some years ago, this Parliament decided to start industrial growth centres in hundred districts of this country. That is a very big and important task which IDBI could have handled properly and with zeal. Buy now, these hundred growth centres should have been established. The Government of India was pleased to appoint IDBI as the nodal agency for these growth centres. But unfortunately so far, only 33 growth centres have become functional. Instead of that, the views of our executives are that a comprehensive review of IDBI's role has to be taken regarding its mission and organisation in the context of globalisation of Indian economy. Our country's industrial development is formost in our mind. Globalisation—going to various countries and establishing our branches there—is not our first and foremost task. That is why sometimes I feel whether we are going tangent to what we decided and started fuctioning as far as the IDBI is concerned.

Only a few years ago, the IDBI celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The plans, projections and future directions given by the management at that time and even expressed by the Government through newspapers and through various

other fore were different. These are entirely different this time. I am not against raising the capital or becoming financially more sound. But your role will be entirely changed. You will become the banker. You will not remain a coordinator. That role will become secondary.

I am surprised to read that in section 6, there is a mention about the nomination of various Directors. The details have been given as to how they will be nominated. My friend, Shri Ram Kapse, said that there were four or five people who would be nominated by the Government But I am sorry to say that in respect of various banks, the Government falls short of its commitment to peole so far as nomination of non-official Directors is concerned. Today also, the nomination of non-official Directors on about ten banks is pending since the last one-and-a-half years. All the recommendations have come. The file is just shuttling between the Ministry of personnel, Home Ministry, Finance Ministry, PMO, Department of Banking and again the bank concerned. There are no nominations. Here also, there is an apprehension that may be one Chairman will be nominated or one or two Directors will be nominated. Other Director may not be nominated. There words used are: 'Which are the various criteria or various fields from where the Dirctors will be chose?' I am glad to read 'first priority, scientists, then technocrats, then industry and then banks'.

But very seldorn we see the will-known scientist on the Board of Directors of the Banks. In two places, the mention of scientists has been made.

After the Bill is passed, I would like to get an assurances from the hon. Minister that at least one scientist or technocrat, who is well-kown for his contribution for the industrial development, will be nominated on this Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the time is over now. You may continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11 O'Clock tomorrow.

1801 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 13, 1994/Agrahayana 22, 1916 (Saka).